Negroes and the Draft

On this page appears today a reprint of an editorial published recently in "The New York Amsterdam News" dealing with the threat of a mass refusal by Negroes to accept the draft unless segregation is abolished in the armed services. The author, Dr. C. B. Powell, besides editing one of America's leading Negro newspapers (circulation 105,322), is a member of the State Boxing Commission and a civic leader esteemed in his Harlem community and beyond. He flatly opposes civil disobedience, the course advocated by A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds, and states his reasons carefully and dispassionately. Dr. Powell's argument is rounded and detailed; it deserves a serious reading.

The sincerity of the Randolph-Reynolds movement is not to be questioned. Mr. Randolph, who heads the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, had a large and forceful hand in the peace-time creation of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. He believes in forcing the issue of segregation to immediate decision. The cause of civil rights, Mr. Randolph said recently, will be set back a hundred years unless all men, white and black, are treated completely alike under the peace-time draft law. Therefore, because the law "violates the sacred worth and personality of the individual," Mr. Randolph's campaign urges a national defiance ranging from outright refusal to register to any subterfuge that may be guided by individual circumstances.

This newspaper is no friend of segregation, but we believe that civil disobedience, if the Randolph-Reynolds operation can be so mildly labeled, is a mistake. Well intentioned it is, but thoroughly in error. As a practical matter, the campaign is a poor piece of tactics. The Negro's way ahead, as Dr. Powell argues, is through education, public opinion and the ballot. In this grave moment of world affairs it ill behooves the American Negro to stand apart and insist on a doctrine filled with explosive possibilities. Let segregation be fought with every breath, but the battle must remain within the boundaries of law and the common welfare.

The Negro, just as the member of any other minority, suffering injustice which seems unbearable, carries a superior obligation which unites all Americans. As Dr Powell says: "The Negro is, above everything else, a citizen of the United States."

House Unit Ducks Action on Draft Issue

Measure Now Lacks Safeguards of Law Used in World War II

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—The House Armed Services Committee members, last Friday, refused to put a flat ban on racial segregation into a draft law, following testimony for such a provision by Jesse O. Dedmon, secretary of veterans' affairs for the NAACP.

Last Thursday, the House, by a vote of 103 to 14, rejected an amendment by Rep. Adam C. Powell (Dem., N.Y.), to the supplemental national defense appropriation bill forbidding funds to branches of the Air Force in which racial segregation exists.

Mrs. Douglas's Plea

Reps. Helen Gahagan Douglas (Dem., Calif.), and Lee Isaacson (ALP, N.Y.), supported Mr. Powell's amendment.

Mrs. Douglas declared that, "it is a matter of simple justice to abolish segregation in all the branches of the armed forces." She added:

Against Common Decency

"Colored soldiers fought for a freedom which they have not as yet been permitted to share . . . colored heroes in World War II achieved their proud records under handicaps that did not have to be overcome by most white soldiers.

"To ask them again to bear arms in the face of continued discrimination would add to these handicaps and go beyond the bounds of common decency."

Mr. Powell argued that enactment of the supplemental national defense appropriation bill with his amendment included, would make unnecessary enactment of legislation to revive the draft or authorize universal military training.

Navy C.G. for Ban

He served notice that he will vote against all appropriation bills in connection with the armed services which does not contain "definite and specific language abolishing jim crow of all types."

Mr. Powell pointed out that both the Navy and the Coast Guard favored legislation to abolish segregation in the armed services, and that the Coast Guard and the Merchant Marine operated ships with mixed crews during the war.

NAACP's Draft Stand

Mr. Isaacson also served notice that he will oppose all military appropriation bills "until jim crow is ended—until bias and bigotry and discrimination are wiped from the face of America."

Mr. Dedmon objected to the bill solely on the absence of an amendment banning segregation. In answer to a question, he said the NAACP would not advise colored men to ignore the draft if a segregation ban is left out of the bill.

It's True! Negro Draftees Will Go To Only 4 Camps

CHICAGO — (ANP) — It is official that Negro draftees will be sent to only four training camps, instead of being trained at camps "anywhere in the country to which they may be assigned."

Fifth army headquarters announced here Friday it had received a telegraphed order from the war department that Negro selectees are to be trained only at Fort Dix, N. J.; Fort Knox, Ky.; Fort Riley, Kans.; and Fort Ord, Calif.

Earlier in the week, a spokesman for selective service headquarters had denied a report that no Negroes would be trained in the south. He was speaking of a statement which said that five camps in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas has been stricken from the list for Negro usage.

The latest word is that "selection of four training centers spotted on a general east-west line across the center of the United States are for the training of Negro selectees." The centers were described as being based on "geographical considerations."

Four camps have been alloted for the training of white selectees. They are Fort Jackson, S. C.; Camp Chaffee, Ark.; Camp Breckenridge, Ky.; and Camp Pickett, Va.

Another telegram announced that the army will call 700 recent reserve ROTC officers into training as second lieutenants. This marks the first time that ROTC graduates have been ordered to active duty, instead of being allowed to volunteerer. The 700 will be drawn from the entire country. No figures were given as to how many Negroes would be included in this group.

Refuses Draft Board Service

Minneapolis Lawyer Protests Army Bias

MINNEAPOLIS—(ANP) — Atty. Raymond W. Cannon, one of two Negroes named to Twin City draft boards Tuesday, declined the appointment Wednesday in protest against the Army's continued policy of racial segregation. Cannon, a native of this city and member of one of the oldest Negro families in Minnesota, is believed to be the first Negro to refuse to serve on a selective service draft board in protest of a Government-instituted discrimination policy.

The other Negro appointed to draft board service is Clarence W. Wigington, who has accepted the position.

A Doubtful Palliative

Black Dispatch
7-26-48
Oklahoma City Okla

Decision of Defense Secretary James V. Forrestal not to train any Negro selectees in the Deep South has its good and its bad features that should be recognized. It is fine to know Negroes just budding into manhood, swept into the maw of the draft, are not going to be thrown into the inhuman and intolerable environment of Southern savagery, where they will be demoted to the level of cattle We suspect that many a sable-hued mother's prayer was answered when the decision of Secretary Forrestal appeared in the public prints.

But the contention of the Black Dispatch is that the South should be compelled to show proper respect for the uniform of the armed services and that a draftee or a regular soldier should be accorded the same courtesy and treatment on trains and in rooming houses in Dixie as he receives in any other section of the United States. The federal government should demand this treatment and enforce its ultimatums on his subject with the infliction of severe penalties when the same is violated.

In other words it looks as though we are accepting the view that civilization ends at the Ohio river, and that there is no way to enforce obedience to constitutional guarantees for Negro soldiers in the Deep South. It is somewhat an impotent federal structure surrendering to the tyranny of local self-government.

All of us are aware how Negro troopers have been forced to accept brutalities and indignities of the most infamous character while wearing the uniform of Uncle Sam. In Arkansas during the last war Negro soldiers were driven into highway ditches like cattle, and in other instances officers clawed out the eyeballs of bronze-hued soldiers, and clubbed them into insensibility when found talking with white soldiers in Jackson, Mississippi. This is the general pattern of treatment given black troopers all over the Southland. It is refreshing to know that sons of black mothers will not have to go through this distracting and horrible ordeal during the current training period, even though the action of Secretary Forrestal looks dangerously like total surrender to race prejudice.

9-8-48

One thing the action of Secretary Forrestal will do with a vengeance. It will casterate from the business economy of Dixie millions upon millions of dollars of soldier pay and upkeep that otherwise would have been spent in the five Negro training centers in the Bible Belt. We understand that some southern commercial leaders have already recognized this blighting economic consequence, hurtful to the prosperity of Dixie. resulting from the Forrestal edict.

Well, the action is certainly in line with the announced Truman policy banning racial discrimination and injustice in the Army. What we need in the federal structure is positive rather than negative action against race prejudice. We have never liked the idea of folk who want to cut down southern representation in congress because the South will not let Negroes vote. That's like sending Negroes north for army training because the South will not accord decent treatment to blacks in the armed services. This is another negative action.

Positive approach to both of these subjects would mean the federal government will give recognition to constitutional guarantees such as the preservation of life and limb and the right to vote. Prompt action should be taken to see that both of these guarantees become living realities. In such a day and hour the South will be taught respect for law and order and democracy will become a living force in American institutions.

NO MORE CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR OUR NEGRO SOLDIERS

The Eagle
7-26-48
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Many a Negro soldier in World War II got a raw deal in southern camps and preferred overseas service rather than remain in southern concentration camps. Thousands of Negro soldiers were sent to camps in the south for training and suffered far more brutality than receive on the front lines.

So strong was the resentment against the treatment that the war department has announced that Negro draftees will be sent to northern camps. Only one camp in the south will be used in training Negro soldiers. Negro units will be stationed in localities and communities where attitudes are more favorable and in such strength as will not constitute an undue burden on the local facilities, says the report.

Certainly no Negro soldier will shed any tears over this announcement for all will be glad that this decision has been made. As we see it, the War Department made a dismal mistake in sending boys to the south in the first place. The south did not want them and they did not respect the uniform they wore. As far as the south was and is concerned, there is strong resentment at seeing the Negro soldier attired in the uniform of his country fighting for the kind of democracy which the south, itself, opposes.

What morale can a soldier have when he is threatened and beaten in his own country merely because of his color. If the Negro soldier is good enough to die for his country he is good enough to live in it and be respected. The time has come when the policy of the war department toward Negroes should be re-examined.

Tulsa 9-15-48

President Truman has already declared that he favors the elimination of segregation in the armed forces. However, his declaration has met rebuffs from Army brasshats. According to the constitution, the president is chief of the Armed Services. It seems that his orders as Chief should be obeyed by the generals just as is required of other subordinates.

Subordination is one of the gravest offenses in the service and the army brasshats have been the chief offenders. Somewhere, the authority of the president must be recognized. Definance of his orders by the generals will naturally spread down the line. Democracy can and should begin in the armed forces. Certainly, the south does not desire to see it but it must come and in the south.

One encouraging sign is that the army is not sending the bulk of its Negro soldiers southward. The next step should be the elimination of segregation in the armed forces. Either that, or our boys should not be drafted.

Threatens To Tie Up House on Draft Bias

The Tulsa Tribune

By LEM GRAVES Jr.
Courier Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—In addition to six civil rights amendments to the draft bill which were defeated in the U. S. Senate, Congressman A. Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.) proposes to add a total of twenty-five technical language changes during House debate of the Selective Service Bill (HR. 6401) which is expected to come before the House early this week.

Threatening a "one-man strike against conducting any other business in the House" unless anti-segregation and anti-discrimination amendments are adopted in the passage of the draft law, Congressman Powell has armed himself with a series of amendments and bills revisions which will tie up the House for some time.

On each of the total of thirty-one changes, he will be allowed

rights bill. With the favorable report of the anti-lynching bill, it is now possible for this bill to be given calendar priority if the Republicans intend to carry through this pledge.

In addition, the House-passed anti-lynch bill is also available for Senate action. It will be remembered that House Speaker Joseph Martin has already publicly pledged to pass an anti-lynching bill "within forty minutes" if the Senate ever passes the measure. The revised Senate bill, which is titled "Federal Anti-Lynching Act," contains most of the provisions of the original bill.

WASHINGTON—The Senate Judiciary Committee favorably reported by a 10-5 vote an anti-lynching bill early Monday afternoon. The bill, a revision of the original Morse Anti-Lynching Bill, is now available for the Senate calendar.

The committee has debated the provisions of this bill for several weeks, following the hearings which were concluded late last winter.

According to a statement attributed to Senator Robert A. Taft, the chairman of the GOP Policy Committee, the Republican leadership intends to try for passage of at least one civil

five minutes while opposition will be given five minutes. Combined with the time consumed in lengthy quorums and roll calls, this time can obstruct the House from completing its business prior to the Saturday deadline.

Asked if he would support the amendments of the New York Congressman, Representative William Dawson (D., Ill.), the only other Negro representative in Congress, said: "I have not been notified by my colleague from New York just what amendments he will introduce. I don't know what issues he plans to raise. I could not commit myself on what I was going to do before I had knowledge of what the issues were."

Representative Dawson added that he would not propose or support amendments just for the sake of getting publicity. However, he told The Courier that "if the various amendments, as they come up, have merit and I think that my support or a speech on them can help in their passage, or can persuade others to vote for them, I would certainly do everything in my power."

Attempts by House leadership to gag him, declared Representative Powell, will be met by his objections to every bill which the House tries to put on the consent calendar for unanimous action.

This will hold up a number of important pieces of minor legislation which ordinarily would not be debated and which are essential to the operation of the Government during their Congressional recess.

The amendments which Representative Powell plans to introduce first are the six amendments which were rejected in the Senate when offered by Senator William Langer (R., N. D.). The broadest of these amendments is one which would "prohibit the segregation of and discrimination against persons inducted or enlisted" under the Selective Service Act.

Others include: Prohibition against discrimination of any members of the armed services in interstate transportation, or public carriers, in hotels, restaurants, places of business and commerce, and places of public amusement; prohibition of discrimination in employment in plants and businesses which hold Government contracts under the draft law (FEPC); prohibition against payment of poll taxes by soldiers or sailors (which was the only one attached to the Senate—passed version of draft legislation), and anti-lynch law applicable to violations civil or military; against members of the armed services; and a prohibition against location of training camps in States where segregation of the races is accomplished by law or ordinance.

Representative Powell insists that he will block the GOP leadership in every attempt to rush through the final items of business on the agenda so as to adjourn for the Republican Convention beginning next Monday unless his amendments and changes are adopted.

Some of the changes are purely technical, it is understood, and it is believed that if the major civil rights measures were passed, Representative Powell will abandon his fight on some of the remaining twenty-five changes.

These constitute a delay tactic designed to force Congressional consideration of safeguards to protect Negroes and other minorities from indignities and humiliations while in the military service of their country.

Draft Measure Retarded By Segregation

Journal & Guide, Norfolk Va., Sat. 5-22-48

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Though the senate armed services committee defeated an amendment which would give inductees the right to designate whom they could serve with, it nevertheless approved the draft bill as it was written, last week.

The passage of the bill was delayed in committee by a dispute over racial segregation, which will probably hold up its passage before the entire senate.

An amendment was proposed by Sen. Richard Russell (D., Ga.) and supported by Sens. Harry Byrd, Virginia; Lister Hill, Alabama; and Burney Maybank, South Carolina, all Democrats, which would require every enlisted man or draftee to indicate in writing whether he wished to serve in mixed units or those made up of only members of his race.

Two races would be recognized, one, the Negro race; and all others lumped under "other Americans." If officers disobeyed the wishes of the individual, they would be court martialed for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

The proposal was defeated by a vote of 7 to 4, but its backers said the amendment would come up against when the bill reaches the floor. Maybanks indicated he would lead a filibuster agaist the bill in its present form when a final vote is taken.

9 New Colored On D. C. Draft Boards

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Nine additional colored members of draft boards were included in a list of 20 additional draft board members nominated by the District of Columbia Commissioners last Thursday. *Sat 8-28-48*

The additional nominees, whose names were submitted to President Truman by William E. Leahy, selective service director for the District of Columbia, brings to 24 the number of colored men in a total list of 85 nominees.

The new nominees are as follows:

Board No. 8—Harvey L. Bean, 1606 Vermont avenue, northwest, Bureau of Engraving and Printing employee; Dr. Victor J. Tulane, 1225 S street Northwest, member of Howard University faculty; Lawrence J. W. Hayes, 612 R street, Northwest, Afro-American reporter, and Hubert B. Pair, 1210 Lamont street, Northwest, assistant corporation counsel.

Board No. 14—George L. Holland, 858 Twentieth street, Northwest, Veterans' Administration employee; George D. Dixon, 824 Twentieth street, Northwest, interior decorator.

Board No. 15—Odell E. Walker, 3716 Jay street, northeast, housing project manager.

To serve as Government appeal agents are Emory B. Smith, 1707 Second street, N.W., and Wesley S. Williams, 443 Kenyon street, N W., both lawyers.

300,000 Negroes Face Draft Prospects

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Approximately 300,000 colored men between 18 and 25 face the prospects of being drafted into the armed services, say official circles here, if congress complies with the President's request for temporary reenactment of selective service.

However, since the President is requesting only that our armed services be brought up to authorized military strength, it is possible that the total number of Negro draftees may not exceed 40,000. Only 303,285 men are needed to bring our armed forces up to authorized strength.

At present, there are approximately 100,000 in the armed forces. This includes 58,400 in the army, 23,500 in the air forces, and 18,000 in the navy.

15 Nominated To Draft Board Posts In D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia Tuesday, August 10, included the names of fifteen colored persons in a list of sixty-five men they approved and sent to the White House for appointment as members of ten five-member draft boards and three appeal panels.

All of the appointees have indicated their willingness to serve, ignoring the plea of A. Phillip Randolph and Grant Reynolds that colored refuse to serve as members of draft boards so long as the Army maintains racial segregation.

Among the nominations to serve Appeals, Panel No. 10 James A. Cobb, an attorney, 1732 S street northwest; Panel No. 2—Frank Coleman, professor, Howard University, 1232 Girard street northwest.

Jim Crow Draft Hit In 16-Page Council Story

Memphis World, Memphis, Tenn., Fri. 6-11-48

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The National Council Against Conscription in a 16 page printed Report on Racial Segregation in the Armed Forcs this week declared that "America would be paying a high price for racist distinctions if in order to maintain them she were to sacrifice her traditional volunteer system for the regimentation of a compulsory draft."

Claiming that "an equalitarian enlistment program would go a long way toward filling the gaps alleged to exist in manpower requirements" the report cited "the rigid 10-p.rcent ceiling on Negro enlistments and the injustices within the segregated military forces" as creating a "road-block" against enlistment.

FASCIST IDEA

The group termed the proposed Russell-Maybank amendment to the sentate draft bill "an essentially fascist idea". The amendment, designed to forestall administrative action ending segregation, "would permit members of the white race who do not want to serve in army units with Negroes to form all-white divisions and units" The report added, "Army divisions composed entirely of those who believe they belong to a superior race would be dangerous to America."

"Furthermore," they added, "under such a plan Negroes in the south would be forced into all-colored unit Seven-ninth of the total Negro population would have to register their choice before hostile southern draft boards. Fear, intimidation, and overt violence would lead Negroes to request 'to serve with members of their race.' In the deeper south Negroes would have no semblance of choice. Draft board officials would choose for them, and few Negroes would dare raise a question, since to do so would mean reprisals against their families.

The anti-conscription group also claimed that "the traditional 'jim crow' policies in effect create a white army and a black army instead of an American army. These policies also lay the ground-work for the ridicule in foreign lands of this country's professions of democracy. As the governmental institution expanding in influence at the greatest rate at home and abroad, the American army is today the greatest harbinger of prejudice in places where previously men had been judged in individual merit."

Powell Fought Draft Bill For Four Days

Journal & Guide, Norfolk Va., Sat. 6-26-48

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Representative Adam C. Powell Jr., after participating in a four-day filibuster on the draft bill, pointed out Friday in a statement for the press that for over two years he has repeatedly gone before the Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate urging abolition of segregation in the armd services.

He told both committees that if the draft or universal military training program were established that "there be complete abolition of segregation in all forms."

"When, about a month ago, I saw that my efforts were futile," Mr. Powell said, "I immediately laid plans to wage a consistent fight on the floor and if not successful, to do everything possible to defeat the draft."

In his statement Rep. Powell expressed thanks for the help of members of Congress who assisted in the filibuster strategy.

Congress members listed in Mr. Powell's statement are as follows: Vito Mardantonio, ALP, N. Y.; Congresswoman Helen Gahagen Douglas, Dem., Calif; Jacob K. Javits, Rep., N. Y.; George H. Bender, Rep., Ohio; Chet Holifield, Dem., Calif.; Frank R. Havenner, Dem., Calif; Frank B. Keefe, Rep., Wis; Leo Isacson, ALP., N. Y.; Arthur G. Klein, Dem., N. Y.; Kenneth B. Keating, Rep., N. Y."

Draft Calls Not Be On Racial Lines

Journal & Guide, Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK—(NNPA) — General Lewis B. Hersey, director of the Selective Service System, reiteratet here last Wednesday that no calls, based on race or color, will be issued for induction of men into the armed services.

As a result of abandoning the requisitioning of men on the basis of race, General Hersey said, he does not expect the strength of colored personnel in the armed services to rise above the fixed 10 per cent.

General Hersey had previously disclosed in Washington that Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall had decided that under the 1948 Selective Service and Training Act the Army would not requisition men from Selective Service on the basis of color.

He told reporters here that colored men will be called "across the board" because the draft law calls for "just men, that's all."

Asked whether he felt that non-racial calls would raise the strength of the Army above the 10 per cent ceiling fixed by the Gillem Board report on the utilization of colored personnel, he replied that unemployment among colored people might make more of them subject to induction but the higher rate of rejection among colored selectees would keep the ratio down.

Sen. Langer Fights Jim Crow Draft Act

WASHINGTON — (ANP) Sen. William Langer (R., N. D.) announced on Wednesday that he would introduce an amendment to bar all forms of racial segregation under any draft and that he would fight vigorously for its adoption.

He said that his amendment would be coached in language that cannot be circumvented as was the weak anti-discrimination section of the 1940 selective service act constructed by the army not to include segregation.

The North Dakota senator told the press that he would also introduce amendments to the draft bill to cover other recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil rights. "These amendments will include protection for men in uniform against mob attacks and lynching, against segregation in interstate travel, and against discrimination of any kind in public places and facilities. One amendment will require fair employment practices of any company or individual selling goods or service to the government under any selective service or UMT program," he said.

"It is not enough for congress, in negative fashion, to defeat the Russell amendment which would lend official sanction to jim crow. The parties of Lincoln and Jefferson must together remove from America now the irony of a segregated army which brought grief, humiliation and tragedy to hundreds of thousands of Negro GI's.

The committee against jim crow in the armed services plans to picket the Republican National convention meeting in Philadelphia if the draft act is passed minus an anti-discrimination amendment. A dramatic demonstration is also expected to be held in Washington while the bill is being debated on the senate and house floors.

Negro Protest

Editor Constitution: In the spirit of Frederick Douglas, UNAVA state we are Americans and as such we speak to America. We protest strongly the exclusion of Negroes from the draft boards in Georgia.

This our common country would not be what it is today but for the sacrifices and contributions made by all races and classes. The Negro, the Jewish people, the white race and the foreign-born, all have played an indispensable part in making the U. S. A. rich, powerful and fit to lead.

But Brig. Gen. Alpha Fowler, the Adjutant General of Georgia, informs us there will be no Negroes on the draft boards in this State. UNAVA, true to their tradition and having high regard for the opinions of others, ask what is the cause of this un-American, un-Christian and anti-democratic action towards the patriotic Negro people? We are of the opinion that the sooner the State of Georgia adopts the sensible policy of "inclusion" instead of "exclusion" towards its Negro citizens the stronger the State will be.

Therefore, the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America join the other progressive forces within the State in urging all authorities, from the President down, to take immediate action to place Negroes on the regular draft boards in Georgia.

MEMPHIS MARION,
ALEX MARION,
IRENE BANKS,
JOEL JORDAN, Judge Advocate,
E. L. BODIE, D. D. S., Commander,
THOMAS H. HARPER, Chaplain.
Dorie Miller Chapter, UNAVA, Atlanta.

Negroes' Wartime Quota Is Not in New Draft

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—The quota system used for Negroes during World War II is not part of the new peacetime draft, according to an announcement by military authorities today.

A spokesman for Selective Service headquarters said, in answer to a question, that no quota had been fixed, and that Negroes and whites were being "taken as they come."

During the war, a quota was set for the drafting of Negroes. The aim, then, was to call about as many Negroes as the proportion of their group to national population, which is roundly 10 per cent.

Negroes now will get their basic training at camps anywhere in the country to which they happen to be assigned, either in the North or South, an Army official said.

A published report that no Negroes would be trained in the South was denied. A Negro would be assigned to any unit where needed, regardless of location, when his basic training has been fixed, it was explained.

Negro Draftees

There will be no more camps in the Deep South for the training of Negro selectees, according to an order issued by Defense Secretary, James V. Forrestall Tuesday, the first official registration day. This means that except for a lone camp at Fort Knox, Ky. near Louisville, Negroes will not be sent to one of the remaining five traditional training centers in the South.

From a purely business standpoint this is a terrible loss to the South. We don't like it because this order had to be issued. But it was the only reasonable and logical step Mr. Forrestall could take, in the light of President Truman's Exectuive Order banning racial injustice and discrimination in the Army. But even more significant than that fact even, is the shameful treatment Negro trainees had to undergo at camps during World War II in places like Louisiana Mississippi, S. Carolina and Texas. In most of these places it was a common experience to see white civilian police to discipline them for no reason than they wanted to teach the Negro his place. On trains on the city-streets and everywhere except on the training grounds, Negro soldiers were subjected to the worst sort of insult and in too many cases, brutality.

And thus while we regret the loss of revenue which will come from the maintenance of such camps in the South we personally rejoice in the thought that the Federal Government has at last come to recognize the responsibility resting upon its shoulders to safeguard the lives and liberties of all who live under its protection. It is only part of the price which the South must pay for racial prejudice and hate. This of course, is not to say that progress in race relations is not being made in the South But the question of soldier morale is far too important in the Army to wait on the snail-'s-pace progress which education and tolerance can bring to the hearts of a people fighting so bitterly against human justice and equality as the South is presently doing against so simple a matter as civil rights. There is no place in a democracy for such rank opposition to justice and fairplay for any segment of the population, however humble it may be.

To Send Colored Draftees To Kentucky and Camps in 3 Other Northern Cities

Washington, D. C. (NNPA)—Colored draftees will be trained in only one camp in the South, but upon completion of their training will be sent wherever their services are needed, an Army spokesman said last Friday.

The one southern camp to which colored draftees will be sent is Camp Campbell, Kentucky. The Three other camps to which they will be sent for basic training are Fort Dix, New Jersey, Fort Riley, Kansas, and Fort Ord, California.

The spokesman said that as far as possible colored troops have been moved out of the south in compliance with Army policy, which states: "Considering essential military factors, Negro units will be stationed in localities and communities where attitudes are more favorable and in such strength as will not constitute an undue burden to the local facilities."

Military necessity requires that some of them remain in the South, he explained. "You just can't take all Negro soldiers and put them around nothern places," he said. "Some service units have to be kept at Southern camps, just as white service units." he added.

Picture Changed

...While the Third Army area with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, has had the largest number of colored soldiers, the spokesman said, the picture has changed and the bulk of colored soldiers is now in northern camps.

...It also was stated that the Army will continue, under present policy, to assign colored draftees to colored units. In accordance with Army policy, adopted as a result of the Gillem Board, which was headed by Major General Alvan C. Gillem. That policy calls for utilization of colored personnel in the ratio of the colored population to the total population.

Selective Service headquarters, however, in agreement with the Army has abandoned its wartime practice of issuing separate calls for colored draftees on a quota basis, but colored youths will be drafted in their order number.

Colored personnel at present numbers 63,533 in total Army strength of 542,000.

In general, the Army Department continues to follow the policies rec-

But it is not expected that there will be any appreciable increase in colored strength. The number inducted into the Army is expected to be kept within 10 per cent of the troops basis by rejections for physical and educational deficiencies.

Anti-Draft Pickets Fight Segregation and War

New York Times Sat 8-31-48

Objectors to the new peacetime conscription picketed draft boards throughout the country yesterday as the program got under way.

¶ Groups advocating nonregistration to a segregated Army.

¶ Pacifists calling for resistance to any kind of preparation for war, also by refusal to register.

¶ Progresive Party supporters urging that youg men register but fight to repeal the draft.

NAACP for Mass Action

The New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People did not picket, but distributed pamphlets urging mass action to protest segregated service. NAACP does not advocate resistance to the draft.

Col. Candler Cobb, New York City selective service director, on a tour of draft boards, met his first pickets at Haarem High School, 59th St. and 10th Ave. These, representatives of the Campaign to Resist Military Segregation, shouted, "Don't Register. Don't join the black and white armies."

The CRMS is the civil disobedience group formerly led by A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds. It previously included the League for Non-violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation and Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service. Randolph and Reynolds resigned Aug. 19.

Times 8-31-48

Ex-Prisoners Picket

At Washington Irving High School 40 pickets representing Peacemakers, an affiliate of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, pacifist organization, paraded with placards which read, "The draft is a Hitler and Stalin way. Refuse to register."

On the picket line were some conscientious objectors who served prison terms for refusal to serve in World War II.

In Boston pickets, including a Congregationalist minister, who identified themselves as members of the Young Progressives of Amer- Party, were routed by a group of ica, an affiliate of the Progressive about 100 construction workers who hurled tomatoes and eggs at them and tore up their placards. Only one egg hit its target. Posters carried by pickets in Philadelphia also were destroyed.

Representatives of the Peacemakers also appeared in Peurto Rico, Columbus, O., and other places.

No Draft Calls By Race, Says Hershey

Journal Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No draft calls will be made by race "and every effort will be made to prevent race from being a factor in any functioning of the Selective Service System" Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director, said here Aug. 26.

Sat 9-4-48

Gen. Hershey's statement was contained in a letter to Walter White, NAACP secretary, who had inquired about the designation of race on some blanks being used by the system.

Norfolk Va

"I wish to assure you," the Hershey letter said, "that the Selective Service System will carry out both the letter and the spirit of the Selective Service Act of 1948 which prohibits discrimination in the selection of men for training and service under the Act, because of race or color.

"Futhermore, it will be my purpose in the administration of the system to protect the rights of minority groups in every particular."

Gen. Hershey said the appearance of race on the registration card "is for identification only."

A Suicide and the Draft

In Washington one day last week, one James Walls, a Negro, was found hanging by a rope in the basement of the Lincoln Memorial. Washington police said they were unable to establish a motive for this first suicide in the shrine of the Great Emancipator.

Daily Worker 8-29-48

We are not surprised at the professed inability of the Washington police to find a motive. Washington is about as Jim Crow a city as you'll find anywhere, and police of such cities aren't inclined to probe very deeply into the reasons behind the misdeeds of Negroes. Nor is it our job to fill in the blanks on the police blotter. But we can speculate.

New York Herald Tribune

We have been following lately, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, the series by Ray Sprigle, the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette's* Pulitzer Prize reporter who disguised himself for four weeks as a Negro and went South to "live black."

We don't know how long Walls lived in Washington. Perhaps all his 50 years, as police estimated his age, perhaps only a few years, or days or even hours. But Washington, or South or North, it makes no difference. We can at least suggest that a half century of second class citizenship, such as that described by Sprigle (see I. F. Stone's column opposite), could have provided the motive for the final surcease Walls found in the Liberator's magnificent memorial.

Now we are about to draft men half his age or less—whites, blacks, browns, yellows and all. President Truman has stipulated that, in carrying out the draft, there be no discrimination by reason of race, creed, or color, or membership in any organization. So far so good. But what the President's order does not do, as yet, is put an end to segregation in the Army, Navy or Marines. We suspect there still will be Negro battalions, and Negro barracks, and that not even the uniform of the United States Army will admit a colored man in many towns—Washington included—to areas white society has roped off for itself.

ing most of this education to the military, and if the military is smart it will recognize that no such values can be instilled in 21 months of segregated training. It will take a rare young mind done, fall back upon time-worn excuses. In theory, we are aiming to build up no war-minded army, no military caste, but rather an army of young men in whom we hope to instill the spiritual and moral values of a democracy for which "just in case," they will be ready to lay down their lives. We are entrust-

And so, like it or not, the President will be sending out in behalf of the people of the United States two classes of greetings to our young men. We cannot blame him entirely, nor can we blame the services entirely. Indeed, the services have a point when they argue that the Army, Navy, Marines and Air Forces cannot help but reflect the society from which they come; that if we as a society end our discrimination, our

SENATE GROUP VOTES TO CONTINUE
SEGREGATION OF WOMEN IN ARMY AND NAVY 2/27/48

30
Press Service of The NAACP. New York, N.Y.:

Washington, D.C., Feb. 25--By a vote of 4 to 2 the Armed Services subcommittee on Organization and Mobilization rejected the amendment proposed by the NAACP to prohibit segregation and discrimination in the recruitment of WAVES, WACS and women Marines into the Regular Army and Navy. The amendment provided that: "There shall be no discrimination or segregation on account of race, color, religion, or national origin in the appointment of officers, commissioned or warrant, or in original enlistments or reenlistments, or in the training and utilization of personnel selected under this Act."

Fri. 2-27-48

The amendment was defeated by a coalition of three Northern Republicans and one Southern Democrat: Paul W. Shafter (R.,Mich.), Leroy Johnson (R. Calif.), James van Zandt (R., Pa.) and Carl T. Durham (D., N.C.). Those in favor of the amendment were Frank Havenner (D., Calif.) and C. W. Bishop (R.,Ill.).

Fri. 2-27-48. Press Service of The NAACP.

Leslie Perry of the NAACP Washington Bureau had appeared in public hearings held by the subcommittee on February 23 and proposed the amendment to S. 1641, the bill to establish women's units as a permanent part of the armed services. He told the subcommittee that "unless Congress steps in and corrects the situation, racial discrimination will continue in the armed services." The NAACP charged that the Marines, which had 17,000 women during the war, refused to admit a single Negro woman. The Navy permitted only a token number of Negro WAVES. At the height of the war, the Navy had only 58 Negro WAVES out of a total of 78,000; only two Negro women held Navy commissions.

New York, N.Y.

The NAACP announced that it would carry the fight to the floor of the House in an attempt to assure non-discriminatory treatment of colored women in the peace-time Army and Navy.

WALTER White

Thanks To 16 Persons For A Job Well Done

I WANT to pay tribute to the sixteen Negro civilian leaders headed by Lester B. Granger of the National Urban League for their follow-up memorandum on segregation in the armed services after that historic conference held at the invitation of James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense on April 26th. The unequivocal insistence of immediate action by the Army, Navy and Air Force against segregation and every other form of discrimination has had a profound effect on official Washington. Never before in the history of the Negro in America has the Negro spoken with such unanimity and vigor on a basic issue of this character.

The sixteen conferees laid down a definite program, only one item of which is open to question. They insist that the Army permit instead of forbid the abolition of segregation in National Guard units of states which are opposed to such practices. Secretary of the Army Royall and other officials hide behind the excuse that the Army should not abolish segregation except in states where there is a Constitutional provision, as in New Jersey, or state law prohibits segregation. It is utterly ridiculous for the United States government to tell New York, Minnesota, California or any other Northern state that they must follow the racial pattern of Mississippi.

The demand that racial quotas in recruiting be abolished has already been granted. The restriction of Negroes, Filipinos and other "colored" minorities to the Steward's Branch of the Navy is condemned and the elimination of this branch as a separate division of labor in the service is urged. It is also recommended that in view of the exceedingly small number of Negro Naval officers, the Navy should commission qualified Negro members of the Officers' Reserve in responsible billets.

But the basic recommendation of the total abolition of segregation undergirds the whole system. These other recommendations, while sound and valuable as immediate steps, will serve only as palliatives as long a segregation itself remains. In this connection there may be a slight danger in the recommendation of a series of racially mixed units as "laboratory projects" which, it is hoped will eventually lead to the elimination of all segregation.

During the war the NAACP and other organizations including Claude Barnett of the Associated Negro Press vigorously campaigned for such a volunteer unit. After careful study of all the elements involved, it was agreed that such an experiment could succeed only if the unit was no smaller than a full division. Any lesser unit would not have received the variety of training, experience and opportunity for promotion to give the experiment a real possibility of succeeding.

It is unfortunate that the armed services took refuge behind the excuse that "social experimentation is impossible during a war." Many thousands of young Americans both white and colored, with a particularly gratifying number of Southern whites, were eager to demonstrate their desire to participate in such a venture. It is, of course, conceivable that either administrative sabotage from within the project or deliberate efforts from outside might have caused the experiment to be a failure. But, inspired with the conviction that democracy was being put concretely into effect, the men themselves might have caused such a division to be a great success.

In this interim between wars the Army and Navy should act. It may be desirable to start off with an "experiment." But many Americans, both white and colored, are convinced sincerely that the time to abolish segregation in toto is now. Anything less than total and immediate abolition is tantamount to a surgeon curing part of a patient's malady and calling him cured only to let infection or malignancy develop again from that part of the corrupt tissue which was not removed.

ARMY'S "DEAL" DOESN'T WORK

Probably no other domestic issue in recent weeks, outside of President's Truman's civil rights program, has stirred up such a rumpus as the matter of segregation in the U. S. armed forces.

Even before A. Philip Randolph's "I won't fight in a jim crow Army" blast, the AFRO and land grant college presidents had been needling Secretary of Defense Forrestal and other top brass do something about establishing more ROTC units at our colleges.

In the meantime, seven newspaper editors were rushed off to Europe for a quick look-see at what is being done with and by our occupation troops. Their report, delivered last week, is not all pretty reading.

On all fronts, the opposition to a segregated Army and Navy has been mounting.

Last week in Washington, fifteen conferees, invited to attend a meeting in the Pentagon, exploded when Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall told them that "the Army will proceed within the framework of its present policy of segregation."

This "brick wall" attitude at the Pentagon will do more than anything else we know of to add impetus to a suggested civil disobedience program. In the event of another war, it could well mean the difference between victory and defeat.

In the light of the Army's limited, yet successful, experience with integration, any failure to make the fullest use of all available manpower is not only stupid but a gratuitous insult to some 15 million colored Americans and to millions of their thinking white fellow citizens.

Every denial of full citizenship rights to any segment of this nation's population is reflected in a loss of face with other nations to whom we are continually preaching the democratic ideal. U. S. dollars sent abroad will not blot out this stigma.

Refusal of our advisors to become part and parcel of the Army's segregation policy, while expected, is nevertheless applauded. It was probably a shock to their hosts.

Unless they abandon their outmoded policy, they may be treated to even greater shocks. The times demand that we move forward.

Elderly Couple in New Home Donated by White Neighbors

SUFFIELD, Conn.—Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Wayne who were left homeless last January when their home was destroyed by fire, moved May 12 into a new, comfortable six-room frame building, built, paid for and insured by their white neighbors who raised the funds and recruited volunteer construction workers.

Expressing gratitude, Mrs. Wayne said, "There's a lot of good people in Suffield. They certainly did a wonderful job." Her husband, 76, once played professional baseball with the Cuban Giants, knows Connie Mack well, and remembers Leo Durocher as a sandlot player in Springfield, Mass.

Effectiveness to Depend on Interpretations--Lautier

Both Armed Forces, U.S. Government Must Rule Out 'Separate but Equal' Doctrine

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The chief benefit of the two executive orders issued by President Truman on July 26 lies in their declaration of policy.

In the preamble to the order establishing the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, it is decreed that, "It is essential that there be maintained in the armed services of the United States the highest standards of democracy, with equality of treatment and opportunity for all those who serve in our country's defense."

The order promulgating regulations governing fair employment practices within the Federal establishment reaffirms the policy of "fair employment throughout the Federal establishment, without discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin."

Civilian Members Anticipated

Presumably, the advisory committee to be set up in the National Military Establishment, whose seven members are to be designated by the President, will be chosen from outside the armed services.

Whether such a committee can accomplish reforms of any extent is doubtful. In the first place, its objectives will be largely determined by the interpretation the committee itself gives to the phrase, "equality of treatment and opportunity."

Forrestal Asked to End Guard JC

NEW YORK — Immediate action to supplement the President's non-discrimination order in the armed services was demanded in a challenging letter from Walter White, NAACP secretary, to James Forrestal, secretary of defense on Aug. 30.

Mr. White's letter cited a communication from Brig. Gen William H. Kelly of the New York National Guard which said:

"The Department of the Army has not changed its policy with respect to this matter (segregation). This policy, as stated in War Department Circular No. 124, dated Apr. 27, 1946, still applies."

Inquires About Policy

The General's statement was in response to an NAACP letter addressed to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey urging him to issue an order opening all units of the Guard to any qualified citizen without regard to race or color.

Mr. White told the Defense Sec-

Armed Forces Body

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—President Truman K. Gibson, Jr., former civilian aide to the Secretary of War and now a Chicago lawyer, is one of nine persons named to a committee to work for religious democratic phi- undemocratic and character guidance in the armed forces.

Chairman of the committee, appointed last Wednesday, is Frank J. Weil, New York lawyer. Mr.

Truman Gibson On

Weil is president of the National Jewish Welfare Board and is a member of the national executive board of the Boy Scouts of America.

Draftees to Be Trained at Only One Dixie Center, Camp Campbell, Ky.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —Colored draftees will be trained at only one center in the South, Camp Campbell in Kentucky, but upon completion of their training will be sent wherever their services are needed, an Army spokesman said last Friday.

The three other camps to which they will be sent for basic training are Fort Dix, N.J.; Fort Riley, Kans., and Fort Ord, Calif.

Some Troops Removed

The spokesman said that as far as possible colored troops have been moved out of the South in compliance with Army policy which states:

"Considering essential military factors, colored units will be stationed in localities and communities where attitudes are more favorable and in such strength as will not constitute an undue burden to the local facilities."

Military necessity requires that some of them remain in the South, he explained, adding:

"You just can't take all colored soldiers and put them around other places. Some service units have to be kept at Southern camps, just as white service units."

Majority Above Potomac

While the Third Army area with headquarters at Atlanta has had the largest number of colored soldiers, the spokesman said, the picture has changed and the bulk of them is now in Northern camps.

The Army will continue, under present policy, it was explained also, to assign colored draftees to jim-crow units, in accordance with the Gillem Board's recommendations on the effective utilization of colored manpower in the post-war Army.

Present Units, Personnel

At present, 16 colored units are attached to divisions in the United States, Germany and Japan and their personnel at present numbers 53,533 of the total Army strength of 542,000.

In general, the Army Department continues to follow the policies recommended by the Gillem Board, which calls for utilization of colored personnel in the ratio of the colored population to the total population.

Drafted by Number

Selective Service headquarters, however, in agreement with the Army, has abandoned its war-time practice of issuing separate calls for colored draftees on a quota basis. They will be drafted in their order number.

No appreciable increase in their strength is anticipated. The number inducted into the Army is expected to be kept within 10% of the troop basis by rejections for physical and educational deficiencies.

Negro Leaders Offer Program to End Military Bias

WASHINGTON, Sept. (AP) A group of prominent Negro leaders told Defense Secretary James Forrestal tonight that racial segregation in the Armed Forces is "intolerable to the people of a free country."

The 16 Negro civilian leaders gave Forrestal a seven-point program for improving the treatment of Negroes in the Armed Services.

The group had conferred with him on April 26 about the elimination of "Jim Crow" in the Armed Forces.

The Negro leaders praised President Truman for his recent executive order condemning discrimination against racial minorities in uniform.

"In his action the President has the unqualified approval not merely of 15,000,000 Negro Americans, but also of millions of other citizens of various races and faith," the Negro leaders said.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, wrote the report. Among the recommendations were:

¶ Immediate action by the Army to establish a series of racially-mixed units as "laboratory projects" leading to eventual elimination of all segregation.

¶ Army encouragement rather than disapproval for those states which desire immediately to do away with racial segregation in their National Guard units.

¶ Abolition of racial quotas in recruiting men. The Army now permits only 10 per cent of its enlistees to be Negroes.

¶ Elimination by the Navy of the steward's branch as a separate division of service restricted to Negroes, Filipinos and other "colored" minorities.

¶ Increase the currently small number of Negro naval officers by commissioning qualified Negro members of the officers reserve.

The conferees said they were "deeply disappointed, and indeed offended" by the attitude of Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall toward segregation.

The report charges that the Army's policy forces on Negroes "a pattern of racial segregation which legally prevails in a minority of the states of the union."

The Negro leaders praised the Navy and the Air Force, on the other hand, for what they called "encouraging" progress toward elimination of segregation.

The other Negro leaders who signed the report were:

Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander of Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, National Council of Negro Women, Inc.; Dr. John W. Davis, president, West Virginia State College Institute; Truman K. Gibson, Chicago attorney; The Rev. Bishop J. W. Gregg of Kansas City; Charles Houston, Washington attorney; the Rev. John H. Johnson of New York City; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president, Howard University;

Also P. B. Young, Jr., Norfolk (Va.) *Journal and Guide;* Ira F. Lewis, president, Pittsburgh *Courier;* Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta; Loren Miller, Los Angeles attorney; Hopson E. Reynolds of Philadelphia; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director, Phelps-Stokes Foundation; Williard Townsend, president, United Transport Service Employes; and Walter White, executive secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Findings on Segregation in Services Challenged

Lautier Says It Is Neither Objective Nor Unanimous; Forrestal's Aid to League Cited

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Granger report to Secretary of Defense James Forrestal on the conference held by 16 colored leaders in the Pentagon Building last Apr. 26 on segregation and discrimination in the Armed Services is not an objective document and does not represent the consensus of the conferees.

Mr. Forrestal, former Secretary of the Navy, has raised comparatively large funds for the National Urban League, of which Lester Granger is the executive secretary.

A Question of Ethics

Without questioning the integrity of either Mr. Granger or Mr. Forrestal, the financial relationship between Mr. Forrestal and the league is such as to raise a question of propriety concerning Mr. Granger's acting as a consultant to the Defense Secretary in matters involving delicate interracial relationships.

In the next place, Mr. Granger has consistently defended the Navy against charges of discrimination ever since his return from a junket to the Pacific where he visited Navy installations under arrangements made by Mr. Forrestal.

The purpose here is not to be critical of Mr. Granger, a man of unquestioned ability and integrity. But race discrimination and segregation in the Army, Navy and the Air Force ought to be put in its true perspective.

Navy's Black Record

The Navy, which has a history of harsh treatment of colored personnel, did not drop its ban on the enlistment of colored men except in the messmen's branch, until late in 1942.

After opening its general service to them and the WAVES to our women, it set up an elaborate sonnel at Great Lakes (Ill.), but failed to use them effectively upon completion of their training. training program for colored per-

Remember the Port Chicago explosion on July 17, 1944 (the worst home-front disaster of the war), in which 320 sailors were blown to bits? Remember the 50 sailors who were convicted of mutiny on Oct. 24, 1944, because they were unable to overcome their panicky fears following that tragedy?

What Army Has Done

They were second-class seamen, used to load ammunition because of their race. Yet the Navy maintains that it has changed its policy and no longer practices racial discrimination and segregation.

All of the Navy's contentions in defense of its un-democratic treatment of colored personnel may be true, but the Army has found qualified men for every branch of service, and the Air Force at least has a Fighter Wing and an air base commanded by a colored officer.

Evans did not criticize the Army, but praised it for giving "more attention in quality, quantity and duration" to the "effective co-ordination of human effort as regards to race than any other arm of the government."

Other Developments

Other developments on the armed forces' racial front brought out a reaffirmation of the policy that the draft will have no racial quotas, by Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the selective service system.

It was also emphasized that our soldiers will receive basic training at but one southern center, Camp Campbell, Ky., but after the training period of eight weeks, may be sent to any camp in the nation or overseas.

Four southern camps which will no longer train colored troops are Fort Jackson, S.C., later to be moved to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Camp Breckenridge, Ky.; Camp Pickett, Va., and Camp Chaffee, Ark.

Latest Army Data

Colored troops will be trained in Fort Ord, Calif.; Fort Dix, N.J.; Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Knox, Ky.

Latest Army statistics on colored personnel are: 63,511, including 987 officers in the service, and 341 women, including 272 WACs, with eight officers and 69 in the Army nurse corps.

Truman's Group Gets Non-JC Plan

Committee on Equality in Services Selected

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —The seven-point plan to end discrimination in the armed forces, submitted by 16 colored leaders to Secretary of Defense James Forrestal last week, will be turned over to the Presidential Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Services, Mr. Forrestal announced last week.

In the meantime, the President revealed that he had already selected the members of the seven-man committee but refused to identify them until he had picked a chairman.

2 Names Mentioned

Mr. Truman kept silent also on rumors that these are from one to two colored members on the committee, one of whom is Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Another name mentioned is that of John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender, whose appointment Congressman William L. Dawson is sponsoring.

Evans' Report

Criticism of the present Army policy by the 16 leaders came on the heels of a report made recently by James C. Evans, civilian aide to Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army.

Advisors Scored for Suggestion

Appointees Would Hurt Civil Rights

PROBLEMS INTRICATE

Prejudice in Navy, Air Forces Remain

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Appointment of an advisory committee on matters relating to colored personnel in the armed services is under consideration by Secretary of National Defense James Forrestal, who, as Secretary of the Navy, did not believe in race relations advisors.

In this matter, it appears that Mr. Forrestal has been badly advised. Any colored person who accepts appointment on his proposed jim-crow committee, will not only stultify himself but will render a disservice to the strengthening of civil right in this country.

Committee's Worth Doubtful

There is no useful purpose such a committee can serve. The ramifications of the military establishment are too intricate for a group of men to comprehend unless they devote themselves daily to the study of military problems.

Certainly they cannot gain a working knowledge of the military machine in bull sessions with Mr. Forrestal. Nor could they advise him how to stop discrimination against colored applicants for military service without knowing details of the Army's personnel policy.

How will the proposed committee know what to advise Mr. Forrestal in order to require the Air Forces and the Navy to accept colored youths and have them meet enlistment standards?

Prejudice in Air Force

The Air Force has never made effective utilization of its colored personnel. It accepted a percentage of colored inductees during the war because former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson required it to do so.

But it organized "aviation squadron, separate," and put most of its colored personnel into such squadrons. Their mission was to do whatever the commanding officer ordered—pick up paper or dig ditches.

A Helpful Suggestion

If Mr. Forrestal intends to wipe out discrimination in the armed forces, as directed by President Truman, he might set up a committee within his department including representatives of the Army, Navy and Air Force, and colored civilian and commissioned personnel.

This committee would be charged with the duty of eliminating discriminatory practices. Such a committee worked well in the War Department during the war, being responsible for the order forbidding racial discrimination in post theatres and exchanges and on Government transportation facilities.

Truman Says He 'Envisions' An End To Segregation of Negroes In Service

Reports Bradley Was Misquoted

By ROBERT L. RIGGS

The Courier-Journal Washington Correspondent

Washington, July 29.—President Truman said today he "envisioned" an eventual end to segregation of Negroes in the Army and Navy.

He also said Secretary of the Army Royall has told him that General Omar Bradley, Army chief of staff, did not say at Fort Knox that the Army insists on putting Negroes and whites into separate companies.

Bradley Has No Comment.

The President's two statements on the politically powerful issue of the treatment accorded Negroes in the new draft army were made in reply to questions asked at his press conference.

The first was: "General Bradley stated that he favored segregation in the lower echelons of the Army. Is that consistent with your executive order?"

The President replied that he has not seen General Bradley, but that the secretary of the Army has informed him that Bradley made no such statement. (Neither Bradley nor the Army Department had any comment on today's statement by Truman, the Associated Press reported.)

A question on another subject intervened, and then another reporter asked: "Going back to the first question, did your executive order requiring equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed forces envision the eventual end of segregation?"

Company Make-up Is Crux.

The President replied with one word—Yes. News stories from Fort Knox quoted Bradley as saying at a press conference there Tuesday that the Army is going to keep racial segregation so long as the nation does.

"The Army is not going to make social reforms," Bradley was quoted as saying. "The Army will put men of different races in different companies. It will change that policy when the nation as a whole changes it."

The question of segregation in companies is the crux of the whole controversy. Troops are housed by companies, are fed by companies, and do their living together at the company level. Placing of white companies and Negro companies into the same battalions and divisions does not satisfy the demand from Negro leaders that segregation be ended.

Remarks Read In Congress.

Bradley's quoted statement at Fort Knox came just a day after Truman had issued two executive orders intended to end racial discrimination. One set up fair-employment-practice officers in the Federal Government's departments. The other established a committee of seven to study ways to assure equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services. It did not, however, mention segregation.

Southern members of Congress feared that such a committee would get the President, as Commander in Chief, to issue an order requiring that white and Negro soldiers be mixed in squads, platoons, and companies.

They rejoiced openly, therefore, when the purported quotation from Bradley indicated that the high command of the Army is as opposed to ending segregation as are the Southerners. Southern members of the Senate praised Bradley and placed his press-conference remarks in the Congressional Record.

May Have Mixed His Words.

They pointed out that when the draft law was passed, Bradley had promised segregation would be retained.

Senator Maybank (D., S. C.) told the Senate yesterday: "I am glad to hear General Bradley is still for segregation, regardless of what President Truman thinks."

The Southerners' fears will be renewed by Truman's reply to the question. Presumably the reporter meant to use the word "envisage" when he asked the President if he "envisioned" an eventual end to segregation. The dictionary doesn't list "envision" but it gives "contemplate" as a synonym for "envisage."

It May Be The South's Last Chance To Do Something

Protest is, as The Record has pointed out, about the most futile of political weapons. It accomplishes almost nothing.

President Harry Truman knows, of course, that Governor J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Governor Fielding Wright of Mississippi are the States Rights candidates for the presidency and vice presidency.

He even knows that the odds are that he will lose some of the Southern electoral votes this year, maybe the majority of them, either to the States Righters or the Republicans.

But this knowledge simply goads him to new trials at capturing the Negro vote. He issued his two executive orders, designed to eliminate discrimination in federal departments and to provide "equality of treatment and opportunity" for all races in the armed services. Actually neither order accomplished very much, but President Truman doesn't allow the Southerners to have even this crum of comfort.

At his press conference Thursday he told the reporters that his order to the armed services was aimed at the eventual end of racial segregation in the armed services.

And that is that.

And why as a matter of practical politics should President Truman do anything now to placate the South?

The Southern Democrats are opposed to the so-called civil rights program. Some of the Southern states may even vote Republican. Others will bolt and give their electoral votes to the States Rights Democratic candidates. They are holding out no hope for Truman or to Truman.

They are, of course, holding out hope to the Democratic party, the hope that in 1952 they will all be back in the bag for the Democratic party, unless of course there is a repetition, as there may be, of the knock-down-and-drag-out contest at the 1952 convention, that is if the whole civil rights issue isn't settled against the South by 1952.

The only remedy for the South is to get itself out of the bag now by building up respectable Republican parties in every Southern state, giving it a voice in both parties and giving both a reason to court Southern favor, this year and every year.

But there isn't very much time in which to do it.

The President's Executive Order?

The Black Dispatch does not consider there is any subsisitance in the President's recent armed service order, which provides for an advisory committee to investigate military discrimination. If the President believes there is discrimination, and we hardly feel he is not aware of this comtemptible and demoralizing condition existing in the armed services, he ought to issue an order which strikes at the root of the evil. The President, as commander-in-chief of the army can wipe out the disgrace of Jim Crow with one stroke of the pen.

To appoint a committee to investigate something regarding which the President has ample information smacks of the old professional dodge of dissemblers who continually make surveys, investigate and probe situations in which there is prima facia evidence of evil. This is the common and usual method adopted in the south, whenever blacks calls attention to obvious and manifest wrong. Ruling authorities most invariably appoint a committee to study the situation, and that is usually the end of the matter. The committee never reports.

Importance surrounds the President's objectives. Does the President plan to obliterate and smash Jim Crow in the army, or is it that he seeks to satisfy the Negro within the precincts of segregation? We make this observation for the reason there is slight comfort in the powers and authority given the committee. Here's what their duty and limitations are:

> " . . . . to examine into rules, practices and procedures of the armed services in order to determine in what respect such rules, procedures and practices may be altered and improved."

It should be kept in mind that the President did not say "abolish" but he on the other hand plans only to alter and improve what the army already has, and the committee is not impowered with absolute and plenary powers. All it can do, following study, survey and investigation is to report to the President or the Secretary of Defense. It is conceivable some nation will have dropped an atomic bomb before this committee gets through sizing up what it already knows.

If the President plans to banish Jim Crow from the army he most assuredly has not transmitted that information to General Omar Bradley, army chief of staff, who in a recent interview, and discussing the question of Jim Crow, said "the army is not out to make any social reforms." General Eisenhower, who is of course now out of the official brass hat classification, quite recently gave full and compdete endorsement to segregation. He went far enough to urge that it benefited Negroes. Capt. Robert Perry, secretary to Defense Secretary Forrestal, is also reported to have recently said "as far as I know, there is no discrimination in the army." This fellow Perry is one of the very limited individuals spoken of in the Bible, who "having eyes see not, and having ears hear not."

Negroes take the position that segregation is discrimination. The President's armed service order, plus interpetation given a Jim Crow army by top army officials indicate a sharp line of cleavage between the two schools of thought. We have just retired General Davis, who because of his color was not allowed to enter the combat area during the last war. Col. Charles Young met the same fate. Only those dominated by unreason could say prejudice does not exist in the American army. There has been opposition to Negroes serving in the armed services from George Washington's and Lincoln's day, up to this time. Everyone knows that army brass seeks to force the majority of Negroes into labor batalions.

Unholy court martials during the war, which many times had their base in subtle attempts to prevent Negro troopers enjoying social relationships with women in the countries they invaded or found domicile, all expose the raw, running cancer of prejudice that is rampant in every army installation.

Army jim crow is based upon the false assumption that one human being is better than another. It is an attempt to uphold undemocratic notions about white supremacy and if President Truman intends only to pet and fondle this venemous social viper instead of smashing its head, we want none of his executive order.

These three members of the Joint Defense Orientation Conference, which has been in session in Washington for the past week, left with the 77 other members of the conference on a tour of defense installations Friday. Traveling by plane, the group stopped first at the Pensacola Naval Air Station. From left to right, are: Dr. Howard H. Long, dean of Wilberforce University, formerly chief examiner of Divisions 10-13 of the Washington public schools; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of Howard University's graduate school, and Julius Thomas, industrial secretary of the National Urban League.

Gibson On Armed Forces Welfare Unit

Daily Worker Thurs 11-4-48

Committee To Confer, Advise Defense Chiefs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Truman K. Gibson, Jr., former aide to the Secretary of War and now a Chicago lawyer, is one of nine persons named to a committee to work for religious and moral welfare and character guidance in the armed forces.

Chairman of the committee, appointed last Wednesday, is Frank Weil, New York lawyer. Mr. Weil is president of the National Jewish Welfare Board and is a member of the national executive board of the Boy Scouts of America.

The committee will use already established activities to the greatest possible extent in its work. It will also endeavor to revive activities which communities in the neighborhood of big camps abandoned at the end of the war.

EVALUATE SERVICES

The group will confer and advise with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force and will evaluate the programs set up to carry out the policies stated in the executive order. The committee's recommendations will be made to the President and to the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

The committee consists of representatives of the three principal religious faiths and civic and educational leaders. The executive order setting up the group called for coordination of official armed forces activities for service men with the efforts of local communities. Thurs 11-4-48

Plans for a committee for this purpose were first announced by Mr. Truman on September 16, on the basis of the report from his Advisory Commission on Universal Military Training. With the appearance of thousands of teen-agers in older service units, the National Military Establishment is known to have felt that special efforts should be made to meet the needs of the younger recruits.

In Weather Bureau

Pittsburgh Courier

Captain Gets Pentagon Post

Sat 11-27-48

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Another instance of gradual and unnoticed integration of Negro officers at the staff level and in technical capacities in the National Defense Establishment was revealed this week when Capt. George C. Gray of the Army Air Force reported to duty in the Master Air Weather Analysis Service in the Pentagon Building.

Captain Gray, a combat fighter pilot with 102 overseas fighter missions during World War II, drew what was considered by most of his 150 classmates at the Chanute Field Air Weather Service School as the most desirable assignment. He was the only Negro member of his class.

Captain Gray, who lives in Washington, was assigned to the headquarters staff of the weather service in the Pentagon Building here on a permanent basis. He became the first Negro weather officer to receive such an assignment. The integration in this office was accomplished without any friction.

A native of Welch, W. Va., Captain Gray was a fighter pilot in the famous Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron and later in the 332nd Fighter Group.

Defense Conferees on Military Tour

Sat 11-20-48

2 Educators Among 80 Visiting Installations

WASHINGTON

Members of the Joint Defense Orientation Conference, which completed the first part of their closed session in the Pentagon Friday left for a tour of Armed Forces installations to complete their 11-day deliberations.

Among the 80 conferees of American leaders representing all segements of life were Julius A. Thomas, industrial secretary of the National Urban League; Dr. Howard H. Long, dean of Wilberforce State University and former chief examiner, Washington public schools, and Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Howard University Graduate School.

The group left the Pentagon at 2 p.m. Friday for the Naval Air base at Pensacola, Fla. They will also visit Ft. Benning, Ga., and Edglin Field Air Base, Fla., before flying back to Washington to conclude the tour Nov. 18.

A report of the groups deliberation findings and suggestions is expected to be made public soon. The conference was set up by Secretary of Defense James Forrestal.

AT HOME AND OVERSEAS

What the GIs Are Doing

Pittsburgh Courier

FORT BENNING, Ga. — During their recent visit to the Infantry Center here, several members of the Department of National Defense Joint Orientation Conference visited Negro units stationed on the post. Sat. 12-11-48

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Graduate School, Howard University; Dr. Howard H. Long, dean of the College of Education and Industrial Arts, Wilberforce, Ohio, and Julius A. Thomas, director of Industrial Relations, National Urban League, visited the Second Battalion, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and the 999th Field Artillery Battalion in the Sand Hill Area.

In addition to their visit to Fort Benning, the Joint Orientation conferees visited the Naval base at Pensacola and Eglin Air Force Base, Florida.

* * *

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN SENDAI, Japan—Nine members of the Twenty-fourth Regiment at Camp Gifu have comcourse here at the Eleventh Airborne Training Center. Glider badges were awarded to these students: M/Sgt. Franklin Latham Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; S1/c David Bonaparte, Charleston, S. C.; S1/c Robert E. Jones, Boston; Sgt. John McNair, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Sgt. Collins Whitaker, Raleigh, N. C.

Also, Sgt. Edwell Wilson, Lawton, Okla; Corp. James Wilson, Darby, Pa.; Pfc. Johnnie Stinson, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Pvt. Vernon Holbert, Topeka, Kan.

* * *

KITZINGEN, Germany — Eight enlisted men stationed at the training center here have successfully passed GED (General Education Development) test qualifying them for high school graduation certificates.

Men qualifying for the certificates were Sgt. Doyle Graham, St. Louis; Corp. Sammie Garner, Chicago; Corp. Percy E. Sydnor Jr., Baltimore; Corp. Wilbert J. Alexander, New Orleans, and Pfc. Theodore Tyler, Berwyn, Pa.

Also, Pfc. Clarence Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pvt. James S. Flowers, East Chicago, Ind., and Recruit Theodore Wilson, Toledo, Ohio.

* * *

FORT BELVOIR, Va. — During the month of October, more than seventy-five members of the Ninety-fourth Engineer General Service Regiment received permanent promotions. Sat. 12-11-48

* * *

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN YOKOHAMA, Japan —M/Sgt. Edwin J. Goodwin Sr., of Omaha, Neb., a member of the 577th Ordnance Service Company, has been recalled to active duty in the grade of first lieutenant and assigned to the Tokyo Quartermaster depot.

During the war, Lieutenant Goodwin served in the European Theater of Operations.

* * *

FORT KNOX, Ky. — During the graduation exercises of Class 65, of the Third Armored Division Leadership School, Pvt. James O. Thomas, Milwaukee, Wis., was commended by Maj. Gen. Roderick R. Allen, division commander, for being selected the outstanding graduate of his class.

Before entering the service in 1943, Thomas was an active member of the Milwaukee Police Athletic League where he served as assistant coach of the basketball, football and baseball teams.

* * *

KITZINGEN BASIC TRAINING CENTER, Germany — Company "A," 373rd Infantry Battalion recently completed firing on the rifle range here and qualified sixteen soldiers as expert marksmen. Sat 12-11-48

Expert markmanship badges were awarded to Pfc. Walter Smith, Westmoreland, Va.; William J. Watkins, Natchez, Miss.; Lenwood Thompson Jr., Newark, N. J.; Mayfield G. Dickens, Suffolk, Va.; Allen Ethridge Jr., Colfax, La.; Murray Shealy, Prosperity, S. C., and Joseph M. Eaton, Whaleyville, Va.

Also, Privates Dock C. Shaw, Ripley, Tenn.; Robert C. Petrie, Hill City, Kan.; Roscoe Johnson, Dallas, Tex.; James H. Queens, Benedict, Md.; William Patterson, Mobile, Ala.; and Recruits Milton Crumbley, Detroit, Mich.; John Breton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harold Panderson, Plainfield, N. J., and Eddie M. Bailey, Warrenton, Va.

* * *

FORT BENNING, Ga. — Second Lieut. Prince A. Williams of Somerville, Tenn., a graduate of the Officer Candidate School at Fort Riley, Kan., has been assigned to Company "G," Twenty-fifth Regiment.

He returned to the United States to attend the Officer Candidate School in January and received his commission on June 29. He is also a graduate of the air transportability course at the Infantry school. Sat. 12-11-48

* * *

WETZLAR MILITARY POST, Germany — M/Sgt. John L. Perkins of Atlanta, Ga., a member of the U. S. Forces in Germany, has been separated from the service in the European Command and will leave for Paris, where he will attend Sorbonne University to study for a doctorate in languages.

During the war, Perkins served in the China-Burma-India Theater and speaks Hindustan, Chinese, Spanish, French and German. Upon completion of his work at the Sorbonne he hopes to rejoin the Army as a member of the Counter Intelligence Corps or return to the United States for a teaching assignment.

Prior to entering the service in 1942, Perkins received his AB degree at Morehouse College and his MA from Atlanta University. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

* * *

CAMP LEE, Va. — Sgt. Gertrude E. LaVigne of Cincinnati, Ohio, a member of Company "B," First Battalion Wac Training Center, represented the Negro Wacs stationed at Camp Lee at the recent opening of the Byrne Street USO club in Petersburg, Va.

invited to take a private leaders' and inside view of the nation's defense and military problems which got underway in Washington early this month. But not one representative of the press received an invitation to attend.

Three Attend "Hush" Confab On Defense, Might

No Press Men Represented At Conference

NORFOLK, Va.—(ANP)—Three Negroes were included among the "selected group of congressmen, editors and business and labor

The three representatives were Drs. Howard H. Long, dean College of Education and Industrial Arts, Wilberforce State university;

and Charles H. Thompson, dean, graduate school, Howard university; and Julius A. Thomas, director, industrial relations, National Urban league, New York.

Some question had arisen as to whether any Negro editors had been invited to the project. The original announcement said, that the "selected group" would hear "down to earth talks" by top ranking military and diplomatic leaders and be taken on tours of "hush-hush installation in order to get an understanding of world problems facing the U. S."

YOUNG MAKES QUERY

P. Bernard Young Jr., editor of the Journal and Guide, dispatched a letter relative to Negro press representation in the group to J. C. Evans, civilian aide to the secretary of defense. He said, "I am not aware that any Negro editors have been invited to this project. I have noticed tha on several other major projects that no representatives of Negro papers have been included." Sun. 11.28-48

Similar inquiries were directed to Mr. Evans by Thomas W. Young, president of the National Negro Publishers Association and of the ournal and Guide. No Negro editors were included in the project.

In a reply, Mr. Evans said, "The secretary of defense, upon his own initiative, gave attention to the import of your observations long ebfore any announcement of plans came forth. Upon the basis of the criteria set forth when I was called in on this project, I nominated, among others, the three men who are today present and participating in this conference.

POSITION WEIGHED

"The recent limited publicity which has been given to plan for this conference," he said, "has resulted in many representations regarding the participation of the press as such. Permit me to say that your observations and ths position which you have taken in this regard are already being carefully weighed in terms of any future planning."

Mr. Young commented upon the reply by saying, "It is gratifying to learn that three Negro representatives are in the group. Each of them is able, widely--known and highly respected. It is commendable that they will get a better understanding of world problems facing the U. S."

He insisted, however, that "there is no comparable media" among Negroes in which to give the 15,000,000 darker Americans a better understanding" than the Negro press," and expressed the hope that future plans by the defense department would include Negro press representatives.

Report on Racial Policies in the Armed Forces

SIXTEEN prominent negroes have submitted to Secretary Forrestal a lengthy report on racial policies in the Armed Forces. This committee went out of its way to attack Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall because of the current policy of segregation in the Army. While recognizing the progress that has been made in all the Services for equalizing opportunities of negroes and whites this group insisted that racial segregation in the Armed Forces is intolerable. At about the same time that this report was made public the Army released a factual and completely documented report by a distinguished negro, James C. Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army, which summarized the policy and practice of the Army with respect to the negro soldier. Today the negro constitutes more than 11 per cent of our Army, a proportion comparable to the general population rate. Twenty-five per cent of the negroes and 27 per cent of the white soldiers are in combat branches. Approximately 1,000 negro officers are on active duty with the Army. In numbers and in percentages this record is much more favorable to the negroes than that of the Navy or Air Force. The morale of the negro troops is high, as is evidenced by the high re-enlistment rate. There is complete equality of treatment and opportunity for all soldiers without regard to race. The Army policy with respect to negro soldiers is based on the well-considered Gillem report, which recommends the integration of colored companies and battalions with similar white units in regiments and divisions. The group of negro leaders reporting to Mr. Forrestal recommended complete abolition of segregation and the intermingling of white and negro soldiers in all units from squads to divisions. Apparently this group is more concerned with achieving a social change than in promoting military efficiency. The principal concern of the Army is to attain combat efficiency, not to conduct an experiment in sociology. In separate companies and battalions negroes undoubtedly have better opportunities for advancement and for the development of leadership than in mixed units. Certainly there should be no discrimination in the treatment of our soldiers. All should have equal pay, food, quarters and recreational facilities and all should have equal opportunities for advancement to the highest grades for which they are qualified through demonstrated ability. In the Army General B. O. Davis, an outstanding negro officer, rose from private to brigadier general. There was no discrimination against him or any other negro soldier. It will be unfortunate if the advocacy of non-segregation by negro leaders should interfere with the steady increase in efficiency of negro units which has been so marked during Mr. Royall's service as Secretary of the Army. Until there is a decided change in the public attitude in many sections of our country it would be most unwise to alter the current Army policy with respect to separate white and negro combat units.

Negro Leaders Criticize Army On Segregation

Report to Forrestal Terms Navy Policy 'Heartening'; Air Force Also Applauded

By James M. Minifie

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Acute dissatisfaction of Negro leaders with the Army's segregation policy was revealed Tuesday in a report by sixteen participants in a recent national defense conference on Negro affairs.

The report was made public by Secretary of Defense James Forrestal without comment. It stated that Negro conferees unanimously declined to serve in an advisory capacity as long as the present segregation policy was continued.

Army spokesmen would not comment on the report. An official said that it was felt that if there were any comment it should come from Mr. Forrestal. The Secretary of Defense wrote to Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, that the report would be transmitted to the Presidential Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

Negro leaders called Navy policy "significant and heartening" and termed the Air Force attitude "an encouraging departure from traditional Army policy."

Conferees were "deeply disappointed and indeed offended by the general attitude assumed by some of the spokesmen for the armed forces, notably Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army," the report declared.

It charged that "the Army assumes a position which is at variance with the experience of other branches of the defense services, and which has never been justified even by the Army's own experience. For the Army has never experimented on any broad scale with the integration of Negro enlisted personnel in mixed-company groups."

The report charged that the Army leaders' concept of the ability and record of Negro troops "was the result of deliberate distortions of history propagated by racially prejudiced individuals." The report stated that the conference last April had pointed out to Mr. Royall that "the Army forces on Negroes 'uniformly and without exception' a pattern of racial segregation which legally prevails in a minority of the states of the Union. It was contended that in so doing 'the Army does severe violence to the Negro as a citizen' by 'deliberately operating below the level of American experience and purpose.'"

The conference had been impressed with the "inadequacy of the nation's approach to the entire problem of training Negro youth for the armed forces," the report revealed. "It was declared that while prejudice and bigotry are undoubtedly prevalent in the armed forces, as in the nation at large, some of it is manufactured in official policies set by military leadership, and still more is accelerated and intensified by military subservience to, rather than correction of, ignorant attitudes among the public at large."

The report urged a re-study by the Department of Defense of the utilization of Negro man power in the post war Army.

Unfair Practices in Armed Forces Upheld in Selective Service Bill, Study Reveals

Pending Measure Weaker Than 1940 Act; Effect of Guard, ROTC Bias Reflected

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The Selective Service Bill, which the House Armed Services Committee has under consideration, would sanction a number of discriminations which now exist against colored personnel in the armed forces, a study of the bill last Saturday revealed.

Not only are none of the loopholes in the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940 plugged in the measure, but white youths subject to its provisions are favored frequently because of limited provisions made for colored men in civilian components of the armed forces.

The major difference between the pending measure and the 1940 Act, in Section 4 (a). Whereas the earlier measure prohibited race discrimination in both the selection and training of men, the pending one drops the word "training."

A Backward Step, It Seems

Inasmuch as the more all-inclusive language did not prove broad enough to stop segregation, it is not regarded likely that the limited language of the anti-discrimination proviso in the pending bill will prevent the armed forces from practicing similar segregation, especially since the pattern already is established.

State quotas for induction would be re-established by the proposed legislation, sponsored by Rep. Walter G. Andrew (Rep., N.Y.), chairman of the House Armed Service Committee. However, the bill contains no prohibition against the fixing of quotas on the basis of race or color.

Thus, within established State quotas the Army may call upon the Selective Service System to furnish it so many white inductees or so many colored inductees. Such calls definitely proved discriminatory under the Selective Service and Training Act.

Exemption for Some

Members of Federally - recognized civilian components of the armed forces would be exempt from induction while students enrolled in ROTC Naval ROTC and Naval Reserve, would be deferred from induction but would be required to register.

Inasmuch as colored personnel is very much restricted in all of these civilian components, white youths who belonged to such organizations would be in a favored position.

All Over 31 Clear

The bill would fix the authorized strength of the Army at 782,000, the Navy at 550,000, the Marine Corps at 110,000, and the Air Force at 502,000. All males between 18 and 31 would be required to register, and those between 18 and 26 would be subject to induction.

Veterans with less than 12 months of honorable service would be more liable for induction unless they enter the National Guard or an organized reserve unit, if entrance into such units is open to them, while properly certified conscientious objectors would not be liable for any type of service.

Gen. L. B. Hersey Heads Draft FEPC

Names Self; Branches to Refer Complaints

WASHINGTON (ANP) — General Lewis B. Hershey has appointed himself fair employment officer for selective service. By this appointment, the director has taken upon himself the added responsibility of seeing to it that fairness is practiced in selective service for the interest and safety of the nation.

This appointment is in line with the President's Executive Order establishing a Federal FEPC which says,

"All personnel actions taken by Federal appointing officers shall be based solely on merit and fitness; and such officers are directed to take appropriate steps to insure that in all such actions there shall be no discrimination because of race, color or religion.

All Branches Notified

It was reported that instructions have gone to all elements of the association, down through the local boards, that any complaints regarding unfairness under the 1948 Selective Service Act will be brought directly to the attention of General Hershey.

It was reported that any reference of race has been deleted from all except the classification forms. Col. Campbell Johnson said "race" was included on the classification forms at his insistence. Only by knowing what percentage of the deferred personnel were colored declared the Colonel, would he be able to tell statistically whether State and local boards were doing a good job.

EIGHT ADDED TO RESERVE

Negro Unit Accepts Men From 17 To 35 For Service

The 959th Quartermaster Service Company, the only active negro reserve unit in the city, has added eight new members to its roster.

The organization accepts men from 17 to 35 years of age regardless of previous military experience or branch of service. Among present benefits offered by the unit, aside from training, are longevity and retirement pay. Drill pay has been authorized and will soon go into effect. The company now numbers 49 enlisted men and three officers.

Those interested in joining may call Capt. George L. Robinson, commanding officer, at the Memphis General Depot, 48-4431, Station 199, or at his home, 9-3531, after 6 p.m. and on wek ends. Captain Robinson is now serving a tour of active duty and is stationed here. The group meets twice monthly at the depot.

CAPT. GEORGE ROBINSON at the Army General Depot, preferably before twelve noon; or call him at his home, 788 Miss. Blvd., after six p. m. Telephone number at his home is 9-3531.

Capt. Robinson Recruits For U. S. Reserve Units

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

One of the few young race men who served in World War II and received the many benefits offered by the various branches of the Armed Services, including highly technical training and retirement benefits, Prof. George Robinson, teacher at Douglas high school, this summer has briefly returned to active military service to aid in recruiting eligible Negro men for the U. S. Army Reserve Corps. He returned with rank of Captain. This was the rank he had been promoted to, and held when he returned to civilian life about two years ago.

Captain Robinson said that presently there are only about forty-two men composing the unit with which he is identified, but authorized strength of the unit is 215. This is the number he will seek to obtain before reverting to in his civilian status with about 30 days or so.

The Army is still accepting draft-eligible Negro men in the Reserve Corps and those who enter now may have good opportunity to avoid the draft. Hundreds of white boys have rushed into reserve corps and other units where benefits are greater than those covered by the new draft law.

When Captain Robinson strongly emphasized that enlistment for the reserve corps was no fool-proof guarantee against an enlistee being drafted later, the benefit of the doubt would be in favor the eligibles who enlist before the draft law goes into effect less than 90 days from now. Men between ages of 17 and 35 are eligible for the U. S. Army Reserve Corps. This age range takes in all those eligible for the draft it was borught out.

Those who identify themselves with the U. S. Reserve Corps are eligible for retirement benefits. They are given a full day's pay for two hours of Army Service at the grade they held at the time of enlistment. In other words any veteran who was discharged as corporal sergeant, or staff sergeant either from the regular Army or the Army of the United States can enter U. S. Army Reserve Corps with that same rank. He doesn't have to start as a buck private.

Capt. Robinson stated that two meetings are held a month, every second and fourth Thursday between 7:30 and 9:30 p. m. at the Memphis Army General Depot. Uni forms are already available for those enlisting. Training period now includes orientation classes which take up discussions of many current topics. Commissioned officers are now delivering these lectures, but later some of the subjects will be discussed by enlisted men.

Persons desiring to enlist should make contact with Capt. Robinson

Ike Asks Draft, UMT; Alibis Army Jimcrow

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y. Mon 4-5

By Rob F. Hall (Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Gen. Dwight Eisenhower told the Senate Armed Services Committee that the people must be made to "understand that the basic struggle in the world today requires a strong military establishment."

He vigorously endorsed President Truman's request for Universal Military Service and the draft, asserting that we face an opponent who has "an aggressive philosophy which seeks to destroy democracy." He opposed any law to end Jimcrow in the armed forces.

Although technically a civilian, Eisenhower appeared at the packed Senate caucus room in uniform, with the circle of five stars on each shoulder of the snappy military jacket which bears his name.

His views were summarized as follows:

• The U. S. needs a strong armed force "not so much to defend our property or even lives, but our way of life." It would be impossible to have "an island of democracy in a sea of dictatorships," and therefore the U. S. has obligtions to western Europe and other countries.

• We should have the largest navy in the world.

• The fears of some people that there are too many military men in high offices or that the military may "take over" the country are unfounded. The Army is the "bulwark of democracy."

• Industrial mobilization as recommended by Bernard Baruch prior to World Wars I and II is essential to reduce the monetary and manpower waste in time of war. Daily Worker

• There must be a "balance" between the amount of money and manpower expended for the armed forces on the one hand and industrial production on the other.

• Young men conscripted into the armed forces are not making "sacrifices." They are merely paying their "obligations" to their country. They should not be compensated on a scale that competes with private industry but should be given only "cigaret money."

• There should be "balance" between Army, Navy and Air Forces because there cannot be easy victory through air power alone. Nor can there be "international push-button warfare," despite the development of such new weapons as the atombomb. On the other hand, exclusive reliance cannot be placed on ground troops. "Any general staff would be foolish that would plan any mass land invasion of Russia," he said. In such a case, he indicated, air bases closer to the target would be necessary.

In response to a question by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass), Eisenhower said the Negro question had always been a problem in the Army. "The Army is just a mirror reflecting the United States," he said, "and the incontestable fact is that there is race prejudice."

Whenever Negro and white have been placed where they "live together in intimate circumstances," the Army has had trouble, he said. When he joined the Army, Negroes were organized separately into "their own" regiments, the general said. Mon 4-5-48

"In the war when we became so desperate for manpower, we called for infantry volunteers from among the Negro troops." He said about 2,400 volunteered and were organized into Negro platoons in white companies. He said Negroes "do not seem to gain confidence in themselves when used in large (all-Negro) units."

He said the organization of Negro platoons "does create social problems on the posts, as when there is a dance, but the social problem can be met without difficulty."

He said he was against "amalgamation" of Negro and white troops on any basis beyond the organization of Negro platoons. The Negro soldier is "less educated" than the white, according to Eisenhower, and therefore in larger mixed units would be relegated to menial tasks without hope of promotion in competition with the better educated white soldier. Daily Worker

"HOPE" FOR FUTURE

He expressed the hope that the world might some day "grow up" so the "problem would disappear." But until then, he believed that to "pass a lot of laws to make people like someone else would get us into a lot of trouble." Washington Pst. 4/4

Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.) asked Eisenhower if the ratio of crime among Negro troops was higher or lower than among white troops. The General said it was higher. He conceded that the venereal disease rate was higher, but he said he believed this was due to the "lower educational standards" among Negroes. Among better educated Negroes, he said, this was not characteristic. Mon

Russell said he agreed with Eisenhower's approach, but he felt educational standards should be raised by the states and not by the Federal government. 4-5-48

UMT And The Negro

It was interesting to read an article in the current issue of the *Negro Digest* (current issue), on universal military training by such luminaries as A. Phillips Randolph and Grant Reynolds, whom we all know as stanch defenders of the social and economic rights of the Negro. Without attempting to quote either of the two, one could characterize their position as advocating civil disobedience on the part of the Negro, if and when he was drafted for military training, unless certain rights and privileges were granted him, and these rights written into the bill for universal military training. Tues.

To be sure, every Negro and, a large number of white citizens deeply appreciate the need for elimination of prejudice in any area of our American society; this will enhance the very democracy that we boast of and desire to create and vouchsafe. It is not yet a perfect democracy by any stretch of the imagination, and it will not be perfect as long as it has at the very core of its framework, pressure groups, "hooded klans" and even a complacent and misguided intelligentsia. 7-6-48

Dissatisfaction with conditions such as these is a dynamo which should initiate thought and activity to bring about a change for the better. Various methods can be used and have been used down through the ages with a large measure of success, but I wonder if conditions ca.' for so stringent a measure as "civil disobedience."

It is one's inalienable right to hate, to fight against, to denounce and condemn proposed legislation which placates a people and a minority group, robbing them of their civil rights, but "civil disobedience" is revolution, and as such, it is born of the same spirit as a "lynch mob" which we bitterly denounce and seek legislation to prevent. The Post

Such a procedure will unleash upon America, in all classes and races, the momentum and the urge and the concomitant desire, which was the springboard for the building of a Nazi Germany and a communistic Russia. One should beware, lest, in his method of seeking to establish democracy, he destroy the very object of his quest.

Rather would I, as a Negro, read the history of human relations in America; yes, I'd see that we have a long way to go to reach perfection, but I would also see that we have come a long way from our humble beginning. It is good, and is continually encouraging to me, to know that in this America of ours, with all her faults and failures (and yet with all her potential greatness), there grew a Paul L. Dunbar, a Gen. Benjamin Davis, a George Washington Carver, Booker T. Washington, Roland Hayes, Marion Anderson, Joe Louis, Joseph C. Price, Bishops Varick and Allen, and a host of others who have met and conquered the ostracisms of the ages and now hold converse with the lords of the earth in their several spheres in the great parliaments of men. Washington, D.C.

Civil disobedience is not anybody's civil right, and it, like the revolution it will engender, will eventually destroy the one who conceives it. Evolution builds slowly, 'tis true, but it builds surely and irrevocably. 7-6-48

Tues. BOOKER T. MEDFORD,
Pastor, St. Francis A. M. E. Zion Church.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.

A. V. C. Opposes Military Training

WASHINGTON, — (A N P) — Asserting that universal military training is both unrealistic and wasteful in an atomic age, the American Veterans committee on Thursday asked members of the house Republican steering committee to reject all proposals for compulsory training.

"Universal military training is not the answer to the defense problem of the United States," the AVC declared. "UMT provides no more defense for this country against modern atomic-barteriological warfare than did France's Maginot line, but threatens to lull us into the same feeling of false security. Block B Dispatch

"UMT is now being promoted with the same hoopla and ballyhoo as a three ring circus, but most of the outspoken advocates of compulsory training have not concerned themselves with the relatively sensible recommendations of the President's commission. Sat.

"The President's commission states that if the introduction of UMT would have an indirect effect of weakening our national security then the adoption of UMT would be a mistake. We believe, therefore, that congress should delay consideration of UMT until the budget requests of the army, navy and air force are acted on, and appropriations for other elements of national security decided. Let us not place ourselves in the positions of decreasing our aid for education and health, for example, in the interest of a training program which offers only an illusion of security." 1-3-48

The AVC stated that it favored the recruitment of an armed force through voluntary enlistment which it said should be encouraged by the elimination of the caste system, increased pay, social security benefits, educational opportunities, and the removal of quotas based upon race, creed, or color.

Navy Experiments With Universal Military Training

Memphis World
Memphis, Tenn
Fri. 4-16-48

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Navy Department announced last Monday that twelve colored enlisted men are members of the Navy experimental recruit which has begun training at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, California, to determine the adaptability of present Navy recruit training methods to universal military training.

The unit is composed of 320 Navy recruits. The colored men represent 3.75 per cent of the men participating in the program, which the Navy said "is more than 50 percent greater than the number" of colored men in regular Navy recruit units.

Men assigned to the unit represent a cross section of New Navy recruits. In addition to standard Navy training, members of the experimental unit will be given other training based on suggestion made in the report of the President's Commission on Universal training, including personnel supervision of the individual recruit. 4-16-48

Although the Navy said no previous breakdown of personnel by race has been available under the Navy policy of non-discrimination, which has precluded the listing of the racial identity of applicants on the forms from which they are screened, it is known that 80 per cent of colored personnel in the Navy is still in the messmen's branch. Memphis World

The Army experimental unit, undergoing the type of training the Army would give if Congress approves compulsory military training, has no colored personnel in it. It is undergoing training at Fort Knox, Ky. Memphis, Tenn

Elder's Belief In Race Bias Hit By Arkansas Girl

Memphis World Memphis, Tenn
Fri. 4-16-48

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—A white teen-aged girl created quite a sensation during a panel discussion at the Future Homemakers of America meeting here last week when she urged several thousand of her contemporaries "not to be stampeded into accepting the racial prejudices of the older generation." What made the situation so interesting was the fact that Gov. Ben Laney, leading southern governor opposing President Truman's proposal to guarantee certain civil rights to Negroes, was attending the meeting.

The panel discussion was a feature of the annual FHA state convention, which had about 6,000 young women who are students in home economics in high schools throughout the state. Miss Merilyn Beverly, Stuttgart, was the speaker who clashed with the "racial prejudices of the older generation." Fri. 4-16-48

She urged young people to "keep an open mind free from racial prejudices" and check on the home environments and educational facilities available to other races in their home towns. She also said, "We criticized Germany because of her claims of racial superiority and finally went to war against the super race doctrine."

Taft Pledges Support To UMT Anti-Segregation Amendments

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — A pledge by Senator Robert A. Taft (Rep., Ohio) to support anti-segregation amendments in pending legislation for universal military training was released today by Grant Reynolds, national chairman of the Committee Against Jimcrow in Military Service and Training. Sat. 4-10-48

In a letter to the Committee, composed of 200 Negro leaders, the Ohio senator said: "I am opposed to the passage of legislation providing for universal military training, and I will vote against any such bill. However, I will support any amendment in that bill barring all racial distinctions."

Louis cables opposition to draft jim crow

Pittsburgh Courier
Los Angeles, Calif
30

NEW YORK — Joe Louis, from England, has urged action by Negro veterans against jimcrow Selective Service or Universal Military Training, it was claimed this week by the Committee Against Jimcrow in Military Service and Training. Sat. 4-10-48

In a cablegram from London, Louis is said to have criticized the Army's "rigid determination to maintain its jimcrow policies." The statement was sent to the Senate Armed Services Committee which has been holding hearings on revival of Selective Service and Universal Military Training. The committee said Louis cabled:

Pittsburgh Courier

"It is time for we veterans who suffered while in uniform the humiliations of jimcrow trains, jimcrow restaurants, jimcrow railroad stations, jimcrow Army barracks, and even jimcrow telephone booths, to rise up in every corner of the land and say, in one massive voice, 'This shall not happen to our younger brothers. This is more than men with spines will endure.' Los Angeles Calif.

"I call upon all decent Americans to demand that any peacetime draft—whether UMT or Selective Service—be free of all segregation and discrimination. I urge every member of Congress to insist upon a full program of civil rights, to be included in any draft law so that Negroes in the uniform of the United States may be protected from mob violence, police brutality, and indignities. It is time all Negroes—parents, sisters, wives, and the men in danger of being drafted—to let Congress, the nation and the world know in unmistakable terms that they will not accept this.

Nation's Youth In Anti-Conscription Fight To Finish

The Globe
Fri 4-2-48

Minister Leading Young People In Drive Launched To Defeat "Training" Proposal

Milwaukee, Wisc.

New York City, March 20.—The Reverend John W. Darr, Jr., Chairman of the National Youth Assembly Against Universal Military Training which recently held a mass lobby of 1500 young people in Washington, stated that his organization was continuing the fight against passage of UMT legislation by Congress.

The Youth Assembly, he said, has written the Senate Armed Services Committee requesting an opportunity to testify at the hearings on UMT which the Committee's chairman, Senator Stan Gurney (R., S. D.) announced would begin soon. The Youth Assembly has asked for a whole day to testify in order to give young people from all over the country a chance to be heard. Fri 4-2-48

Mr. Darr also announced that the Youth Assembly has designated the week of April 4th to April 10th as Anti-UMT Week and is calling on all young people and youth organizations to plan special activities for this week to dramatize youth's opposition to UMT. As part of its own program for Anti-UMT Week, the Youth Assembly is launching immediately a drive for 500,000 signatures to anti-UMT petitions, to be climaxed during Anti-UMT Week. Signers of the petitions will be asked to give a small photo of themselves so that, when the petitions are taken to Washington, they will bear not only the signatures, but also the faces of thousands of youth who oppose Universal Military Training.

Villard Warns UMT Would Hit Negroes

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Tues 1-6-48

By John Hudson Jones

If universal military training becomes law, it will be "especially vicious" to Negroes, Oswald Garrison Villard declared yesterday, in an address at the 38th annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Villard also attacked Truman's Loyalty Commission as a "gestapo" created by a "fascist bill."

Clarence Mitchell, employment director, declared the NAACP has demanded that the Atomic Energy Commission practice no discrimination in hiring. He said his office had recommended 30 Negro scientists. Daily Worker

He said that yesterday 1,000 government cafeteria workers struck because the management refused to bargain with the United Public Workers. "Ninety percent of the workers are Negroes," he said, and this attack on them is a direct result of the Taft-Hartley Law which has singled out small unions that try to give Negroes job opportunities." New York, N.Y.

Walter White, NAACP secretary, in his annual report urged "all who love democracy to use their ballots wisely." Tues. 1-6-48

The NAACP reported it had passed the 500,000 mark in membership.

Yesterday 19 national directors were elected. Three new directors ars Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore; Mrs. Jesse M. Vann, Pittsburgh, and T. V. Mangum, Statesville, N. C. Paul Robeson and Lena Horne, were defeated by an undisclosed vote. Tues 1-6-48

Face to Face

UMT is part of war program— To make entire world Jimcrow!

The Worker, New York, N.Y. Sun. 2-15

By Benjamin J. Davis

Member, New York City Council

ONE OF THE MOST DAMNING exposures of Wall Street's talk of "spreading democracy throughout the world"—via the Truman doctrine and the Marshall Plan—is the continuance of Jimcrow, segregation and discrimination in the armed forces of the United States.

An army, navy and air force based upon the fascist doctrine of white supremacy will not carry equality and liberation to the colonial peoples—especially to the colored peoples of Asia, Africa and the Middle East. It is a fact of some slight significance that the colored peoples happen to be the majority of the population of the earth.

Can it be any wonder, then, that the colonial, semi-colonial peoples, and the small nations of Eastern Europe do not think that the Truman-Marshall doctrine is manna dropped from heaven! The Worker

TRUMAN was flush with demagogy in his civil rights message on anti-lynch, anti-poll tax and other such legislation that the Negro people have been fighting for for 85 years. But he would not even risk demagogy on the question of ending discrimination in the armed forces. New York, N.Y.

For those who think that this omission was a mere oversight then read the statement of Secretary Royall a few days later when he reiterated segregation as the official policy of the army. Royall still sits in the cabinet. But when Wallace called for closer relations with the Soviet Union—where, incidentally, there is no jim-crow or segregated army—he was promptly booted out.

The President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. If Truman wanted to abolish discrimination in the armed forces, he could do so with an executive order—as quickly as he could fly to Independence, Mo.

The continued existence of army Jimcrow—that is, the betrayal of the progressive trends begun during the Roosevelt Administration—is a natural, logical consequence of the over-all reactionary, imperialist policy which the bi-partisan Truman administration is pursuing abroad and at home.

The only effective way to work for the abolition of army Jimcrow is to conduct an all-out fight simultaneously against the Truman administration's moves toward imperialist war abroad and domestic fascism at home, in all fields where these repressive policies manifest themselves. The two questions are inseparably linked. Sun. 2-15-48

BUT THIS is not the course being followed by the so-called National Committee against Jimcrow in Military Service and Training, whose leaders recently made a lobbying excursion to Capitol Hill. This group claims to be all-out against army discrimination and is centering its attention on the bi-partisan Truman proposal for Universal Military Training. No doubt numerous members of the committee are sincerely interested in abolishing army Jimcrow and are at the same time, fearful of the Administration's moves toward war and fascism.

But the same cannot be said of Grant Reynolds, chairman of the committee, and '46 candidate for Congress in Harlem's 22d Congressional District, who realizes this is election year. Neither can it be said of A. Phillip Randolph, treasurer of the committee, and the main spearhead of right-wing Social Democracy among the Negro people.

Reynolds, a Dewey hand-picked Republican office-holder, and Randolph, a tool of Dubinsky's Liberal Party turncoats, support the imperialist Truman-Marshall plan and are whooping it up for the warmongers from their Jimcrow corner on the Wall Street bandwagon. Sun 2-15-48

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BY IDENTIFYING themselves with the hatred of the Negro for Jimcrow in the Army, they hope to win the Negro people to support of the Republican-Democratic war party—and specifically to the support of UMT, a cardinal point in the Administration's program for war and fascism.

They're saying, in effect: "We Negroes don't care what you do with us after you get us in the army. Send us to murder the Greek democrats, or to shoot down the Indonesians, or to kill Chinese fighting for freedom from the Chiang tyrants, or to enslave our own people in Tripolitania in Africa, or use us against striking workers on picket lines or defenseless Negroes in Mississippi, or even let us die in an imperialist war—but let us do it on an equality basis." The Worker

Perhaps it's all right with them. But it is not with the Negro masses. They want Jimcrow abolished in any and all forms—but they're far more interested in living without Jimcrow than dying without it. Especially is this true of Negro youth.

The fight against UMT is the fight against war, fascism and imperialist enslavement—it is the fight to prevent Wall Street from setting up a Jimcrow world made in the image of Mississippi, Harlem or Washington, D. C. In this fight all roads lead to support of the Wallace for President and third party movements—which alone offer an avenue of struggle against war, fascism and Jimcrow—and UMT. New York, N.Y. Sun 2-15-48

U. M. T. Shelved

Congress will try to shelve the universal military training bill "to avoid alienating voters in the 1948 electionos," James F. O'Neil, national commander of the American Legion, charges. The Record

And this despite the fact that the latest public opinion polls show that the citizens of the United States favor universal military training by "almost three to one," Mr. O'Neil said. Thurs.

Mr. O'Neil is, if anything, understating the fact. For the truth is that the universal military training bill has already been shelved and the defense forces of the United States are getting further and further behind on enlistments.

The United States today is a second-rate military power, trying to act as if it were the strongest in the world.

If we cannot adjust ourselves to meet the responsibilities we have assumed we had better draw in our horns and surrender the world and ourselves to the aggressors of the Kremlin.

Weakness is only an invitation to conquest and some of us will be surprised, if we survive to be surprised, when the next Pearl Harbor breaks upon us. Thurs 2-26-48

Against U.M.T.

The Courier-Journal

For the most part your editorial on universal military training consisted of high-sounding phrases, trying to justify a thing you admit would be bad for our nation. You brought out one point by saying "that U.M.T. is a vitally necessary insurance of the nation's future security." Do not people get insurance for all sorts of things and still lose the thing itself?

Why do we have to adopt peacetime conscription? Isn't that the type of thing we were trying to destroy in Germany, Japan and Italy in the last war? Doesn't it also resemble the same boogieman—Communism—from which our military leaders and politicians propose to save us? Or does the fact that we do a thing in the name of democracy make it any more right than if it is done under the banner of Nazism, fascism, Communism or any other ism? Louisville, Ky.

Should our country adopt the peacetime draft, Hitler, though defeated in war, will have gained one point for which he stood: "We stand for compulsory military service for every man. If a state is not worth that, then away with it. Then you must not complain if you are enslaved. No one gives you freedom except by the sword." This quotation is taken from one of Hitler's speeches in time of peace, when he was selling the Germans and other peoples of Europe his New Order. U.M.T., the gestapo, brown shirts, black shirts, youth armies, etc., didn't secure Germany's future. Thurs. 1-1-48

The opponents of the peacetime draft have every reason to believe that, if enacted into law, it will lead to other encroachments upon a free people until we become the victims of the very same things which we fear and fight in other countries. The sales campaign, or the sales person, never alters the quality of the product. U.M.T. might be sold to a desperate and dying people, but I still have faith in America.

Ashland, Ky. The Courier Journal OSCAR PEACE.

Mrs. FDR and the Generals

Action in Philadelphia last Saturday.

That's what she told the Americans for Democratic

Naturally, Mrs. Roosevelt doesn't favor UMT in the same way that the out-and-out sabre-rattlers of the war

MRS. ROOSEVELT is in favor of universal military training. Daily Worker

party favor it. She favors it in a liberal way; she wants to make sure that we have a universal military training that will not be "militarist." Tues Pitt, Pa.

But the reason she gives for support of UMT shows that, regardless of her intentions, it will be the most militarist, war-breeding system this country has even seen. Mrs. Roosevelt wants universal military training, she said, because **"we must show Russia that we mean what we say and that we will back up all our proposals."** Tues

And what are these "proposals" which Mrs. Roosevelt thinks will require a standing army of more than a million, and peacetime conscription of our youth? These proposals were thought up by the Wall Street trusts and their direct agents, such as John Foster Dulles of International Nickel, James Forrestal of Dillon Read & Co., and Robert Loyett of Brown Brothers & Harriman, bankers. 2-24-48

They include: revival of German cartels and war industry, in violation of the Potsdam agreement; U.S. monopoly of the atombomb and ALL atomic development by way of a U.S.-controlled atomic corporation; financial and military support of every fascist-monarchist or reactionary dictatorship in the world—in Greece, China, Turkey, Latin America, the Middle East, Spain, etc.

To "back up" this plan for beating down democracy everywhere and opening up the path to Dollar Imperialism, Mrs. Roosevelt joins the militarists who want every American boy of 18 to be handed over to the generals.

True, the ADA didn't dare to back UMT—now. But Mrs. Roosevelt's support for it shows where the pro-Truman "liberal" front is heading. 2-24-48

Sen. Morse Voices Concern Over Negroes' Draft Threats

The News Birmingham, Ala. Fri. 4-2-48

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON, April 2—(AP)—Sen. Morse (R., Ore.) voiced deep concern yesterday over a threat by two Negro leaders to call millions of their race to a sitdown strike against UMT and the draft.

Their purpose, the Negroes said, is to force an end to segregation and racial discrimination by the armed forces.

The threat came from A. Philip Randolph, president of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Grant Reynolds, New York state commissioner of correction. Both are officers of the 'Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training.'

They testified Wednesday before the Senate armed service committee.

* * *

MORSE TOLD RANDOLPH such a "civil disobedience" campaign would lead to charges of treason. But Randolph replied that he and other Negroes 'are willing to pay that price" in an effort to force the issue on civil rights. Fri. 4-2-48

"I don't think we can minimize the position Randolph took," Morse told newsmen. "He undoubtedly is an influential leader in his race.

"It is a much misguided course of action. However, there is not ignoring the fact that minority groups in the United States, including Negroes and other groups, feel grievously abused by our failure to put into practice the civil rights guarantees of the constitution."

Sen. Baldwin (R., Conn.) took a less serious view of the threat.

"I don't think Randolph and Reynolds speak for the Negro race," he said. "We had other Negro leaders who said they favor UMT and the draft." The News

WHILE QUESTIONING Randolph, Morse asked whether he meant to say he will tell Negroes "Do not shoulder arms in protection of your country."

"That is correct," said Randolph. "I would be doing my country a great service. If it does not develop the democratic processes at home, then it is not the type of country worth fighting for."

Baldwin remarked that one of the duties of a citizen is to bear arms against an enemy when called upon to do so. Birmingham, Ala.

But Randolph said Negroes "never will" win civil rights until they take drastic steps. He said he has not found a single Negro "who believes that Negroes ought to fight in another war for democracy in a Jim Crow army." Fri 4-2-48

Call For Draft, UMT Is Joined By Eisenhower

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

He Offers To Stay In As Long As Needed; Airs Negro Views

4-3-48

Forrestal Submits Draft For Force Increase; Two Catholics Differ

WASHINGTON—(AP)—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower called Friday for an immediate draft and offered to stay in uniform himself as long as needed.

The former Army chief of staff—in full uniform at the time and wearing his many decorations—appeared before the Senate armed services committee as the administration formally asked Congress for universal military training and the drafting of men 19 through 25.

Eisenhower's testimony climaxed a tidal wave of armed preparedness pleas by other generals, presidential candidates and others. Sat 4-3-48

Crisply, the five-star general told the senators that the day of push-button warfare has not yet arrived. Manpower, he said, still is needed—just as it was needed in the invasion, directed by himself, in Europe.

Asked for his views on segregation of white and Negro soldiers, Eisenhower said the human race "may grow up" some day to the point where there is no race prejudice but he added:

"When you try to pass laws to force someone to like someone else, you're going to get in trouble."

"In general," he added, "the Negro is less well educated than white men.

Draft Plans Outlined

"Because of that, if you try to make a complete amalgamation the Negro will be relegated to the lower jobs and his chances for promotion will be less because the competition (with better educated white men) for promotion will be tougher."

(Two Negro witnesses told the committee earlier this week they would advise other Negroes to refuse to bear arms if drafted unless the armed forces' segregation policies are changed.)

Secretary of Defense Forrestal submitted his draft plans, along with a sample bill covering both the draft and UMT, to the armed services committees of both houses. Montgomery, Ala.

Men 18 to 45 would be registered, under these recommendations, with non-veterans 19 to 26 liable for two years' military service. Sat 4-3-48

Two Roman Catholic spokesmen, meanwhile, gave the senators differing views on UMT.

Spellman For It

Cardinal Francis Spellman of New York reaffirmed his stand "in favor of universal military training as a necessary defense measure in the present times, under the present conditions."

Bishop Hugh Lamb of Philadelphia, speaking for Denis Cardinal Dougherty, protested against UMT except for a limited period. He said a permanent program "carries the seeds of a nation in decay."

Eisenhower, tapping the desk with his finger for emphasis, said airpower is of the greatest importance but it alone cannot win a war. He added: 4-3-48

"In any war now, the first 30 to 60 days may determine our ability to carry on. We won't win

Ready To Stay In

And he added: 4-3-48

"I'm ready to keep my uniform on as long as my country demands." Montgomery, Ala.

Forrestal said the events of the past several weeks have re-emphasized the need for both UMT and the draft, "from the standpoint of our national security and from the standpoint of the peace of the world."

His recommendations called for raising the total manpower of the army to 782,000, the Navy and Marine Corps to 552,00 and Air Force to 400,000—a total of 1,734,000. Sat

Veterans would be draft-exempt if they have been on active duty 18 months since September 16, 1940. Those with 90 days' active duty would be exempt if they are now enrolled in a reserve unit. 4-3-48

The Senate committee, winding up its hearings, heard Maj. Gen. M. J. Devine of Fort Knox, Ky., say that the Army's experimental universal military training program is working out fine.

Gen. Devine, director of the Army's trial UMT program at Fort Knox, Ky., told the committee that UMT is the most democratic system of training, but that the draft is needed, too.

"Selective service builds up the Army," he said, "but UMT [illegible] up the nation."

Congress Told UMT Racial Bars Would Unleash Civil Disobedience

The Times Thurs. 4-1-48

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31—Congressional testimony that unless all forms of racial discrimination were prohibited in the proposed Universal Military Training and stop-gap selective draft programs, white and Negro youths throughout the country would be urged to resist induction by "civil disobedience."

A pledge to organize such a movement was made before the Senate Armed Services Committee by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, American Federation of Labor. He was backed up, through [illegible] "shoulder-to-shoulder," by Grant Reynolds, national chairman of the Committee Against Jimcrow in Military Service and Training and New York State Commissioner of Correction. Thurs 4-1-48

"I reported last week to President Truman," Mr. Randolph told the Senators, "that Negroes are in no mood to shoulder a gun for democracy abroad so long as they are denied democracy here at home. In particular, they resent the idea of fighting or being drafted into another Jim Crow army. younger br[illegible]

"Today I should like to make clear to this committee and [illegible] of white youth in schools and colleges who are today vigorously

American people that passage now [illegible] of a Jim Crow draft may only result in a mass civil disobedience movement along the lines of the magnificent struggles of the people of India against British imperialism." The Times

Committee members indicated anxiety as to the attitude of Mr. Randolph, who is also national treasurer of the committee headed by Mr. Reynolds, continued: "I personally pledge myself to openly counsel, aid and abet youth, both white and Negro, to quarantine any Jimcrow conscription system, whether it bear the label of selective service or [illegible] Thurs 4-1-48

30 1948

UMT

CONSCRIPTION

Nicodemus Has Good Words for Universal Military Training

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

NICODEMUS McCallum Jr. and I were talking and the conversation turned to universal military training. He was for it and I was against it and that is the point of this story.

It's not that I intend to agree with him or violently disagree with him, but I thought you might be interested in what he had to say.

Mr. Cayton

Nicodemus is no handkerchief head. He left North Carolina because he didn't like the way Negroes were treated down there. Now he lives in northern Vermont, just ninety miles from the Canadian border where he finds less race prejudice than any other place in the United States; that's why he lives there. Incidentally, that is why I took his argument so seriously and that's why I am reporting it to you.

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NIC, YOU START to leave off the "odemus" after you talk to him for a while, and I were visiting at the home of Will Thomas who wrote the book, "God Is For White People." Over a glass of spiked maple syrup, Nic came out with the amazing statement that he favored universal military training.

This staggered me no end in view of the fact that he had served three years and six days, according to his own calculations, in a segregated army and had fought all over the southwest Pacific. In the Army he said that he got along none too well, and, although he had been made a sergeant, he had won his rating by merit, not by bootlicking.

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BUT NIC IS NO ordinary guy. Although he is thirty years old, he still wants to go back to college and study journalism and do something for his race. He doesn't like to say "yes, sir," or especially, "yes, mam," which didn't help him any in the Army.

Nor is it of particular advantage to him now in his position as butler to a wealthy family in Burlington, Vt. But Nic has a strategy worked out for himself as well as one for the race.

He is going to "buttle" until he can go to college, then he is going to be a journalist. Being one myself, I don't know how much that is going to help, but Nic thinks it will and far be it from me to discourage him.

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ANYWAY THE POINT I am trying to get over is that he is a very militant guy and fights every form of segregation, whether it is self-imposed or specially endowed by white people. In this town of 31,000 whites and 140 Negroes, he is a walking NAACP.

So I asked Nic to elaborate on his universal military training idea, and here it is. Sure, he admitted that the Army is segregated and he admitted that that was bad and something he was going to dedicate his life to fight against.

But for the ordinary Negro from Mississippi, Georgia, or for that matter Harlem, housing facilities were better in the Army than they were on the outside. Then there was the matter of health.

• • •

MANY NEGROES have never had a medical examination and the Army sent them through a battery of nurses, doctors, and even psychiatrists. An experience which made Negroes at least conscious that those types of services were available for human consumption.

As for the economic side of the picture, Nic waxed eloquent. At least, he said, the Negro got equal work. "If you are a black sergeant you get the same money as you would if you are a white sergeant, and that's more than happens in most places, especially in the South," he said.

Even in the matter of civil rights my friend had something to say. The Army court-martial is fairer than trial by your so-called peers in many parts of the country. As to the material things of life, the food is better, the clothing warmer, and certainly cleaner, and there is a chance to learn a vocation of some kind.

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NOW GET THIS straight. These are not my arguments. They belong to Nicodemus McCallum Jr. of Burlington, Vt. But I found them a little hard to answer, at least over the spiked maple syrup. You can do what you want with them. Personally, I am still against the Army and military training and all their brass hat, Southern-bred, jim-crow generals. But this is the way that a realist (I guess that's what you would call him) looks at it from up Vermont way.

The President's Executive Order?

The Black Dispatch does not consider there is any subsisitance in the President's recent armed service order, which provides for an advisory committee to investigate military discrimination. If the President believes there is discrimination, and we hardly feel he is not aware of this comtemptible and demoralizing condition existing in the armed services, he ought to issue an order which strikes at the root of the evil. The President, as commander-in-chief of the army can wipe out the disgrace of Jim Crow with one stroke of the pen.

To appoint a committee to investigate something regarding which the President has ample information smacks of the old professional dodge of dissemblers who continually make surveys, investigate and probe situations in which there is prima facia evidence of evil. This is the common and usual method adopted in the south, whenever blacks calls attention to obvious and manifest wrong. Ruling authorities most invariably appoint a committee to study the situation, and that is usually the end of the matter. The committee never reports.

Importance surrounds the President's objectives. Does the President plan to obliterate and smash Jim Crow in the army, or is it that he seeks to satisfy the Negro within the precincts of segregation? We make this observation for the reason there is slight comfort in the powers and authority given the committee. Here's what their duty and limitations are:

> " . . . . to examine into rules, practices and procedures of the armed services in order to determine in what respect such rules, procedures and practices may be altered and improved."

It should be kept in mind that the President did not say "abolish" but he on the other hand plans only to alter and improve what the army already has, and the committee is not impowered with absolute and plenary powers. All it can do, following study, survey and investigation is to report to the President or the Secretary of Defense. It is conceivable some nation will have dropped an atomic bomb before this committee gets through sizing up what it already knows.

If the President plans to banish Jim Crow from the army he most assuredly has not transmitted that information to General Omar Bradley, army chief of staff, who in a recent interview, and discussing the question of Jim Crow, said "the army is not out to make any social reforms." General Eisenhower, who is of course now out of the official brass hat classification, quite recently gave full and compdete endorsement to segregation. He went far enough to urge that it benefited Negroes. Capt. Robert Perry, secretary to Defense Secretary Forrestal, is also reported to have recently said "as far as I know, there is no discrimination in the army." This fellow Perry is one of the very limited individuals spoken of in the Bible, who "having eyes see not, and having ears hear not."

Negroes take the position that segregation is discrimination. The President's armed service order, plus interpetation given a Jim Crow army by top army officials indicate a sharp line of cleavage between the two schools of thought. We have just retired General Davis, who because of his color was not allowed to enter the combat area during the last war. Col. Charles Young met the same fate. Only those dominated by unreason could say prejudice does not exist in the American army. There has been opposition to Negroes serving in the armed services from George Washington's and Lincoln's day, up to this time. Everyone knows that army brass seeks to force the majority of Negroes into labor batalions.

Unholy court martials during the war, which many times had their base in subtle attempts to prevent Negro troopers enjoying social relationships with women in the countries they invaded or found domicile, all expose the raw, running cancer of prejudice that is rampant in every army installation.

Army jim crow is based upon the false assumption that one human being is better than another. It is an attempt to uphold undemocratic notions about white supremacy and if President Truman intends only to pet and fondle this venemous social viper instead of smashing its head, we want none of his executive order.

Army Reports Advances by Colored Personnel

Summary Made to Offset Criticism That Other Defense Services Are More Liberal

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — A summary prepared for Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall by James C. Evans, his civilian aide, showing the advances made by colored personnel in the Army was made public last Friday.

The report, obviously designed to offset criticism of the Army and contentions by other services, particularly the Navy, that they had out-stripped the Army in dropping racial discrimination and segregation, compares the status of colored troops before and after World War II.

Strength Listed

It points out that total Army strength as of May 31 last, was 569,704, of which 63,511 or 11.15% constituted colored personnel.

At the time the figures were compiled, we had one brigadier general, two colonels, 10 lieutenant colonels, 28 majors, 241 captains, 538 first lieutenants, 114 second lieutenants and 53 warrant officers.

In the Army Nurse Corps there were 69 nurses; the Women's Army Corps had eight officers and 264 enlisted women, and our personnel was serving in all major branches of the Army and its commands.

Officer Gains

While there were only five colored commissioned officers in the Army in 1940, there are now 53 officers in the Regular Army as distinguished from the Army of the United States.

As a step toward integration, the 82nd Airborne Division, based at Fort Bragg, N.C., has approximately 18% colored personnel. The former 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion, redesignated the Third Battalion, 505th Airborne Infantry Reg., is a part of this division.

The 503rd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion and the 758th Tank Battalion have become part of the 82nd "All-American" Division.

Academy Graduates

Eleven officers have been graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, of whom four are dead, three are in the Air Force, and four are on active duty in the Army. At present, there are nine cadets at West Point.

Army ROTC units are established in nine colleges — North Carolina A. and T., South Carolina State, Hampton Institute, Howard University, Prairie View State College, Tuskegee Institute, Virginia State College, Wilberforce University and West Virginia State College. Three additional colleges will activate ROTC units this fall—Florida A. and M., Morgan State College and Southern University.

Colored ROTC enrollment increased from 1450 in 1939, to 3,035 on December 1, last. Ten colored officers are currently on duty in the Pentagon, one of whom, Major Steve Davis, is on duty with the General Staff Corps, and another is on duty with the Air Force.

5 Camps In Dixie Banned

(Special to The Courier)

WASHINGTON—A spokesman for the Department of Army told The Courier Wednesday that all Negroes inducted into the armed services under the draft will be sent to four Army camps in the North for induction and that none will be sent to camps in the Deep South. Five camps in Louisiana, South Carolina, Texas and Mississippi are banned for Negro inductees.

Fort Knox, Ky., is the only camp with a Southern atmosphere which will be used for Negro trainees, the spokesman said.

An Associated Press dispatch had stated that Negro inductees would be sent to any camp in the Nation where they were assigned, North or South, but the Army spokesman confirmed an earlier Courier story that no Southern camps would be used.

FOUR CAMPS APPROVED

On the list of camps approved for Negro GIs-to-be are: Fort Ord, Calif.; Fort Dix, N. J.; Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Knox.

Banned for use among the five Southern camps are these four. Fort Jackson, Columbia, S. C.; Camp Gordon, Augusta, Ga.; Camp Breckenridge, Ky., and Camp Chaffee, Ark. All of these enjoyed unsavory reputations for mistreatment of Negro soldiers during the World War II period.

Department of Army officials disclosed that after an orientation period of eight weeks, Negro inductees would be subject to go anywhere in the country. It is on this particular phase of the situation that the next fight will center in the effort to relieve Negro inductees from suffering the abuses which had to be faced in World War II. It was revealed that approximately 10,000 men will be taken in the initial stages of the draft now under way.

For the first time in Army activities no racial quotas will be used, for the department of draft agencies has been ordered to call for manpower and effect trans-

fers within the military establishment without reference to the person's race, creed or color.

SEE TRUMAN'S HAND

The hand of President Truman moving behind the scenes to relieve the oppressive conditions of which Negroes have bitterly complained, was seen again in this current move. And the White House intimated that more developments regarding the status of Negroes in the armed services will be forthcoming.

The present draftee picture is this: Nine camps in the United States will be used for trainees being inducted. Of these nine, five will completely be excluded from use by Negroes; the other four being used for all races. Regular Army establishments are not affected, since the picture applies solely to draft inductees.

President Truman is expected to name within the next week or so two Negroes to the seven-man committee which will determine policy to be followed in the treatment of Negroes and other minority groups in all branches of the service. One of the Negro members is sure to be Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the Urban League.

It appeared that the decision not to send Negroes to Southern towns was on the advice of Negroes consulted by Defense Secretary Forrestal. The word had leaked out, however, that Negroes were not to be sent to these camps and all kinds of pressure was used to have Negroes sent to these Southern camps.

TRYING TO ADJUST

Mr. Granger, who is known to be close to Defense Secretary Forrestal, stated that since President Truman went on record against the armed forces segregation policy, the different branches are hurriedly trying to adjust themselves to these orders. Granger said: "How much relative adjustment they have to make and their progress in relation to each other can be found in the present complement now on active duty. Here is the count—Army, 987, Air Force, 287, Navy, 4, and Marine Corps, 1."

NEW YORK — Immediate action to implement the President's non-discrimination order in the armed services is demanded in a challenging letter from Walter White, NAACP secretary, to James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense.

"We desire to ascertain at the earliest possible opportunity exactly what the policy of the Department of the Army is concerning admission of Negroes to all units of State National guards in light of the President's Executive Order and statement," Mr. White's letter challenged.

The Army Adopts A Wise Policy

THE decision of the Department of the Army not to concentrate the training of Negro preacetime draftees in southern areas reflects the wisdom of experience.

During World War II the Army had continuous difficulties with southern risistance to the presence of Negro troops which often flared into violence.

However, at that time our national security was at stake, and the factors of defense had to be given precedence over every other consideration.

But we are not now fighting a war; w are merely preparing for any military contingency that might arise. At this time the concentration of a disproportionate number of Negro units in South may not be justified as an exigency of war.

A spokesman for the Army is quoted as saying:

"Considering essential military factors, Negro units will be stationed in localities and communities where attitudes are more favorable and in such strength as will not constitute an undue burden to the local facilities."

The adoption of such a policy as enunciated by this Army spokesman should serve to spare the trainees as well as both military and civilian authorities many of the irritations which accompanied the training of non-white troops during the late war.

Negroes Propose a 7-Point Plan To Stop Segregation in Services

Forrestal Reveals Report Declaring the End of Racial Inequality Is Inevitable— Royall's Stand Is Criticized

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense, made public today a report by sixteen Negro civilian leaders urging seven far-reaching proposals to end segregation and provide "equal racial opportunity" in the armed services.

The report is the outcome of a national defense conference on Negro affairs opened by Secretary Forrestal on April 26. It was prepared, ostensibly for consideration by the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. The committe was created by President Truman by executive order on July 26.

Because this committee is "still being formed," according to a White House spokesman, Mr. Forrestal presumbaly will retain the report until the President completes the selection of his group.

The sixteen members of Mr. Forrestal's conference were temperate but firm in their demands that segregation in all branches of the national military establishment be ended. In agreement with Mr. Forrestal, their report stated that changes in basic attitudes could not be made "by miraculous overnight conversion of the public."

The reports insisted that "this is all the more reason for moving immediately with a program of ndoctrination, education, discipline and progressive demonstration in order to speed final definitive action."

Reccommendations by the Group

Toward this end, the group report set forth the following recommendations relating to policy and practice in the armed forces alone:

1. The Office of the Secretary of Defense should re-study the Gillem Board report on utilization of Negro manpower in the post-war army. Todav's report strongly challenged the Army's interpretation of the Gillem report and stated that "certain basis recommendations were either ignored or misinterpreted."

2. The Army should promptly establish as a "laboratory project" a completely integrated military unit from divisional to squad level for the purpose of putting the eventual ending of segregation on an efficient basis.

3. The Army should give "hearty and unqualified approval" to states wishing to end segregation in their own National Guard units.

"The Army should welcome such steps as making more easy its own inescapable step of eliminating racial segregation," the report stated.

4. Racial quotas now contained in enlistment regulations should be abolished by making it "formal published policy" in all branches of service that "any man regardless of race, color, or creed who meets physical, mental or moral standards is qualified for enlistment or re-enlistment." This is already official Navy recruiting policy.

Moves Are Asked By the Navy

5. The Navy should eliminate its stewards' branch as a separate division of labor restricted to Negroes, Filipinos, and other "colored" minorities, and the differential in rates between this branch and other branches should be wiped out.

6. The Navy should "consider seriously" the commissioning of qualified Negro officers, now numbered at only four.

7. The Navy should use special recruiting techniques to "sell" its service to Negro high school and college students as a "self-respecting, secure and rewarding career."

In spite of the several recommendations bearing specifically on Navy practices, this branch came off relatively better in the final accounting by the group than either the Army or the Air Force. The committee found encouragement in the Navy's "serious and, in general, successful effort" to revise its policies and practices in the use of Negro personnel.

Progress in the Air Force personnel policy was also reported, especially since its separation from the Army. The statement cited approvingly plans for "free competition for any duty within the Air Force."

The most serious complaint was leveled at Army policy, especially as it was interpreted to the committee by Kenneth A. Royall, Secretary of the Army.

Army Plans Attacked

"The Army's present policy, to which it stubbornly adheres," stated the report, "seems to be a grudging adjustment of the original mobilization plans drawn up well in advance of World War II, which contemplated the use of Negroes under the most limited conditions imaginable."

Criticizing Secretary Royall for quoting "military expediency" and "experience" in defense of segregation in the Army, the committee reported to Secretary Forrestal:

"It is as unwise as it is unsound to cite the resistance of military leadership against basic changes in policy as sufficient cause for delaying immediate and effective action. This would imply that basic citizenship policies are controlled by military instead of civilian leadership, and such an implication must never be accepted by a peace-loving democratic people."

The written report was submitted to Secretary Forrestal by the conference chairman, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League. As part of the report, Mr. Granger's forwarding letter contained the seven proposals for ending segregation.

Atlantan Retires After 30 Year's Army Service

COLUMBUS, Ohio — On January 29, upon terminating thirty years of service, Master Sergeant Theodore R. Weatherall said, "I appreciate the time spent in the army and if it were possible I would do it over again."

In October of 1917, before reaching the age of fifteen, this youngster who hailed from 1035 West Moor Drive, NW., Atlanta, Georgia, joined the army. After seven weeks of basic training at Camp Hill, Newport News he shipped overseas landing at Brest, France on the 21st of December 1917.

During the eighteen months overseas with the 808th Transportation Corps, Master Sergeant Weatherall, then Pfc. Weatherall, served as barge attendant transporting supplies to various fronts until 1 November 1918 when his outfit moved toward the front. On November 11, 1918 they arrived within fifty miles of Versailles when the peace treaty was signed.

Returning to the States on a hospital ship in May of the following year, the youthful soldier was hospitalized at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia. On July 14th he was discharged both from the hospital and the service only to reenlist the following day in the Medical Corps in the capacity of a male nurse.

Upon the outbreak of World War II, some twenty-two years later, the eager soldier requested transfer from the Medics to the Air Corps. He was transferred to Tuskegee Air Base where he served as Mess Sergeant until his arrival here at Lockbourne April 7, 1947.

Discussing plans for the future, the newly made civilian said he would take advantage of the opportunities offered under the GI Bill of Rights by attending school for Physiotherapy and enter into that field.

The forty-five year old Master Sergeant has a wife, Mahala, living in Atlanta, one daughter Opal G. King, a grandson Alvin, living in Atlantic City, New Jersey and three brothers in Detroit, Michigan.

Our Flyers The Afro-American faring Worse

Expansion of Force Had No Benefit Baltimore, Md.

FEW OPENINGS

Limited to One Wing, Mar. 1-24-48 Promotions Rare

By CHARLES H. HOUSTON

WASHINGTON

Wake up, people! Realize what is happening before it is too late.

This year Congress authorized the expansion of the Air Force from 55 groups to 70 groups. This has not done us a particle of good.

Before the expansion, we were supposed to have one segregated composite group out of the 55, composed of bombers, fighters and sustaining troops. That was objectionable because it was segregated, represented less than 2% of the Air Force strength although we are supposed to have 10% which represents our proportion of the national population, and did not cover all types of planes and services.

But now we do not even have one composite group!

One Fighter Wing

We have been reduced to one segregated fighter wing. Even this fighter wing, under the command of Col. B. O. Davis Jr., is short of personnel: pilots as well as ground crews. And there are only eight colored flying cadets in training for pilots, not enough to bring the wing up to full strength. Baltimore, Md.

We are going backward instead of forward. Unless every one of us cries out to high heaven there is no telling where the Air Force will shove us back to. 7-24-48

Restricting all colored pilots to fighter planes cuts us out of all aviation engineering, maintenance and allied fields call for.

Yet the Air Force refuses our boys this opportunity because of their color!

Foreigners Welcomed

The United States can bring Mexicans, Brazilians, Chinese and every other race under the sun to this country to fly Air Force planes and learn advanced aviation engineering. The only group it finds unacceptable is colored citizens who call this country their native land. It refuses to train us, then condemns us as being racially incompetent when we fail for lack of training.

Some day this country may have to call on us to defend it against the very foreigners it prefers over us, and on whom it is lavishing the training and aviation experience it denies our boys because of color.

If this is democracy, democracy stinks!!

Air Force team work. Flying a fighter plane is solo work. A bomber takes a crew, requires team work.

The Air Force ducks a lot of segregation problems by restricting all colored pilots to solo work, and holds our boys down to a very small section of Air Force activity.

Theoretically, an Air Force pilot is supposed to "check out" on every type of plane the Air Force uses.

But by the Air Force holding our boys down to fighter planes and stationing them at one segregated field where only a few types of planes are based, they never have a chance to "check out" on the multi-engined planes such as bombers, transports, etc. They never have a chance to fly helicopters or other unusual types of planes.

Only Pilots Now

There are no navigators, no bombadiers, no photographers, no radar men, no engineers—nothing but the pilot in a fighter plane. Even the few colored bombadiers and navigators that were trained in the last war have no place provided for them in the post-war Air Force.

Training a bombadier or navigator and bringing him to top efficiency takes over a year and thousands of dollars, but the Air Force would rather throw taxpayers money away, and reject this trained manpower because it is black and does not fit into a reactionary segregated scheme.

No Chance on Promotion

By restricting us to one segregated fighter wing the Air Force makes sure our boys have almost no chance at promotion. In time of peace, promotions of Air Force officers are supposed to be made from a single list.

What is going to happen when our officers are reached on the list? The Air Force refuses to let colored officers command white units, and there are just so many jobs in one segregated fighter wing.

The only time a vacancy occurs is when a superior officer dies, resigns or otherwise becomes unavailable for service.

The white officers advance in ordinary course; the colored officer sits on his hands and has to watch the other officers go by.

How can an officer have the ambition or energy to make himself efficient under the circumstances? In a segregated Army the only thing efficiency gets a colored officer is frustration.

Aviation is the transportation industry of the future. We have small chance today to qualify as pilots and ground crews through commercial aviation.

The only substantial opening for our boys to get aviation experience is in the Armed Services, flying all types of planes and doing every kind of work that

Air Chiefs Study Plan To Change Status Of Fliers

Journal Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP)— A plan to change the setup at Lockbourne Air Force Base, which can change the status of the Negro in the air forces, is now being considered by air chiefs in the Pentagon Building, it was learned this week.

This new scheme, submitted by James C. Evans, special assistant secretary to Defense Secretary James V. Forrestal, will de-emphasize the Lockbourne Base, and de-centralize the all-Negro units now concentrated at the base. The aim of this plan is to put into effect some of the recommendations of the Gillem report calling for more integration of Negroes in the air forces.

Dec 6 1947

Regular Ed.

The plan calls for the sending of Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., post commander and also commander of the 332nd Fighter Wing, to study at the command and staff school of the air university at Maxwell Field, Ala.; the abolishment of the Jimcrow air base, giving Col. Davis and other Negro officers opportunities for new commands, and giving junior officers and non-coms a chance to serve under officers.

Immediate integration of Negroes is not believed probable. It is believed that Negro units rather than individuals will be mixed with all white units as a first step towards integration.

It is felt that group integration may keep Negro officers from getting deserved promotions or limit promotions.

If Col. Davis chooses to leave Lockbourne immediately, the post may be headed by a white officer until the decentralization program is completed. Otherwise, he may keep his post for another year before going to the air school, and whites may be assigned under him until the change is completed.

ARE BUT PROPOSALS

All these factors are proposals only. They must be approved by Secretary of Air W. Stuart Symington, then by Air Force Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg and Air Force Personnel Chief Maj. Gen. Idewal Edwards, before being put into action.

The memo announcing this plan to the secretary of air read in part:

"Lockbourne Air Force Base as the air base for Negro airmen, should be de-emphasized. The Negro units now concentrated should be de-centralized. Transfer, reassignment and diffusion by individuals or small units (as contemplated in the Gillem board report) should be based upon technical specialty primarily, and not upon race primarily, as the past."

Air Force Names Negro Commander

Los Angeles, Calif.

ROTH, Germany—Second Lieutenant James A. White, Chicago, Illinois, is the only Negro officer in the United States Air Force in Europe serving as a unit commander.

Lieutenant White was recently appointed commanding officer of the 15th Air Ammunition Squadron at Roth Air Ammunition Depot in Germany. He attended Officer Candidate School at Seickeim, Germany and received his commission in December, 1946.

Before entering Officer Candidate School, Lieutenant White served as first sergeant with the 449th Signal Heavy Construction Battalion in Italy from January, 1944 to March, 1945. 3-10-48

Prior to entering the service in 1942, Lieutenant White graduated from Englewood High School and Kelly Business Administration School in Chicago. He is the son of Mrs. Bettie N. White, 402 Forrestville avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Equal Defense Plea Assignment Urged

Aviation Club Gives Baltimore Md. "Wings" to 5 Youths

NEW YORK — Lt. Col. Arthur P. Hayes, speaking as a private citizen and veteran of World Wars I and II to members of the Warhawk Aviation Club recently, appealed to colored leaders to act now to secure fair and equal participation in the national defense program which calls for a 70-group Air Force.

Colonel Hayes, who was among the first air cadets in 1917 when there were no parachutes, presented "wings" to Wallace Franklin, Milton Thornton, Joseph Haynes, Victor Nurse and Michael Antoniov at the Church of the Master. The Rev. Raymond R. Dey presided. 4-5-12-11-48

Trained by Smith

The five teen-agers completed their solo course under the guidance of Archie Smith, president of the club, and his staff operating in several local airports.

Mr. Smith is accredited with training more than 200 pilots at the Army Air Base at Tuskegee during the war.

NEGRO AIRMEN SEEK JOBS

The Times

Former Pilots and Mechanics Meet at War Hawk Club

Few of the 1,000 Negro mechanics and pilots trained by the Army Air Forces in World War II have continued their flying experience, it was reported yesterday at a meeting of thirty former pilots and mechanics at the War Hawk Aviation Club, 107 West 125th Street. Jan 15-5-48

The group is seeking employment of the former war pilots by commercial airlines, according to Archie Smith, club leader and former teacher at the civilian field at Tuskegee Institute.

At the meeting it was said that the type of equipment flown by Negro pilots had no relation to commercial aviation and that only one DC-3 type plane was available for Negro Air Force trainees. One Negro pilot is employed by a local air freight line, Mr. Smith reported.

During Air Force Maneuvers in Florida

Major William A. Campbell, commanding officer of the 332nd Fighter Group; Mark E. Hubbard, 9th AF A-3, and Colonel B. O. Davis Jr., commanding officer of the 332nd Fighter Wing, are seen discussing informally some of the details and plans surrounding the gigantic "Operations Combine III" maneuvers at Elgin AFB. Fla.

A NATIONAL NEGRO aviation convention will be held in New York Sept. 10 to 12. The Warhawk Aviation Club will be sponsor and host.

In stating the aim of the convention, the Warhawk Aviation Club pointed out that, although Negro pilots had an excellent war record, only about 30 colored pilots are employed throughout the nation.

Flyers Ordered To Keep Mum on Jim Crow Issue

The Call

By JAMES L. HICKS

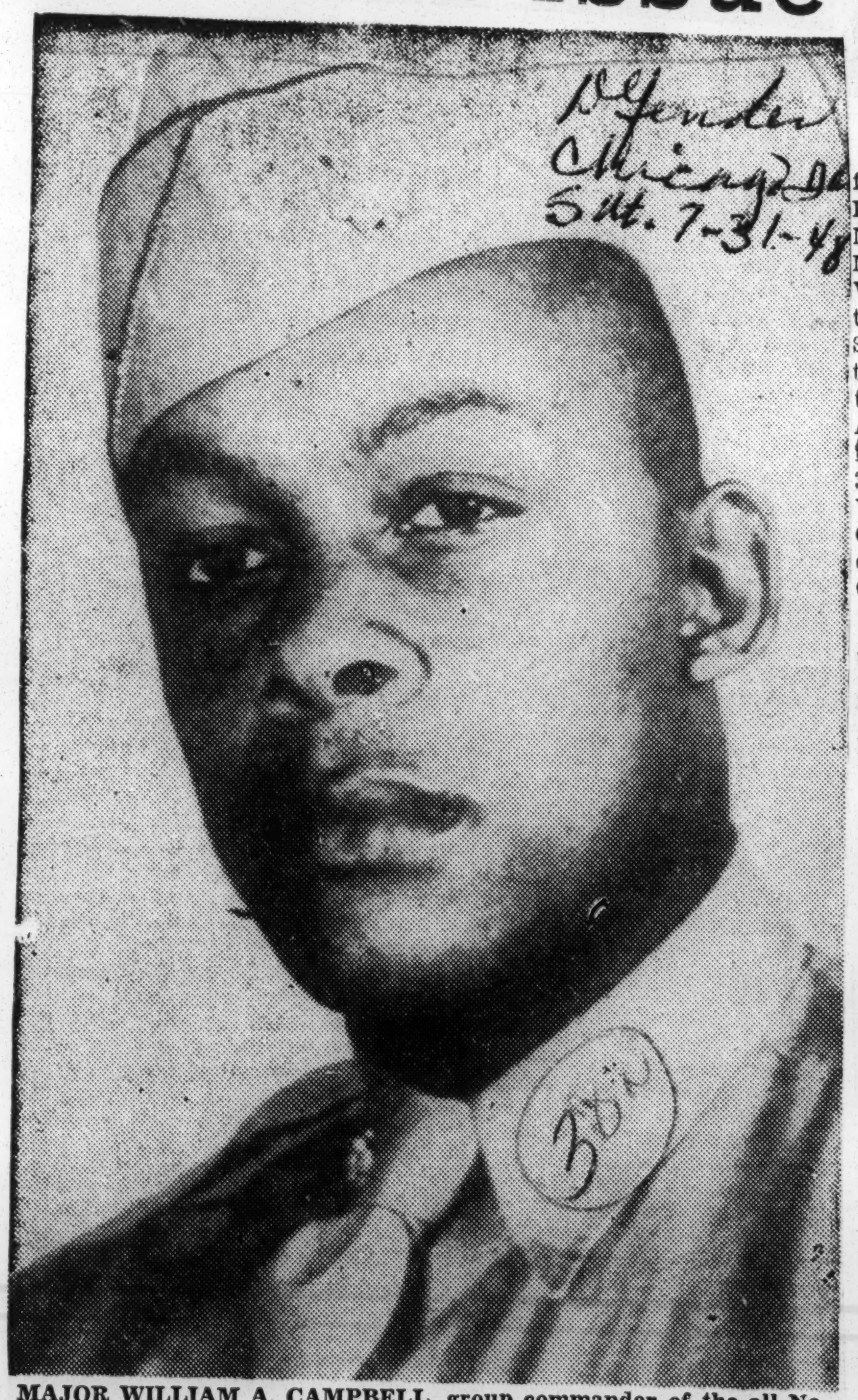
NEWBURGH, N. Y.—(NNPA).—Twenty-four officers and 26 enlisted men of the 332d Fighter Wing, who landed at Stewart field last Thursday to participate in York's Golden Anniversary Air Exposition, were requested before leaving Lockbourne Air Base Columbus, Ohio, not to discuss segregation in the armed forces with anyone while on the trip.

This information was revealed last Friday when New York newsmen came here to interview the famed war pilots of the 332d and asked them to comment on the possible effects that elimination of segregation in the Air Force might have on their unit.

A first lieutenant, who asked that his name not be used, said prior to leaving Lockbourne, personnel who made the trip here had been given a written request asking them not to discuss racial segregation in the service, and to make sure that the requests did not fall into the hands of unauthorized persons, they were instructed to destroy it after it had been read. The officer made it clear that the request was not in the form of an order, because "they knew better than that." It is traditional in military circles, however, that the wish or request of a superior officer is equivalent to an order.

Col. Davis in Command

The officers and enlisted men arrived here last Thursday under the command of Col. B. O. Davis Jr., commanding officer of the 332d Fighter Wing and also commander of the Lockbourne Air Base. Col. Davis after accompanying his men here took off for an undisclosed destination, leaving Major William A. Campbell



MAJOR WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL, group commander of the all-Negro 332nd Fighter group, will lead a formation of 36 Republic F-47 Thunderbolts from Lockburne Air base, Columbus, O., in the President's Day Review which will open the International Air Exposition in New York July 31. Campbell, honored for air daring in Italy and North Africa, received the Presidential citation.

332nd To Show At Air Exposition

Daily World

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Negro fighter pilots of the famed 332nd Fighter group—whose "Red Tailed" Mustangs won battle honors in North Africa and Italy during World War II—will participate in the aerial review of the United States Air force planes flying in the President's day ceremonies at the opening of the International Air exposition at New York International airport (Idlewild), on July 31, it is announced by Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the Mayor's Committee for the Commemoration of the Golden Anniversary of the City of New York.

Flying Republic F-47 Thunderbolts, 36 pilots of the 332nd will join the aerial parade which will include long-range bombers, jet-propelled fighters and special troop-carrying and cargo aircraft.

Officially credited with 409 enemy aircraft destroyed and damaged during their 15,553 sorties and 1500 group missions with the 12th and 15th Air forces in the North African and Mediterranean theaters, the 332nd holds the Presidential Unit citation for over-all excellence.

CAMPBELL TO LEAD

Group commander, Maj. William A. Campbell of Tuskegee, formerly a squadron leader in the war-time 332nd, will lead the unit from its home field at Lockbourne Air Force base, Columbus, O., to Stewart field, Newburgh, N. Y. The 332nd will be "staged" at Stewart field in preparation for the President's day review.

The pilots will take off from Newburgh on the morning of Saturday, July 31, and fly to a position over Philadelphia where they will rendezvous with hundreds of other USAF and air national guard units assembling for the airbourne parade.

OPERATIONAL UNIT

The 332nd Fighter group is the operational member of the four-group 332nd Fighter wing commanded by Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., Col. Davis, in World War II, was the commander of the 99th Fighter Squadron and the 332nd Fighter group. He is a native of Washington, D. C., graduate of West Point and the ranking Negro officer now serving with the armed services.

The 36 plane formation will be composed largely of veteran pilots from widely scattered sections of the country. Among the formation members who downed enemy aircraft are Regular Army Officer Capt. Clarence "Lucky" Lester of Chicago with three; Capt. Joseph Ellsbery of Langston, Okla., with three; Capt. Richard Harder of Gary, Ind., with two; Deputy Wing Commander Maj. Edward C. Gleed of Horton, Kan., operations officer of the 332nd during its [illegible] with two confirmed and two probables; and Capt. William T. Mattison of Canway, Ark., with two confirmed and one probable.

Will Be At The N. Y. Airport July 31

NEW YORK, July 13—Negro fighter pilots of the 332nd Fighter Group—whose Mustangs won battle honors in North Africa and Italy during World War II—will participate in the aerial review of United States Air Force planes flying in the President's Day ceremonies at the opening of the International Air Exposition at New York's International Airport, Idlewild, July 31.

Flying Republic F-47 Thunderbolts, 36 pilots of the 332nd will join the aerial parade which will include long-range bombers, jet-propelled fighters, and special troop-carrying and cargo aircraft.

Officially credited with 409 enemy aircraft destroyed and damaged during their 15,553 sorties and 1,500 group missions with the 12th and 15th Air Forces in the North African and Mediterranean theaters, the 332nd holds the Distinguished Unit Citation.

Army Probes Officer Ban

Daily World

NEW YORK — Following protest by the NAACP to Defense Secretary James Forrestal, the Department of the Army assigned a colonel from the inspector-general's office to make an investigation of the charges that Negro officers were excluded from the Officer's Club at Camp Campbell near Nashville, Tenn. Atlanta, Ga.

Walter White, NAACP secretary last week asked for an investigation of these charges following reports that Major General S. Leroy Irvin, commander of the Task Force Lucky, Major General Clarkson, post commander, and Brigadier General Keifer had forbidden use of the club to Negro officers participating in the military maneuvers at Camp Campbell. Fri.

"We ask immediate investigation and disciplinary action," Mr. White said in his wire to Secretary referred the charges to Kenneth Forestal. The Defense Secretary Royall, Secretary of the Army, with instructions to make an investigation. 5-28-48

Negro Officers Beat Camp Bias

Daily Worker

Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royal, chief bottleneck in the fight against Army Jimcrow, was forced by protests to inform white officers in Camp Campbell, Ky., that Negro officers have the right to enjoy all facilities there. The NAACP announced the action. New York, N.Y.

An investigation in the camp by the Army's inspector general revealed that Negro officers had been barred from the officers' club. The NAACP protest against the anti-Negro ban resulted in Royall's instructing the commanding officer of Camp Campbell that Army regulations require post facilities to be available to all personnel. Mon. 6-21-48

Defense Chief Orders End Of Army Post Bias

Dispatch Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-10-48

Says Discrimination At Kentucky Camp Violates Policy

WASHINGTON — Two Major Generals at the Third Army Air Force base, Camp Campbell, Ky., have been ordered by Secretary of the Army Kenneth B. Royall to end racial discrimination in the use of recreational facilities and public buildings on the post which he declared in violation of Department of the Army policy.

Secretary Royall's mandate followed on the heels of an exclusive DEFENDER expose of the high-handed exclusion by top Army officers of 26 Negro officers from club facilities at Camp Campbell and a subsequent wire of complaint from Walter White, Secretary of the NAACP, to Defense Secretary Forrestal calling for an immediate investigation of the situation and appropriate military action.

Reports To NAACP

Defender

In a letter to White, Secretary Royall disclosed that Major General Clarkson, post commander at Camp Campbell, and Major General Irwin, commanding officer of Task Force Lucky, to which the Negro officers were assigned, "have been informed of this violation and directed to take neccessary action to assure full compliance with Department of the Army regulations which authorize the use of any facility and any public building to all military personnel on the post." Chicago, Ill.

Secretary Royall said that a thorough investigation of the facts in the situation revealed that Army Department policies "regarding the non-discriminatory use of recreational facilities located on the post did not receive the full compliance of the Commanding General at Camp Campbell, Ky., or the Commanding General of Task Force Lucky." He further stated that while the investigation indicated that Negro officers were not ordered from the club, as reported, "they were prohibited its future use by inference and direct orders contrary to Department of the Army policy." 7-10-48

Secretary Royall said the investigation revealed no "irregular or improper action" on the part of Brig. Gen. Homer W. Keifer, commanding officer of the offended Negro officers, nor Capt William Cohen officer in charge of the disputed officers club, in their dealing with Negro officers at Camp Campbell. He said they were "acting under orders." However, it is understood that the Army Secretary did not mince words in informing the responsible commanding officers on the post of their brazen flaunting of Army regulations.

The Camp Campbell dispute came to a head when 26 Negro officers were by inference threatened with courtmartial should they again set foot in the so-called 'white' officers club. The threat is said to have grown out of the refusal of three Negro officers, Capts. Smith, Lewis and Washington to organize a Jim Crow officers club. Following their refusal, they were ordered by Major General Clarkson to stay out of the "white" club. Defender

Asked to Leave Club

The trouble started when three Negro Lieutenants, Anderson of Washington, Drisdale of Oakland, Calif., and Hazard of Providence, R. I., went to the officers club expecting to be accorded the courtesy due their rank. Shortly after their arrival, Major General Clarkson came to the club and suggested that they leave to avoid offending some southern-bred reserve officers. Chicago, Ill.

A day later, the three captains were asked by Captain Cohen to organize a club for Negro officers by request of Major General Clarkson. When they refused, Brig. Gen. Keifer was delegated by Major Gen. Irwin to contact each colored officer personally and order him to stay out of the club. Sat. 7-10-48

NAACP Makes Complaint To Washington

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — In answer to the complaint lodged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People concerning discriminatory treatment of Negro officers at Camp Campbell, Kentucky Secretary of the Army Kenneth C Royall notified NAACP secretary Walter White this week that the officers responsible for the discrimination were informed of their violation of Army regulations. Fri. 6-25-48

The NAACP complaint alleged that Negro officers participating in military maneuvers at Camp Campbell were excluded from the officers' club. An investigatioon of the treatment of Negro officers at the camp made by the Inspector General revealed that Department of the Army policies regarding the non-discriminatory use of recreational facilities located on a post did not receive the full compliance of the Commanding General of Camp Campbell or the Commanding General of Task Force. "Lucky." These officers were dircted by the Secretary of the Army to take necessary action too assure full compliance with Army regulations which authorize the use of any facility in any public building by all military personnel on the post.

Secretary Of Army Rebukes Officers For Discrimination

WORLD, Memphis, Tenn. Fri. 6-25-48

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NEW YORK — In answer to the complaint lodged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People concerning discriminatory treatment of Negro officers at Camp Campbell, Kentucky, Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall notified NAACP secretary Walter White this week that the officers responsible for the discrimination were informed of their violation of Army regulations. Fri. 6-25-48

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N.A.A.C.P. Press.

BAN ON NEGRO OFFICERS
INVESTIGATED BY ARMY (30a) May 20, 19-

New York, N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 20 -- Following protest by the NAACP to Defense Secretary James Forrestal, the Department of the Army assigned a colonel from the inspector-general's office to make an investigation of the charges that Negro officers were excluded from the Officers' Club at (Camp Campbell) near Nashville, Tenn. Thu. 5-20-48

Walter White, NAACP secretary, last week asked for an investigation of these charges following reports that Major General S. Leroy Irvin, commander of the Task Force Lucky, Major General Clarkson, post commander, and Brigadier General Keifer had forbidden use of the club to Negro officers participating in the military maneuvers at Camp Campbell.

"We ask immediate investigation and disciplinary action," Mr. White said in his wire to Secretary Forrestal. The Defense Secretary referred the charges to Kenneth Royall, Secretary of the Army, with instructions to make an investigation.

SECRETARY OF ARMY REBUKES
OFFICERS FOR DISCRIMINATION (30a) June 17, 1948

Camps

NEW YORK, June 17.-- In answer to the complaint lodged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People concerning discriminatory treatment of Negro officers at Camp Campbell, Kentucky, Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall notified NAACP secretary Walter White this week that the officers responsible for the discrimination were informed of their violation of Army regulations.

Press Service of the NAACP

New York, N.Y.

Thurs. 6-17-48

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policies regarding the non-discriminatory use of recreational facilities located on a post did not receive the full compliance of the Commanding General of Camp Campbell or the Commanding General of Task Force "Lucky." These officers were directed by the Secretary of the Army to take necessary action to assure full compliance with Army regulations which authorize the use of any facility in any public building by all military personnel on the post.

Colored Officers Ordered Out of Club at Ky. Camp

Afro-Am. Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 5-22-48

CAMP CAMPEBLL, Ky.—Some [illegible] or more colored Army officers who are assembled here during the Third Army Corps maneuvers, have been definitely ordered not to enter the officers' club. They also have been asked to form a committee to organize a separate club. According to Army regulations, exclusions from facilities established in public buildings on posts, is not permitted on the basis of race or color.

Sat 5-22-48

Paragraph 19, AR 210-10 is explicit in defining the application of this policy to membership in officers' club, messes, or other similar organizations.

Facilities Are for Both

On posts where both colored and white units are assigned, it is further explained, no facility will be designed for the exclusive use of the personnel of any particular race.

There is only one officers' club on this post and on May 9, Lieutenant Anderson of Washington; Lieutenant Drusdale of Oakland, Calif., and Lieutenant Hazard of Providence, R.I., went to the club.

Commander Summoned

While they were there, Maj. Gen. Clarkson, post commander, was called from his home, and he told the men not to visit the club, because there were several reserve officers from Tennessee and Kentucky who might object to their presence.

On the following day, Captains Smith, Lewis and Washington were told by Captain Cohen, who is in charge of the club, that Major General Clarkson wanted them to organize a club for colored officers.

The men refused to do so and on May 11, eight officers went to the club. Major General Clarkson again was called and he asked them to leave.

Individual Order Given

On the following day, Brigadier General Keifer, commanding officer of the medical center under whom these officers serve, was delegated by Major General Irwin, supreme commander, Task Force Lucky, to contact every colored officer individually and order him not to enter the officers' club.

Brigadier General Keifer carried out the order leaving the colored officers embarrassed, humiliated and inconvenienced.

Millions On Camp Supplies

Sat 9-11-48

Negro Troops To Be Trained In North; Drop Racial Quotas

Chicago, Ill

WASHINGTON— A flood of frantic telegrams from Dixie businessmen descended upon Defense Secretary James V. Forrestal this week urging that the order to train all Negro selective service trainees in four army camps located in northern and border states be rescinded.

These appeals by wire were augmented by telephone calls and personal visits by senators and representatives from the South who pleaded the cause of business men who envision the loss of millions of dollars which they forerly made through furnishing provisions, soft drinks, bus service, laundry, dry cleaning and other services to thousands of Negro troops who were trained and quartered at camps in the south prior to and during World War II.

Win Long Fight

The decision of the Department of Defense to limit the training of Negro troops to Fort Knox, Ky.; Fort Dix, N. J.; Fort Riley, Kans., and Fort Ord, Calif., was announced last week, representing a signal victory for Negro leaders and newspapers who have fought a long battle against forcing Negro selectees to go for their military training to those sections of the South where their liberties and rights as citizens and soldiers as well as their lives were in jeopardy at the hands of racist extremists.

Sat 9-11-48

Before the order had been announced, word of it seems to have reached the ears of the Dixie business men who staggered under the "pocketbook blow." They rallied to seek the support of their congressmen and senators, their chambers of commerce and their special trade lobbies and business associations in urging that the order be rescinded. Originally their pleas were posed on the high moral ground that it was a wholly unjustified reflection on the loyalty and patriotism of the South to designate any area as an unsuitable environment for the training of any American soldier.

Review of the indignities and attacks by Dixie localities upon the dignity and safety of Negro soldiers in the South during the last war demolished these arguments, and then the true reason for the opposition appeared. It was a question of cold, hard cash, several millions of dollars worth of which the Dixie business men stand to lose under the present order.

No More Quotas

Sat 9-11-48

In addition to the order excluding southern camps in the training of Negro soldiers, the defense chief has also done away with the Army quota system. Under the present draft order, men will be called up for service, and transferred within the military establishment entirely without reference to their race, color or creed.

The Loss Of

Calif. Army Base Now Numbers Race

Pittsburgh Courier 30a
Sat 7-3-48

WASHINGTON—Apparently President Truman is going to have to take things into his own hands as far as racial policy in the armed services is concerned. Now they're designating races by "numbers" at the Hamilton Field, Calif. Army Air Force base. Negroes are "Race 2," and whites, naturally, are "Race 1." This is in the United States of America! And it's official!

When "special orders"—the official method of issuing military orders—are issued at the Air Force Overseas Replacement Depot of the Hamilton Air Force Base, these orders now carry the racial designations of the soldiers involved or mentioned therein.

COURIER SEES ORDER

This week The Pittsburgh Courier saw a special order of the Air Force Overseas Replacement Depot in which a Negro soldier was being relieved of assignment for transfer to another unit.

Following his Army serial number were these words: "Race 2." A white soldier's serial number listed on the same order was followed by the words: "Race 1."

ORDER OFFICIAL

Negro soldiers stationed at Hamilton Field are completely mystified by the strange new departure of the Air Force officials and resent the designation, but can do nothing about it.

The order was signed by Maj. Shirley H. Workman, adjutant, acting for Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, evidently the commander of the depot.

All this came at a time when racial segregation and discrimination within the armed services were top subjects in Congressional fireworks, with one fight already having been made in the Senate by Senator William Langer of North Dakota to eliminate the practices. Congressman A. Clayton Powell, New York Democrat, was also fighting them in the House.

Coming on the heels of the Air Force statement that it intended to follow practices of segregation, and Army Secretary Kenneth Royall's declaration that he would resign his office before he would carry out the President's order to eliminate race segregation in the Army, this newest move has created waves of strong resentment among members of the armed services everywhere.

"MASTER RACE" IDEA?

Many of them have denounced it as an American "re-incarnation of Adolph Hitler's 'master race' ideas," and declared that it certainly had no place in this country which claims to follow democratic principles.

"Why should we be classified as 'Race 2'?" they asked.

There was no official comment here in Washington.

Camps (Lockbourne)

Reveal Request Made Of Men At Lockbourne

Memphis Tri-State Defender Fri 8-6-48

332nd Virtually Up To Strength Of Commission

BY JAMES L. HICKS

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—(NNPA)—Twenty-four officers and twenty-six enlisted men of the 332nd Fighter Wing, who landed at Stewart Field last Thursday to participate in New York's Golden Anniversary Air Exposition, were requested before leaving Lockburne Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, not to discuss segregation in the armed forces with anyone while on the trip.

This information was revealed last Friday when New York newsmen came here to interview the famed war pilots of the 332nd and asked them to comment on the possible effects that elimination of segregation in the Air Force might have on their unit.

A first lieutenant, who asked that his name not be used, said prior to leaving Lockbourne, personnel who made the trip here had been given a written request asking them not to discuss racial segregation in the service, and to make sure that the requests did not fall into the hands of unauthorized persons, they were instructed to destroy it after it had been read. The officer made it clear that the request was not in the form of an order because "they knew better than that." It is traditional in military circles, however, that the wish or requests of a superior officer is equivalent to an order.

The officers and enlisted men arrived last Thursday under the command of Colonel B. O. Davis, Jr., commanding officer of the 332nd Fighter Wing and also commander of the Lockbourne Air Base. Colonel Davis after accompanying his men here took off for an undisclosed destination, leaving Major William A. Campbell to lead the men in the mammoth International Air Exposition over New York's International Airport at Idlewild.

Major Campbell, who is group commander of the 332nd Fighter Group, was tight lipped at a press conference which he held with New York newsmen. Asked to comment on the possible effect of integration in the 332nd, he said he had no 'objections" to integretation but otherwise would not comment on the the subject.

Fri 8-6-48

He told reporters that the 332nd is virtually up to commissioned strength, and enlisted personnel in the organization was also upto Air Force tables of organization requirements.

He said there had been no indications from higher headquarters that the 332nd would be trained in the operation of jet aircraft or that they would be assigned to the operation of such craft.

Reminded that as his organization approached authorized strength opportunities in the Air Force would grow, Major Campbell admitted that the "doors are closed" under present policies.

Under present Air Force policy colored men are being trained as pilots in very limited numbers at Randolph Field. When they are commissioned, they will be assigned to the 332nd until that unit reaches its peak strength. When that happens the Air Force will have no other units to which they can be assigned, except to scatter them in administrative posts.

Some of the officers were inclined to deny the report that they had been 'gagged," as far as discussing segregation in the services. One said all personnel had been advised against divulging "security" information but would not say that the matter of segregation was included in the Air Corps' definition of "security." Another when asked whether he had been given such a request said that he would not care to discuss it. In no case did any one of the group flatly deny the existence of the "gag" request.

Pres. Truman Disturbed By Fighting Mood

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Randolph Points
Wed. 3-24-48

Out Jim Crow, Bias "Red" Weapons

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) —President Truman was reported last Monday to have been very much disturbed by representations that colored people were in no mood to fight for democracy abroad until it is given to them in this country.

A. Philip Randolph, who headed a delegation which called at the White House last Monday morning to protest race segregation and discrimination in the armed forces, told reporters that not only was the President disturbed but he was "strongly moved" by that representation.

Mr. Truman did not like an attitude on the part of so large a percentage of American citizens, Mr. Randolph said.

Daily World

As to the five-point program presented by the delegation, Grant Reynolds chairman of the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training, said Mr. Truman appeared friendly and said that would make every attempt to work out the problem.

Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Randolph said he had told Mr. Truman that segregation and discrimination was the "most powerful weapon" in the hands of Russian Communists.

Wed. 3-24-48

VIOLENCE VIEWED

He said the delegation had pointed out to the Chief Executive that the aftermath of the war that re-reflected itself in violence direction against colored ex-servicemen, including the gouging out of the eyes of Isaac Woodard, flowed directly from segregation and discrimination in the armed services because colored and white boys were kept apart and had no opportunity to develop a community feeling.

Mr. Reynolds quoted Charles H. Houston, a member of the delegation, as emphasizing to Mr. Truman the needo of complete intergration in the technical services, which the RT6o-need of complete ini

Wed.

in the technical services, which will serve the Army, as well the importance of complete intergration of women in the services and complete utilization of their skills without segregation or discrimination.

3-24-48

The delegation left with the President a memorandum urging that there be no segregation nor discrimination in any peacetime draft or in the existing military establishment.

30a Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 3-24-48

"In regard particularly to a revival of selective service," the memorandum read, "Negro veterans are well qualified to insist upon broad, civil rights safeguards for prospective draftees."

OTHER REQUEST

The delegation requested the President to:

30a

1. Insist, in a supplementary message to Congress, upon anti-segregation and civil rights amendments relating to travel by men in uniform on public carriers, use of public carriers, use of public facilities, attacks by police, mobs and theintgNetocarrii shrlu shrd shrdd vigilante groups as well as to the military training program itself, in any universal military training and selective service legislation.

2. End immediately, by executive order, all race discrimination and segregation in the armed services.

3. Direct the Army to assign colored enlistees, on an unsegregated basis, to the experimental universal military training unit at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

3-24-48

4. Direct Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall to inform the governors of all states that a policy of segregation in the National Guards will no longer be dictated by the Army.

Daily World

5. Use his "administrative diligence" to prevent a repetition of abuses, indignities and humiliations suffered by colored soldiers, if the Congress onacts universal military training legislation or revives selective service.

Atlanta, Ga.

In addition to Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Houston, the delegation included Miss Norma E. Boyd, director of the Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Joseph H. B. Evans, Horace O. Polland, representing the National Bar Association; and William Worthy, Jr. action director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

Wed.

Executive Order Asked Of Truman

30a Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—President Truman was urged last Friday to end racial segregation in the armed services by executive order.

Tues. 7-20-48

In a letter to Mr. Truman, Grant Reynolds and A. Phillip Randolph, chairman and treasurer, respectively of the Committee against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training, charged that there had been a "bipartisan gentlemen's agreement to scuttle the Langer anti-segregation amendments to the draft bill," and called upon him to set a 'moral pace" for the special session of Congress he has called for July 26.

The action most necessary today to strengthen the fabric of democracy is of the type that would enhance the dignity of second-class citizens, " they wrote, adding:

"Because the 1948 Republican platform expressed its disapproval of Army segregation and because the recently adopted platform of your own party called in essence for the abolition of racial discrimination within the military establishment, we feel that you now have a bipartisan mandate to end military segregation forthwith by the issuance of an executive order."

Reynolds and Randolph requested a conference with the President to discuss their proposal.

"The date for registration under the draft, is only a month away and it is the hopes of all Negro youth that there wil be an alternative beyond submission to a discriminatory law and imprisonment for following the dictates of self respect," they said.

Tues. 7-20-48

Meantime, in New York City Reynolds and Randolph urged colored persons not to accept positions on local Selective Service boards.

They said acceptance of positions on such boards under the "Jim Crow draft act" would serve no useful purpose and would not put an appointee in position" to assure a draftee of equal and unsegregated treatment in the Army."

OPPOSE NEGRO DRAFT BOARDS

Asserting that the presence of colored persons on local draft boards would tend to becloud opposition to the law, they said Army Secretary Kenneth Royal "would gleefully point to Negroes on draft boards as window-dressing 'evidence that the law itself is just and its administration fair and equitable."

Opposing the civil disobedience program of Reynolds and Randolph, Levi H. Morris, a Chicago Lawyer, is a feature column. "On the Level" appearing in the Pyramid, official organ of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, declared that "sympathizers of this diabolical plan ought to be castigated publicly."

Atlanta, Ga.

Pointing out that civil disobedience would be unlawful and impracticable, Mr. Morris said such action would tend to destroy much goodwill already built up in favor of minorities and, even if legal, colored people lack sufficient "stick-to-it tiveness" to attain the desired result.

Daily World

Instead of civil disobedience he proposed "a constant and careful push of our problems before the administrative heads of government and a resort to the courts."

JIM CROW MUST GO:

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Taft Supports Plan for Mixed Army

30a

Sat. 1-3-48

NEW YORK—Anti-segregation amendments to pending legislation for universal military training, sponsored by the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training, will have the support of Sen. Robert A. Taft (Rep., Ohio), Grant Reynolds, committee chairman, announced Saturday.

In a letter to the group, composed of 200 leaders, Senator Taft said:

Sat.

"I am opposed to the passage of legislation providing for universal military training, and I will vote against any such bill. However, I will support any amendment in that bill barring all racial distinctions."

1-3-48

Simultaneously, the committee made public a statement on the issue by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, one of its members, and a member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Citing recommendations of the Civil Rights body that there be "neither segregation nor discrimination" in any universal military training program Congress may adopt, Dr. Tobias declared:

"Another recommendation urged Congressional enactment of legislation providing that no man in uniform should be subject to discrimination of any kind by any public authority or place of public accommodation, recreation, transportation or other service or business.

"The pending bill for universal military training—H. R. 4278—is totally devoid of any of these essential recommendations.

Indeed, the House Armed Services Committee which approved this bill did not deem fit to hear testimony from the NAACP and has shown an unwillingness to hear the humiliating war-time experiences of colored veterans.

"Those who came to realize the ineffectiveness of the anti-discrimination section of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 will have confidence in nothing short of unambiguous anti-segregation amendments to prospective UMT legislation which can be enforced by civilian courts."

In line with the organization's campaign for a re-opening of hearings by the House Armed Services Committee, Dr. Tobias concluded:

"A continued denial to colored veterans of the right to testify on this legislation, and any attempt to speed passage of what is now a jim-crow bill that would permanently touch every 18-year-old colored and white youth, would make a mockery of democracy.

"This at a time when America has its greatest opportunity to assume the moral leadership of the world."

RANDOLPH URGES GOP HOUSE PROBE OF ARMY JIM CROW BEFORE DRAFT IS MADE LAW; PICKETS TAFT

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
30a
Sat. 7-3-48

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A Philip Randolph, national treasurer of the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and training, dispatched a letter to house Republican leaders here Friday urging that they block passage of the selective service bill until a congressional committee has investigated wartime treatment of Negro soldiers. His letter placed the blame for abandonment of the GOP civil rights platform at the door of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio), who Saturday was the subject of a picket cordon.

Sat. 7-3-48

Addressing the letter to the house GOP steering committee, Randolph declared, "Presidential Candidate Taft made a serious error in underestimating the bitterness felt by all Negroes over army segregation. In helping defeat the Langer anti-segregation amendments and piloting the jim crow draft bill through the senate, Mr. Taft has forfeited all support and confidence of self-respecting Negroes.

7-Man Group to Advise on Military Equality

The Afro-American
Sat 7-24 30 48
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

President Truman ended the suspense Saturday as to who would comprise the Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, by designating John Sengstacke, Chicago Defender publisher, and Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, as two members of the seven-man group.

Mail 7-25-48

The Equality Committee was created by Executive Order 9981, issued by the President on July 26.

The group has been authorized to examine the rules, procedures and practices of the armed services in order to determine in what respect they might be altered or improved with a view toward carrying out the policy which the order establishes.

Equality Ordered

The Presidential order establishes as policy that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.

The other members designated by President Truman, Saturday are:

Charles H. Fahy, Washington, chairman, former U.S. Solicitor General; Alphonsus J. Donahue, president of the A. J. Donahue Corporation, Stamford, Conn.; Charles Luckman, president of Lever Brothers, Cambridge, Mass., former member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights;

To Advise and Confer

Dwight R. C. Palmer, president of the General Cable Corporation of New York City and William E. Stevenson, president of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

The committee is under instructions to confer and advise with Defense Secretary James Forrestal; Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall; Secretary of the Navy John L. Sullivan, and Secretary of the Air Forces W. Stuart Symington and to make recommendations to them and to the President.

League Organized, Fight Jim-Crow Military Draft

Atlanta Daily World
30a

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—A nation-wide campaign of resistance to the draft was begun last Monday by the newly formed League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation.

Organization of the league was announced here last Saturday by A. Philip Randolph, who is its chairman, and Grant Reynolds, chairman of the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training.

Sat. 7-3-48

At a press conference held in the office of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, (AFL), of which Mr. Randolph is international president, he and Mr. Reynolds declared their intention of urging youths, white and colored, to disobey the draft law or use various subterfuges to escape induction.

Atlanta, Ga.

The lawyers named as having indicated a willingness to provide legal aid include State Representative William T. Andrews, of New York; Alfred M. Carrol of Louisville, Artee Fleming of Akron, Ohio; Leapold and Esther Frankel of Paterson, New Jersey; Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville; E. E. Moore, Jr. of Atlanta; T. Gillis Nutter of Charleston, West Virginia; Leon A. Ransom of Washington; S. S. Robinson of Atlanta;

JIM CROW FOES ASK TRUMAN TO ACT NOW

(The Associated Press)

New York, July 18.—The Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training has asked President Truman to issue an executive order ending racial segregation in the armed forces.

The committee, in a letter signed by A. Philip Randolph, leader of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Grant Reynolds, member of the New York state corrections commission, said such action by the president would set a "moral pace" for the special session of Congress.

The letter to Mr. Truman said that the Republican party expressed its disapproval of Army segregation, "and because the recently adopted platform of your own party called in essence for abolition of racial distinctions within the military establishment," there is now "a bipartisan mandate to end military segregation."

Mail 7-19-48

End of Troop Segregation Eventual Aim, Truman Says

Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
30a

By Mary Spargo
Post Reporter

President Truman said yesterday his appointment of an advisory committee on equal treatment in the armed services contemplates an eventual end to segregation in the Nation's military forces.

Even before the Chief Executive made the purpose of his committee clear at a news conference, a Southern legislator had made a countermove. Representative Arthur Winsted (D., Miss.) introduced a bill to allow volunteers to state whether they preferred all-white, all-Negro or mixed units. Officers would be required to carry out the preference.

Mr. Truman was asked if the reported statement by Gen. Omar Bradley, Army Chief of Staff, that the Army would maintain segregation, coincided with the President's program.

Fri. 7-30-48

Mr. Truman replied that he had not seen General Bradley but he had been informed by Secretary of the Army, Kenneth Royall that Bradley had made no such statement.

(The Associated Press, the United Press, the International News Service and other news-gathering organizations reported from Fort Knox, Ky., Tuesday that Bradley said "The Army is not out to make any social reforms. The Army will put men of different races in difference companies. It will change that policy when the Nation as a whole changes it."

Neither the Army Department nor General Bradley had any comment last night on the President's statement. However, it was said in informed Army quarters that General Bradley's statement, printed Wednesday morning was taken out of context as reported.

The Chief of Staff was at Fort Knox addressing a group of troop commanders in an orientation session on "humanizing" the Army.

From the audience of officers he was asked: "What shall we do about segregated service clubs?"

General Bradley is said to have replied by calling attention to an assertion he had made at Los Angeles five weeks previously, when he said that integration of races is a vital social problem to be met first by the people of the United States and then by the Army.

7-30-48

General Bradley did not know that reporters were present, and, it was emphasized he did not know that President Truman, the day before, had issued his order setting up a board in the Armed Services to provide equal treatment and equal opportunity for men in the services.

7-30-48

Army officials were loath last night to make any forecast of what action might now be taken.

Friends of the Chief of Staff declared that he has no racial prejudice and that while he was head of the Veterans Administration he took many steps to avoid unnecessary segragation.

These friends said that General Bradley, as a soldier, would obey presidential orders as a matter of course.

However, among other officers there was some questioning of the full meaning of Mr. Truman's assertion in favor of eventual segregation in the armed services.

A reported asked Mr. Truman if his executive order on Monday establishing the advisory committee on "equal treatment and equal opportunity" in the armed forces envisioned the end of all segregation.

The President responded with a flat yes.

In Congress, Southern Democrats, already alienated from Mr. Truman, grimly noted his statement, and started figuring what they could do to block his program.

Senator Tom Stewart (D., Tenn.) said he supposed the Southern group would unite behind a drive to pass legislation allowing men in the services to choose whether they would or would not serve in mixed units. He recalled that such a provision has been offered as an amendment to draft legislation by Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) and predicted that others beside Southerners would support it.

Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.) said the President's move would "seriously impair the morale of the Army at a time when our armed forces should be at their strongest and most efficient. Such an action is most unfortunate," he declared.

7-30-48

Several Southern Senators said they indorsed the position that segregation should be continued in the armed forces until the Nation as a whole is ready to accept nonsegregation.

Must Be Gradual

Some added that they believed the time would not be long before nonsegregation would be easily accepted but they insisted it must be adopted gradually.

services and government departments, and compel the production of documents.

They united in charging the President with playing politics on an issue which might have serious effect upon this nation and its foreign policy.

Mr. Truman's order Monday establishing the advisory committee on equal treatment and opportunity decreed that the equality policy should be put into effect "as rapidly as possible."

7-30-48

He gave the committee strong powers, wide in scope, to summon witnesses from both the armed

Drive Against Bigotry In Armed Forces Set

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—President Harry S. Truman took his place alongside Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the broad field of humanities Monday when he set up an FEPC for the U. S. Government and ordered a drive against racial bigotry in the armed forces.

It was a "New Deal" emancipation for millions of all races, religions and colors in the employment of the United States Government and a democratic reckoning force for the armed forces. The Executive order came a day before President Truman asked anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and other civil rights laws of Congress which he convened in extraordinary session and overshadowed the explosion of Southern legislators on the "rights" issue which they've promised to talk to death.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

The President, by Executive order, created a seven-man Fair Employment Board as a part of the Civil Service Commission, to see that all appointments, promotions and other dealings with civil personnel "be based solely on merit and fitness." He directed Cabinet officers take steps to "insure that there shall be no discrimination because of race, color, religion or national orgin."

To Dept. heads the president directed them to "take prsonal rsspon sibility for an effective program to that end." He directed eacn Cabinet head to name a Fair Employment Officer "with full responsibility" to take necessary corrective action in consultation with, or on the basis of delegated authority from, the head of the department."

He provided for appeals to Fair Employmnt board of the Civil Service Commission.

In the Armed Forces order, the President set up a far-reaching committee on "Equality of Treatment and Opportunity" in the services.

Personnel of the seven-man committee on FEPC will be named later. The officers will determine what rules, procedures, and practices should be altered to conform to this policy.

Mr. Truman said it was essential that there should be maintained in the Armed Services the highest standards of democray.

REPEATS PLEA

Tuesday afternoon, before a joint session of Congress President Truman repeated his plea for legislation furthur designed to insure fair play to all citizens. He reminded the Congress that in a special message last February, he had asked a broad civil rights program.

With the President's message before the Congress, either the House or Senate could bring up a bill to make lynching a federal crime. The House Judiciary Committee approved one last March and the Senate version cleared committee six days before Congress adjourned."

House-Speaker Joseph Martin (R. Mass) has said frequently that the House will go along if the Senate passed the measure.

SECRETARY ROYALL REBUKES OFFICERS FOR DISCRIMINATION

NEW YORK—In answer to the complaint lodged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People concerning discriminatory treatment of Negro officers at Camp Campbell, Kentucky, Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall notified NAACP secretary Walter White this week that the officers responsible for the discrimination were informed of their violation of Army regulations.

The NAACP complaint alleged that Negro officers participating in military maneuvers at Camp Campbell were excluded from the officers' club. An investigation of the treatment of Negro officers at the camp made by the Inspector General revealed that Department of the Army policies regarding the non-discriminatory use of recreational facilities located on a post did not receive the full compliance of the Commanding General of Camp Campbell or the Commanding General of Task Force "Lucky." These officers were directed by the Secretary of the Army to take necessary action to assure full compliance with Army regulations which authorize the use of any facility in any public building by all military personnel on the post.

Wright Says Turman

Discrimination Has No Regard For U. S.

WINONA, Miss., Sept. 30—(AP)—The States' Rights vice presidential candidate has charged President Truman with having no regard for the safety of the United States.

The statement was made here by Mississippi Gov. Fielding L. Wright. With Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina, he is seeking election with the support of National Democratic Party dissidents after walking out of the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia last June.

Wright, who addressed a crowd attending the Montgomery County Fair, said Mr. Truman has demonstrated disregard for the nation's safety in his order ending racial segregation in the armed forces.

MR. TRUMAN DISCOVERS SEGREGATION

Mr. Truman's executive orders regarding the treatment of Negroes in the government's military and civil services could have been issued by him at any time in the last three years. The orders could have been issued by his New Deal predecessor at any time between 1933 and his death 12 years later.

In those circumstances lies all the proof that any one can require that Mr. Truman's action flows not from high principle but from his estimate of his political necessities. Whatever injustice to the Negro existed on July 26, 1948, when the orders were announced, was no less an injustice on March 4, 1933, when Mr. Roosevelt moved into the White House or on April 12, 1945, when Mr. Truman succeeded him; but until the New Deal was desperately in search of votes in an election now only a little more than three months in the future, nothing was done toward righting what is now declared to be a great wrong.

Believing as we do and always have that segregation of Negroes in the public services is a political question, we do not object to its inclusion in a political campaign. We do object to Mr. Truman's hypocrisy in the matter.

Chicago Tribune

He is commander in chief of the army and navy. It has always lain within his power as President to end segregation, simply by ordering the all-Negro outfits disbanded as of a certain date and requiring that Negroes be admitted to all other units, no matter how small, without any attempt at segregation in barracks, mess halls, or anywhere else within military jurisdiction. In view of the drastic penalties for insubordination, there is little doubt that an order to this effect could be made to stick. That is what Mr. Truman pretends to favor and that is the only kind of arrangement that would satisfy the desires of those whose votes he hopes to corral by his show of tolerance.

But that isn't what Mr. Truman has ordered. Instead, he has promised to set up a committee of officers to examine the question. He has not yet appointed them. When they are appointed, they will recommend what changes are to be made and when, but nothing they recommend is to impair efficiency or morale. As the prevailing opinion among army and navy officers holds that segregation is in the interest of efficiency and morale, the chances that the committee will propose a drastic attack on the present arrangements are not great. Gen. Bradley, Mr. Truman's chief of staff, has already said that he favors the continuance of segregation in units below the level of the battalion.

Thurs. 7/29/48

So much for the military. As far as the civil service is concerned, Mr. Truman is setting up a seven man fair employment board as part of the civil service commission to see to it that appointments and promotions are "based solely on merit and fitness."

This is a novel doctrine, at least as it comes from the most prominent member of the Pendergast machine, but the party faithful can be reassured. The discrimination against Republicans, white as well as Negro, no matter how capable and faithful they may be, will remain in full force.

Segregated Army

If General Bradley's offhand remarks at Fort Knox Tuesday on racial segregation in the Army are indicative of how the President's antidiscrimination order is to be applied, that program is likely to be a hollow one indeed. President Truman called for "equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services." General Bradley asserted, however, that "the Army is not out to make any social reforms. The Army will put men of different races in different companies. It will change that policy when the Nation as a whole changes it."

In fairness to General Bradley, it must be explained that he had not seen the President's order at the time he delineated Army policy, but the unfortunate effect remains.

That the Army's mission is not social reform is indisputable. The fallacy in General Bradley's formula lies in the assumption that there can be equality of opportunity under segregation. Inevitably, no matter how similar the physical facilities, the minority group is discriminated against if

Thurs. 7-29-48

Washington Post

Wash. Star

casions devoted to meeting this problem squarely.

Commission Of Inquiry Hears GI Experiences

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—A shrewd game of "buck passing" was witnessed here Saturday when the department of army and the selective service board each attempted to blame the other for the policy of segregation practiced in the last war.

Testifying before a commission of inquiry at the YMCA, Col. Campbell Johnson, administrative assistant to the director of selective service, pointed out a clause in the Selective Service act of 1940 which says that there will be no segregation because of race or color. The provisions of this act were followed in the selection of men, he declared. The segregation came in the delivery. This was due to the army's request to deliver so many white men and so many colored men.

In reply to questions by numbers of the commission, Col. Johnson admitted that separate files were kept of white and colored selectees. The racial identity was determined by information provided in their draft cards. He claimed that writing one's nationality on a card is not a form of segregation.

EVANS' SPEAKS

James Evans, civilian aide to the secretary of army, on the other hand, cited examples where the selective service often sent the army a certain class of men who were obviously colored but who wore turbans and robes and insisted that they were not members of the colored race. This happened so often, according to Mr. Evans, that guards at the Pentagon were instructed to keep them out of the building.

Much interest was added to these hearings by former GIs who related varied experiences and humiliations to which they were subjected while in the army. Several white ex-army officers of their observations while in camps in this country.

Among those testifying Sunday were Brig. Gen. H. C. Holdridge, candidate for nomination for President of the U. S. and Clifford Smith, a former naval officer.

Smith a native of Oklahoma referred to the testimonies by the army officials as being most provoking. He said that was his first opportunity to hear testimonies by any of the policy makers. In regard to the navy's policy of integration mentioned the previous day, the former officer declared that such a policy had never been made known to the officers while he was serving, he had never heard of any such order.

SWORDS CROSSED

Two university professors and World War I veterans crossed swords on the question of civil disobedience. Frank Coleman, professor of physics at Howard ,speaking for two Negro posts of the American Legion, read a resolution favoring UMT and selective service, but strongly disapproving the Randolph-Reynolds movement.

Prof. Coleman said he believed that all laws should be obeyed, therefore, he would not like to see Negroes or whites get in the habit of ignoring the law.

Dr. Joseph Johnson, dean of the school of medicine at Howard requested to testify because he said he wanted the record to show that all university professors did not feel the way Prof. Coleman did. He declared that he was not altogether opposed to Mr. Randolphs' position. "Randolph is rendering to the country a valuable service by defending or building a more substantial democracy," he said.

TO FIGHT EVILS

Although he would take no part in any attempt to overthrow the government of his country. Dr. Johnson declared that he would fight the evils of his country whether the come from the stronger who oppress the weak, or from the weaker ones themselves.

This country was founded on civil disobedience, he declared, referring to the Boston Tea Party. He cited the underground railroad as an instrument to deliver his people from slavery and an act of civil disobedience.

Some of the other witnesses were Winfred Lynn of the famous New York Lynn case which tested the legality of drafting men into a segregated army during the war. His brother, Conrad Lynn, the attorney who defended Winfred, charged Col. Johnson with visiting his office the day before the trial requesting him to drop the case. Thomas Parks of the Bronx, a conscientious objector who served 19 months in a federal prison because he refused to be drafted into the army, was another. After serving his term. he still refused and was sentenced to another four-year term.

LAUNCH BUTTON SALE

The sale of "Don't Join a Jim Crow Army" buttons was launched in front of the White House Friday where a picket line was led by A. Philip Randolph. Mr. Randolph's sign read,"If we must die for our country, let us die as free men, not as jim crow slaves."

The commission was composed of 10 Negro and white citizens who agreed to hear the sordid story of army jimcrow which will serve as a basis for recommendations pertaining to UMT and draft legislation which will be made to congress Thurman L. Dodson, president of the National Bar association, served as chairman of the commissions. Other members were Kermit Eby, CIO education directors Harold Gibbons, director, United Distribution Worker of St. Louis; Dr. Kenneth Clark, psychologist, City College, New York; Mrs. Elsie Elfenbein, executive director National Council of Jewish women; David Lloyd, Americans for Democratic action, Washington, Hiram Elfenbein labor attorney of Jersey City; Arthur Garfield Hayes, council American Civil Liberties union; and Andrew L. Newman, public relations director American Veterans committee.

Plan Harlem 'Shut-Down To Protest Army Bias

NEW YORK—October 16 has been set as "D-Day" in the campaign sponsored by the New York NAACP in its fight for the immediate removal of racial discrimination and segregation in the U.S. armed forces.

According to present plans, the protest will take the form of an all day "shut down" of Harlem stores, offices and businesses generally, a one day lay-off of Harlem workers employed in other sections of the city, climaxed by a parade through Harlem and a demonstration at Columbus Circle.

The protest is jointly planned by the NAACP and the Council Against Segregation in the Armed Forces which was organized on July 26. Both groups are strongly opposed to the civil disobedience policy advocated by the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training, the group formerly headed by A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds.

The group has scheduled street meetings in many sections of the city and sound trucks will advertise the Columbus Circle demonstration. A direct mail and telephone campaign is also being used to stimulate public opinion among both Negro and white citizens against the U.S Army racial restrictions.

No Comment On Jim Crow Army Charge; Royall Mum On Report He'll Quit Before Seeing Segregation Ended

WASHINGTON — Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall has refused to comment on a report that he has threatened to resign before he would order an end to racial segregation in the Army.

Major Richard J. Smith, an assistant in the Army Secretary's office, told the Defender "The Secretary has no comment" when queried on a statement made public by columnist and radio commentator Drew Pearson, quoting Royall as having served notice that he would step down from the top Army post before bowing to the racially integrated utilization of American troops in that branch of the armed services.

According to Pearson, Secretary of Defense James Forrestal along with Royall met in a secret session with the Senate Armed Services Committee immediately following the mutiny by Dixie Democrats over the proposed draft legislation at which time they demanded a guarantee that white inductees would not be forced to serve with Negroes.

Amendments "Unworkable"

During this closed-door session, Pearson disclosed, Secretary Forrestal explained to the Senators that amendments protecting the right of an inductee to serve exclusively with members of his own race would be "unworkable from an administrative point of view."

Refusing to be placated, Richard Russell of Georgia, author of the "white supremacy" amendment for the draft bill, brushed aside Forrestal's objections, and whipping out a copy of President Truman's civil rights message read:

"During the recent war and in the years since its close we have made much progress toward equality of opportunity in our armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. I (Truman) have instructed the Secretary of Defense to take steps to have the remaining instances of discrimination in the armed services eliminated as rapidly as possible."

Russell has insisted that the language of this section of the President's message expresses his clear intent to end racial segregation in the armed services, and has predicted that this step would be taken before the end of the year.

Forrestal told Russell there was no cause for alarm. Whereupon Royall countered "I don't believe that was in the mind of the President." He then stated, according to Pearson, "If such a provision is put into operation, I will no longer be Secretary of the Army."

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Talladega Draft Board Member Objects To Segregation Ban

TALLADEGA, ALA.—(AP)—A Talladega County draft board appointee refused Tuesday to serve on the board because President Truman's order against racial segregation in the armed services.

Otis R. Burton, Talladega tax collector, said he is notifying Gov. James E. Folsom that he will not be a member. He is a veteran of overseas service in World War I and was a draft board official during the last war.

He issued the following statement:

"I am today informing Gov. James E. Folsom that I cannot accept appointment as a member of the draft board for Talladega.

"I observed from news stories that the President of the United States declares his equality of treatment order for the armed services is aimed at the end of racial segregation in the Army.

"I cannot in peacetime conscientiously have a part in sending young men from Alabama into a situation in which the traditions and customs under which they were reared will be totally discarded."

May Compromise Draft Bill Segregation Issue

By WILLIAM THEIS
International News Services Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Sen. Taft (R) O. held out hope Monday for a compromise on the segregation and training issues in the armed forces manpower bill.

But the senate GOP leader held fast to his plan to postpone action on the controversial draft-training legislation until after two other hotly disputed measures have cleared the upper chamber.

Taft answered criticism of the Draft bill's sponsors who protested the delay. He explained that "definite" prior promises had been given for action on the civil functions and displaced persons bills.

He provided this optimistic note: "There is some possibility of working out the differences on the draft bill — both as to segregation and training.

Taft himself opposes the plan to draft 18-year-olds for one year of training. He will support the proposed induction of youths 19 through 25 for two years of military service.

His views were given as the house GOP leadership moved to have the House Armed Services Committee rewrite its draft bill to make inductions effective only upon issuance of a presidential proclamation.

Speaker Martin (R) Mass. said there is "strong sentiment" for this because Congress might not be in session when the need became pressing. Others on Capitol Hill frankly pointed out that many members of Congress don't like to have the final responsibility of ordering a draft in an election year.

Forced by Wallace Party, Says Russell

(International News Service)

Washington, Aug. 17—Sen. Russell, Ga., declared today that President Truman's orders to end segregation in the Army was "unconditional surrender to the Wallace convention."

Russell, who secured 263 votes for the Democratic presidential nomination, declared the president's executive orders to ban segregation resulted from "minority pressure."

The Southern senator declared in a radio broadcast that he had heard "underground whispers" demanding that General Omar Bradley, chief of staff, be "broken" for endorsing segregation. Russell asserted:

"Certain organizations . . . are reported to be demanding action against our chief of staff.

"All I have to say is, if Bradley is kicked out for stating the Army's policy, in my opinion there will be a hard time getting the Senate to confirm his successor."

Regarding the president's executive orders, the senator said:

"The president has held all the powers of his office for more than three years, but did not see fit to issue these orders until the Progressive—the Wallace — convention made it clear that a majority of the Negro vote on which he had relied had been captured by Henry Wallace and his radicals."

Army 'Brass' Denounces Integration

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE
(Courier Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND—Army brass hats are pulling out all stops in an attempt to offset the recent drive to bring about complete integration in the armed forces and to continue the segregated system that prevails throughout the ranks.

Lowest trick is to get the Negro soldiers themselves to oppose

opportunity to go to the top of the ladder without the handicap of climbing over the heads of my fellow white soldiers."

That this thinking is true among many Negro soldiers both enlisted and commissioned personnel, was made obvious on a recent visit to Lockbourne Air Base by this writer when it was

armed services, but lays down a policy of "equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons."

The editorial argues that most officers and enlisted men (Negro and white) believe that the abolition of separate white and colored units would harm rather than help the situation. It gives the instance of the fact that the order makes no mention of segregation in the Army and Navy Journal, July 31 issue, recognized organ of the Army and Navy brass.

The editorial, in commenting on the executive order that if the President Truman's equality, makes much of racial

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found that there was decided opposition against any type of integration openly voiced by the majority of the men on the base.

The editorial went on to point out the increase in Negro officer personnel since Gen. Benjamin O. Davis was commissioned . . . "there were five at that time and today there are more than 1,000."

The editorial concludes by stating that "In the interest of military efficiency as well as for the welfare and advancement of the colored men, the advisory commission which the President is to appoint should be careful not to involve the armed forces in the anti-segregation political controversy which properly should be decided in the field of sociology and not experimented with in the forces of national defense. There is only one purpose for the maintenance of armed forces, and that is to win a war. General Bradley made this clear at Fort Knox this week when he wisely said that the Army should follow the Nation in its social reforms and not inaugurate them. Especially at this time when the world is in turmoil and our relations with Russia so tense, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force must not have discipline and efficiency lowered by political ambition or action. Let us see that there be equality of treatment and opportunity but no mixing of races in units of the services."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN DRIVES AGAINST ARMY INEQUALITIES

With an epoch-making executive order President Truman on Monday set in motion a policy outlawing bias in the armed forces.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Wheras, it is essetial that there be maintained in the Armed Services of the United States the highest standards of democracy, with equality of treatment and opportunity for all those who serve in our country's defense:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, by the Constitution and the Statutes of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Services, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale.

2. There shall be created in the national military establishment an Advisory Committee to be known as the "President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services," which shall be composed of 7 members to be designated by the President.

3. The Committee is authorized on behalf of the President to examine into the rules, procedures and practices of the Armed services in order to determine in khat respect such rules, procedures, and practices may be altered or improved with a view to carry out the policy of this Order.

This Committee shall confer and advise with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, andshall make such recommendations to the President and said secretaries as in the judgment of the Committee will effectuate the policy hereof.

4. All Executive Departments and agencies of the federal government are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Committee in its work and to furnish the Committee such information or the services of such persons as the Committee may require in the performance of its duties.

5. When requested by the Committee to do so, persons in the armed services or in any executive department and agencies of the federal government shall testify before the Committee and shall make available for the use of the committee such documents and other information as the Committee may require.

6. The Committee shall continue to exist until such time as the President shall terminate its existence by Executive Order.

Signed: HARY S. TRUMAN

5 Refuse to Pay Taxes to Finance J. C. Army

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The proposed civil disobedience movement won the support of five more prominent colored leaders this week who pledged themselves to discontinue the payment of taxes to support the racially-segregated armed services, the production of atom bombs, and the current armament race.

The adherents are George M. Houser and Bayard Rustin of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; James Peck, labor journalist; Igal Roodenko, horticulturist, and William Worthy Jr., acting director, Congress of Racial Equality.

They agreed upon the "non-payment" plan in support of a proposition made before the Senate armed services committee recently by A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds, regarding the refusal of colored men to bear arms in a segregated army.

Issue Statement

Previously, Mr. Reynolds, chairman, Committee Against Jim Crow in the Armed Services, announced that he would notify the Government on Monday of this week of the tax "rebellion," and reaffirm the civil disobedience program before the House Armed Services Committee.

The group declared:

"As believers in the principle of non-violence in effecting social change, we are also opposed to paying taxes for the production of atom bombs and for the suicidal armament race in which our country is fully engaged.

"In struggling for world military supremacy over Stalin's Russia, our Government is proving Hitler's dictum that 'the great strength of a totalitarian state is that it forces those who fear it to imitate it.' Freedom in America is rapidly disappearing.

Quoted Thoreau

"Continued segregation of races in the armed services, and the threat of extending this policy permanently into compulsory draft legislation, confront men of good will with a moral problem greater than any previously faced in the race relations field since the formal abolition of slavery."

They quoted Henry Thoreau, who, when jailed for refusing to pay taxes to a government which condoned slavery, declared, "it is time for honest men to rebel."

Vet Quits U. S. Tired of Jim Crow

SUSANNA CHAPPELL
(Courier Staff Writer)

PITTSBURGH — Angered by jim crow in the United States Army, a former captain, Arthur W. Taylor Jr. of Pittsburgh, has renounced his American citizenship, an official report from the American Embassy in France disclosed Monday.

Taylor, 33, who had received various honors and decorations for service during his five years in the armed forces, had recently written his parents about the resentment and unhappiness he felt because he had not been given consideration when he attempted to re-enlist in the Army for overseas service. **He told his parents he had seen many white boys, who had no comparable service records, accepted and stationed at posts according to their own choices.**

The embittered veteran's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Taylor Sr., 2630 Webster Avenue, expressed the following reaction:

"One of our sons gave his life for this country and we're proud to have a son who is man enough to do what he thinks is right. Arthur gave five years and three months of his life to this country and we understand how he feels about being humiliated and mistreated by that same Government.

Taylor's separation certificate issued July 27, 1947, lists the following citations: Northern France Campaign One, Northern France Campaign Two, ETO Ribbon with three bronze service stars, American Theatre Ribbon, World War II, Victory Medal, European African Middle Eastern Campaign Ribbon, Occupation Ribbon. He was graduated from Officers Training School in Fort Belvoir, Va., and served as captain with the 512th Engineer Dump Truck Company.

Taylor's younger brother, Lieut. Elmer Taylor, was killed in action in Italy. He was a member of Col. B. O. Davis' flying squadron and had completed thirty-fiveher sorties against the enemy before his death in an airplane crash in 1944. Lieutenant Taylor was among Pittsburgh's first volunteers.

FOUGHT SEGREGATION

According to his friends, the former captain had always fought against segregation. "Art just couldn't stand to be kicked around," one fellow veteran told the Courier.

Taylor's mother also stressed the furniture business brother-in-law. His mother said the business is in Wurzburg, Germany, but the couple live in France near Paris. The parents know whether said they didn't become a French Arthur would or German subject.

Taylor had been married and divorced before the war, in Pittsburgh, and has one son by his first wife. He had had operated a here.

RETURNED TO EUROPE

The ex-serviceman returned to trucking business here France last June where he married a Slovakian girl and entered

They Solved Segregation Problem Easily

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa. —GI's of the 307th Army Ground Forces Band (above) solved the "problem" of segregation in the Armed Forces here, last week, by simply working together as soldiers, without regard to race.

Only mixed unit in the 79th Infantry Reserve Division during summer field training, the band received more praise than other units, having been commended by Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall, as well as by Brig. Gen. Robert Wilson, division commander.

Whites Joined Group Readily

The band is directed by M/Sgt. George W. Ponder of 1841 Christian St., Philadelphia, and is normally an all-colored unit.

However, three white soldier-musicians arrived at the encampment for summer training on July 10 and were told that the only band was colored and that they could serve with it if they wanted to.

Without hestitation the soldiers joined the band and pitched in to make it one of the division's smoothest-functioning units.

The three white soldiers are S/Sgt. Leo Weigand of 2526 W. Oakdale St., T/4 Joseph V. Georia of 6331 Vine St. and T/4 Agostino F. DeBella of 6333 Vine St., all Philadelphians.

The band members lived in the same barracks and ate in the consolidated mess hall with the rest of the soldiers.

Others on Band's Roster

Other members of the band, practically all from the city of Brotherly Love, are:

T/Sgt. Reginald A. Franklin, 1421 S. 20th St.; Sgt. James Burnett Jr., 1236 S. 21st St.; Sgt. Harry M. Campbell, 451 Rubel St., Bethleham, Pa.; T/4 James L. Moss, 2043 Watkins St.; T/4 Robert O. Jeffers, 2150 N. 12st St.; T/4 Fred McArthur, 225 Madison Sq.; Sgt. Roy L. Hines, 1724 N. 17th St.; T/4 Leroy C. Samuel, 1526 Fo[illegible] St.; T/5 Oliver L. Merman, [illegible]27 Olive St.; T/5 Winston O. Williams, 1319 N. 60th St.; T/5 Jacob A. Marsh, 1927 N. 23rd St.; T/5 Howard C. Cunningham, 907 Odgen Pl.; T/5 Robert L. Jones, 702 S. 19th St.;

Privatef First Class

Alphonso R. Cloverdale, 1922 W. Fontain St.; John E. Loper, 2321 W. Columbia Ave.; Norman N. Abraham 1841 Christian St.; Herman W. Lockley Jr., 1927 Montrose St.; Leon N. Johnson, 746 S. Harshaw St.; James Butts, 2226 Christian St.; Stanley A. Johnson, 2040 Ellsworth St.; Glenn W. Carmpton, 54 N. 58th St.; Irvin Pollard, 134 N. Redfield St.

Privates

James R. Benson, 240 N. Ruby St. Granville M. Box Jr., 318 Redfield St.; Melvin C. Bonner, 2340 N. Garnet St.; Milton Ginyard, 616 N Pallas St. Peter J. Williams, 711 S. 23rd St.

Each Attempts To Blame Other For Army Policy

(WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A shrewd game of "buck-passing" was witnessed here Saturday when the department of army and the selective service board each attempted to blame the other for the policy of segregation practiced in the last war.

Testifying before a commission of inquiry at the YMCA, Col. Campbell Johnson, administrative assistant to the director of selective service, pointed out a clause in the Selective Service act of 1940 which says that there will be no segregation because of race or color. The provisions of this act were followed in the selection of men, he declared. The segregation came in the delivery. This was due to the army's request to deliver so many white men and so many colored men.

In reply to questions by members of the commission, Col. Johnson admitted that separate files were kept of white and colored selectees. The racial identity was determined by information provided on their draft cards. He claimed that writing one's nationality on a card is not a form of segregation.

James Evans, civilian aide to the secretary of army, on the other hand, cited examples where the selective service often sent the army a certain class of men who were obviously colored, but who wore turbans and robes and insisted that they were not members of the colored race. This happened so often, according to Mr. Evans, that guards at the Pentagon were instructed to keep them out of the building.

Much interest was added to these hearings by former GIs who related varied experiences and humiliations to which they were subjected while in the army. Several white ex-army officers told of their observations while in camps in this country.

Among those testifying Sunday were Brig. Gen. H. C. Holdridge, candidate for nomination for President of the U. S., and Clifford Smith, a former naval officer.

Smith, a native of Oklahoma referred to the testimonies by the army officials as being most provoking. He said that was his first opportunity to hear testimonies by any of the policy makers. In regard to the navy's policy of integration mentioned the previous day, the former officer declared that such a policy had never been made known to the officers while he was serving, he had never heard of any such order.

Two university professors and World War I veterans crossed swords on the question of civil disobedience. Frank Coleman, professor of physics at Howard, speaking for two Negro posts of the American Legion, read a resolution favoring UMT and selective service, but strongly disapproving the Randolph-Reynolds movement.

Prof. Coleman said he believed that all laws should be obeyed, therefore, he would not like to see Negroes or whites get in the habit of ignoring the law.

Dr. Joseph Johnson, dean of the school of medicine at Howard, requested to testify because he said he wanted the record to show that all university professors did not feel the way Prof. Coleman did. He declared that he was not altogether opposed to Mr. Randolph's position. "Randolph is rendering to the country a valuable service by defending or building a more substantial democracy," he said.

Although he would take no part in any attempt to overthrow the government of his country, Dr. Johnson declared that he would fight the evils of his country whether they come from the stronger who oppress the weak, or from the weaker ones themselves.

This country was founded on civil disobedience, he declared, referring to the Boston Tea party. He cited the underground railroad as an instrument to deliver his people from slavery, and an act of civil disobedience.

Some of the other witnesses were Winfred Lynn of the famous New York Lynn case which tested the legality of drafting men into a segregated army during the war. His brother, Conrad Lynn, the attorney who defended Winfred, charged Col. Johnson with visiting his office the day before the trial requesting him to drop the case. Thomas Parks of the Bronx, a conscientious objector who served 19 months in a federal prison because he refused to be drafted into the army, was another. After serving his term, he still refused and was sentenced to another four-year term.

The sale of "Don't Join a Jim Crow Army" buttons was launched in front of the White House Friday, where a picket line was led by A. Philip Randolph. Mr. Randolph's sign read, "If we must die for our country, let us die as free men, not as jim crow slaves."

The commission was composed of 10 Negro and white citizens who agreed to hear the sordid story of army jimcrow which will serve as a basis for recommendations pertaining to UMT and draft legislation which will be made to congress.

Thurman L. Dodson, president of the National Bar association, served as chairman of the commission. Other members were Kermit Eby, CIO educational director; Harold Gibbons, director, United Distribution Workers of St. Louis; Dr. Kenneth Clark, psychologist, City college, New York; Mrs. Elsie Elfenbein, executive director National Council of Jewish women; David Lloyd, Americans for Democratic action, Washington. Hiram Elfenbein, labor attorney of Jersey City; Arthur Garfield Hayes, council American Civil Liberties union; and Andrew L. Newman, public relations director, American Veterans committee.

"Prejudice" Raked Over In Latest "Talk"

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — Although the Army has not squared its practices with its pronouncements, it continues to indoctrinate soldiers with democratic ideas.

The latest of its "Talks" is on the subject "Prejudice." This follows Armed Forces Talk 210 Army Talk 43, "Our Best Weapon—Teamwork"; Talk 71, "How Do We Look to Other People?" and Talk 170, "Negro Manpower in the Army."

The effect of these "talks" is dubious. If commanding officers use them in informing their personnel, as is intended, the whole atmosphere of the Army post or of an air base is such that the effect is immediately lost.

Basic policy respecting utilization of colored personnel in the postwar Army calls for their employment in segregated units no larger than a regiment, for re-

placement of white officers assigned to colored units with qualified colored officers, and the employment of colcred manpower with special skills or qualifications in appropriate overhead and special units.

Stationing

This policy also provides for the stationing of colored units in localities and communities where attitudes are most favorable and in such strength as will not constitute an undue burden to local civilian facilities.

Although this policy was recommended by a board of officers, headed by Lieutenant General Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., now commanding the Third Army, and was put into effect April 27, 1946, by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, by order of the Secretary of War, little or nothing has been done to implement it.

As of November 1, last, the date of the latest available figures, the Army had approximately 69,000 officers, 3,000 warrant officers, 4,900 nurses - dietitians; the Air Force, 44,000 officers, 1,200 warrant officers, and 600 nurses-dietitians.

Although Army policy restricts colored personnel to 10 per cent of strength, there has never been any pretense that colored officer personnel would be used on any such basis.

As of November 1, there were 937 colored officers in the Army, 265 in the Air Force, 69 Army nurses, and seven women in the Women's Auxiliary Corps.

More astounding is the fact that the Regular Army has only forty-six colored officers, while the Air Force has sixty-five.

Additional proof that the Army is not squaring its practices with its preachment is the story concerning the second battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, which was stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, where Major General John W. O'Daniel commands.

"Hellhole" of Army

Fort Benning has the reputation of being the hellhole of the Army for colored troops. The whole atmosphere of the adjacent town, Columbus, is hostile to colored soldiers. On the post colored troops are so completely segregated that it appears that they occupy a separate post.

An unverified report has it that Major Daniel, loving his colored troops and his colored troops loving him, Fort Benning and Columbus, Georgia, worked out a plan with approval of the Army Department whereby a paper transfer was worked out for the second battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry and the men given an opportunity to remain at Fort Benning.

Somebody has to perform menial tasks on an Army post. So, the report goes, these combat soldiers are now service troops.

LETTERS

Segregated Army

Dear Editor:

Re Gen. Eisenhower's statement on segregation before the Senate Armed Services Committee: Agreed that anti-Negro bias does exist in this country. Agreed that prejudiced whites should not be forced to serve alongside Negroes against their will. Agreed that segregation is therefore necssary.

But why segregate Negroes? Why force Negroes on one hand and whites on the other to be segregated *against* their will? Why not instead have a mixed Army of Negroes and whites and segregate those whites who wish to be segregated into separate lily-white units of their own?

In this way Negroes would not be forced into segregated units against their will and prejudiced whites would not be forced to serve with Negroes against their will. It cannot be argued that a system like this of two types of units would impair Army efficiency since such a two-unit system now exists under present Jim Crow regulations.

SEYMOUR PETERMAN
Princeton, N. J.

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Mr. Lerner's essay on *Negroes and the Draft* (PM, April 11) exemplifies that all too rare occasion when a basic moral precept is lighted from within by a powerful social consciousness and articulated through a vital and prophetic literary gift.

I feel, however, that the statements by Mr. Randolph and Mr. Reynolds were *intrisically* moral and courageous—and wholly independent of the fact that one is anti-Communist and the other Republican!

To Mr. Lerner's quotation from Wolfe, I would add from the same source:

"And the essence of all faith. . . is that a man's life can be, and will be, better; that man's greatest enemies . . . the forms we see on every hand of fear, hatred, slavery, cruelty, poverty, and need—can be conquered and destroyed. But to conquer and destroy them will mean nothing less than the complete revision of the structure of society as we know it.

". . . In the affirmation of that fact, the continuance of that unceasing war, is man's religion and his living faith."

Yes, Mr. Lerner, we all can go to school to Grant Reynolds and A. Philip Randolph, and with them learn from Gandhi much about the principles and true nature of democracy.

Albany FORREST M. BROWNELL

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On behalf of the official staff and members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, permit me to express our most heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the very splendid article by Max Lerner in support of our international president, A. Philip Randolph, and his associate, Grant Reynolds.

Please be assured that the entire organization stands 100 per cent behind Brother Randolph. Following his magnificent testimony plans are now being perfected to have young Negroes and our liberal friends through the country wear buttons marked *Don't Join a Jim-Crow Army.*

It is quite true, as you have pointed out, that some Negro leaders have expressed opposition to Mr. Randolph's remarks, but they represent the perfect "Uncle Tom" type for which the masses have no respect whatever. Besides, we feel that it is only the men and women who have experienced the discrimination practiced in a Jim-Crow Army who could appreciate the position taken by Mr. Randolph.

We are opposed to segregation of any kind because people who are willing to accept segregation are also willing to accept inferior treatment and subsequently become inferior beings.

New York ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
International Secretary-Treasurer Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Arkansas Predicts Ouster Of Royall To End J'Crow

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—In order to end segregation in the army, Secy. of the Army Kenneth Royall will be "fired," Gov. Ben Laney predicted here last week.

Speaking before the Arkansas Game and Fish commission, he said that Royall would be fired because he would not order "'an end to segregation in the army."

He added that the NAACP had more influence over the Democratic party than the "solid south." Speaking of President Truman and Republican candidate Thomas E. Dewey, he said, "Both wil be advocating social equality before the November election."

TO PREVENT RIGHTS

The aim of the states rights group is to present civil rights legislation. Defeating Dewey or Truman is secondary," he added.

The south was read out of the Democratic party " by a bunch of radicals," he said. "They'll never unite the party again." He was referring to the big cities and states "where the so-called liberals have gone to the extreme left."

The aim of the Dixie Democrats he said, was to get more electoral votes than Truman so that they would control the minority party in congress and prevent civil rights legislation.

Whether the "Dixiecrats" could get on the state ballot or not, Gov. Laney could not say. He said that he would have to study the state law a bit more.

TRUMAN SAYS ORDER IS INTENDED TO END SEGREGATION IN ARMY

President Defends 'Equality' Edict Covering Treatment And Opportunity

DIFFERS WITH BRADLEY

Chief Of Staff Had Said No Change Would Be Made In Ranks Until Nation As A Whole Takes Action

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Truman said Thursday his equality of treatment and opportunity "order for the armed services is aimed at the eventual end of race segregation in the Army.

Negroes are now kept in separate units in the Army. A reporter at Mr. Truman's weekly news conference said Gen. Omar Bradley has been quoted as saying he favors segregation among the lower echelons.

Statement Is Denied

Is that consistent with the President's "equality" order of last Monday? he was asked.

Mr. Truman responded that he was informed by Secretary of the Army Royall that Bradley, the Army chief of staff, had made no such statement.

The President responded with a prompt and flat yes, when asked if his Monday order aims at an eventual end of segregation.

That order stated a presidential policy of equality of treatment and opportunity to be put into effect as soon as possible, "having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing eficiency or morale."

Bradley said at Fort Knox, Tuesday, that "the Army is not out to make any social reforms. The Army will put men of different races in different companies. It will change that policy when the Nation as a whole changes it."

It's Senate Responsibility

Neither Bradley nor the Army Department had any comment on Thursday's statement by President Truman on segregation.

A reporter inquired of the President:

"Do you think that the Senate has acted in good faith in starting its work on the civil rights controversy?"

Mr. Truman said the Senate stands before the country just the same as he does. The senators, he went on, will have to take the consequences of their actions.

The questioning got around to Mr. Truman's anti-inflation proposals. Asked whether wages would be frozen under the plan, the President said not necessarily.

Truman Army Order Means No Segregation

WASHINGTON — President Truman, late Thursday, underscored his executive order, issued Monday, calling for equal treatment of all men in the armed forces by declaring that it anticipated the eventual end of race segregation.

The President cleared up this point that had evoked some criticism when reporters questioned him about a statement attributed to Gen. Omar Bradley, army chief of staff.

Bradley was quoted as declaring that he favored the segregation of white and Negro units in the lower level of the army.

Truman said he had not read General Bradley's statement, but that he was informed by the Secretary of the Army that the General had made no statement opposing the end of segregation in the army.

House Defeats Ban on Jimcrow in Air Force

(30a Discrimination (Aviation) 4-15-48
Daily Worker New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The House today passed, by 343 to 3, a $3,198,100,000 appropriation to start building a 70-group Air Force, after defeating an amendment to ban Jimcrow in the Army Air Force.

Voting against the final bill were Reps. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY), Leo Isacason (ALP-NY) and Powell.

The amendment to bar Jimcrow introduced by Rep. Clayton Powell (D-NY) was defeated 108 to 14. Four Republicans and 10 Democrats voted in favor. Fri.

Rep. Powell quoted from a cable from Joe Louis, mailed from London, April 10, in which Louis said:

"It is time that we veterans rise from every corner of the land to abolish the prominent curse of Jimcrow in the Armed Services."

Powell was opposed in the floor debate by John Rankin (D-Miss), and was supported by Helen Gahagan Douglas (D-Calif) and Leo Isacson (ALP-NY). 4-16-48

COMPLETE SATISFACTION

Some want to know why The Advertiser considers that Eisenhower takes a Southern view of racial problems. Following is Eisenhower's testimony recently before the Senate Armed Forces Committee:

"We must never forget that in a very definite way the army is merely one of the mirrors that holds up to our faces the United States of America. It (the race question) has never been easy to solve because you have certain incontrovertible facts that you must walk right up to.

"One of them is that there is race prejudice in this country, and when you put into the same organization and make live together under the most intimate circumstances men of different races, we sometimes have trouble. Therefore, there has been a sort of compromise made with this problem right down through the years with the army . . ." The Advertiser

"If you make a complete amalgamation, what you are going to have is in every company the Negro is going to be relegated to the minor jobs. He is never going to get his promotion to such grades as technical sergeant, master sergeant, and so on, because the competition is too tough. If, on the other hand, he is in smaller units of his own, he can go up to that rate, and I believe he is entitled to the chance to show his wares . . ." Montgomery, Ala.

For that, Walter White, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, denounced Eisenhower. The returns, then, are complete.

Didn't Make Best Use Of Negro In Europe, Ike Says

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — "We didn't make the best use of Negro soldiers" in Europe during the fall of 1944, retired Army Chief of Staff Dwight D. Eisenhower admitted before the Senate Armed Services Committee last week.

The statement came as "Ike" aired his views on race segregation in the Army in reply to queries by committee members Leverett Salsonstall, (R .Mass.) and Richard B. Russell (D. Ga.)

Commanding general of the European Theater of Operations during World War II, Eisenhower reviewed how 2,400 Negro soldiers gave up rank in other branches of the service to volunteer for combat service at a time when there was a desperate shortage of ground troops in Europe.

"Fought Better With Whites"

He said the Negroes "fought better when with the whites" but "did not seem to fight so well by themselves." Expressing his opinion on "extreme segregation," Eisenhower said "there is no final answer now on the matter of ending segregation in the armed services."

"If you pass a law to try to make people like each other you'll get into trouble," he continued. "When you put men in the same barracks and make them live together under intimate conditions we have had trouble."

Eisenhower said that if Negro and white soldiers are thrown together in mixed platoons the competition "would be too tough" for the less educated Negroes and sergeants' stripes would go largely to white soldiers.

Gen. Eisenhower Favors Segregated U. S. Army

WASHINGTON. — (NNPA). — Testifying before the Senate Armed Forces Committee last Friday, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower favored separate units for Negro and white soldiers.

Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Republican of Massachusetts, asked the general for his views on racial segregation in the army.

General Eisenhower, who is on terminal leave pending his retirement, replied that since the service simply "mirrors" the nation, it has had some persons who have racial prejudice. Therefore, since troops live close together the army has made compromises.

He said he favored separate platoons for Negro and white soldiers. For one thing, he said, if there are mixed platoons, the competition "would be too tough" for the less educated Negro and his sergeants' stripes would largely go to the white soldiers.

"There's no final answer now," General Eisenhower added. "Human nature has to grow up. If you pass a law to make people like each other you'll get into trouble."

Eisenhower appeared before the committee in support of both selective service and universal military training.

'Ike' Says Tan Soldier Inferior

WASHINGTON

Using an old Southern and vulnerable theme in support of a jim-crow Army, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, and president-elect of Columbia University, last Friday branded the colored soldier as inferior, because "colored men are less well educated than white men."

The former Army Chief of Staff, in full uniform, and bedecked with his many military decorations, was asked for his views on segregation of white and colored soldiers while testifying in favor of an immediate draft before the Senate Armed Services Committee. He declared:

"The human race may grow up some day to the point where there is no race prejudice, but, when you try to pass laws to enforce someone to like someone else, you're going to get in trouble."

Against Amalgamation

"In general, colored men are less educated than white men.

"Because of that, if you try to [illegible] a complete amalgamation, [illegible]ed men will be relegated to the lower jobs, and their chances for promotion will be less, because the competition (with better educated white men) for promotion will be tougher."

White Admits "Misjudging Eisenhower

NEW YORK—In a syndicated column published last week, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, expressed the opinion that southern supporters of General Dwight D. Eisenhower were doomed to disappointment "unless politics or the Washington scene since his return home have drastically changed", the General.

Mr. White recalled an interview with Eisenhower in which the latter "assured me that I would have been proud of him for his insistence that racial segregation be abolished in the Armed Services."

WHITE COMMENTS

Following General Eisenhower's recent testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee approving segregation of troops at the platoon level, Mr. White commented as follows in his column released this week:

'Last week's column about General Eisenhower demonstrated once again how wrong I can be. I paid honest tribute to him, based on conversations with him in Europe during the war and in the United States since his return, as one who for both practical and idealistic reasons would never tolerate discrimination and segregation. He proved me naive by his testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee advocating perpetuation of army segregation at the platoon level.

"I apologize to the readers of this colunm for having been deluded into acceptance of General Eisenhower's words at their face value. And for believing he had courage to tackle prejudice as valiantly as he did the Nazis, The fact, of which the Army boasts, that white and Negro soldiers fought ably and without friction during the critical Battle of the Bulge seems to have faded from the General's memory."

As We See It

Mon 4-26-48

Forrestal's New Jimcrow Plan Is the Old Army Game

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.
30a Discrimination (Gen)

By Abner W. Berry

TODAY IS THE DAY that Defense Secretary James V. Forrestal is scheduled to pull a saleable Jimcrow formula from the old army bag. As this is being read, 15 Negro leaders are trekking to the Pentagon Building to discuss Army "race relations" with the defense chief.

By the "grapevine" I've got wind of some of the "solutions" open to Forrestal to propose. Any of them will be in the same old Jimcrow tradition. According to my informants, among the formulas to be pulled from Forrestal's bag are:

- A non-Jimcrow unit in the regular Army at regiment or battalion level, commanded by a Negro with a mixed group of officers.
- Extending ROTC to a number of Negro schools in the South where there is no program now. Mon.
- Advancing Negro officers to command of Negro troops not included in the "experimental" unit. 4-26-48
- A new statement of policy by the Defense Secretary including the new proposals but retaining over-all Jimcrow in the armed services.

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NONE OF THESE proposals is new. All of them will be thrown out for the purpose of buttressing the Jimcrow system in the armed services. They will therefore, not meet with the approval of the Negro people, who are now intent upon full democracy—in the army as well as in civil life. Let's look at the proposals one by one.

First, the Army tried out mixed units during the last war on the western front. They worked in the counter-offensive during the Battle of the Bulge. But what happened? They were swallowed up and destroyed in the sea of Jimcrow that was the rest of the Army. Daily Worker

So we don't need any limited experiments to prove that Negroes and whites can live and work and fight together. The Army has proved this. The organized seamen have been and are proving that this is so every single day that an American ship sails the high seas. Mon.

As for training additional Negro officers and advancing them to commands of Negro troops, this would be strengthening the Jimcrow system. The "sop" would be bait for winning the Negroes to support of the system as it now runs. Given an extension of Jimcrow, what in the name of reason would the "experimental" unit be organized for? It would be a case of giving with the right hand and taking away with the left. 4-26-48

THE ONLY NEW statement of policy necessary is a statement announcing the abolition of Jimcrow in the armed services. It's made clear that that is not intended by the simple fact that Forrestal handpicked the men which whom he will "discuss" race relations. A straightforward position against Jimcrow would need no such discussion.

Most of the Negro leaders invited to the Pentagon conference are on record as opposed to Jimcrow in any form in the Army.

The position of Walter White and the NAACP is well known. The NAACP was the sharpest in its criticism of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's approval of Army Jimcrow. Daily Worker

Dr. Channing Tobias is a member of the President's Civil Rights Commission which condemned Jimcrow in the armed forces as the worst form of discrimination.

Mrs. Sadie Alexander is another member of the President's CRC among the conferees.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Howard University president, and Charles Houston, chief of the NAACP legal staff, are both outspoken opponents of Jimcrow.

IT SEEMS to me that Secretary Forrestal and all of those who want to retain Jimcrow in any form in the United States are getting pushed up a blind alley.

The one voice which has remained conspicuously silent while the wave of protests against Army Jimcrow rolled was that of Lester Granger, secretary of the National Urban League. Granger is known to be one of Forrestal's highly-rated Negro friends. Granger, in one of his weekly columns, announced that he could speak for Forrestal. Mon

Reports out of Washington have it that today's conference is in part the brainchild of Granger, who is willing, no doubt, to help "his good white friend" Forrestal off a nasty spot. Be that as it may, for my money Brother Lester has got his ear too far from the ground to be of much service to "his friend." If he is depending upon the reports in **Life** and **Time** (published by another "white friend," Harry Luce) as to the temper of the Negro people then he is sadly misled. 4-26-48

I believe that he and Secretary Forrestal will learn that most of the Negro leaders he has invited to the Pentagon today are much better informed; and being so will stick by their anti-Jimcrow position. These leaders are in organizations in which the Negroes have a voice. And the voice is saying: "Jimcrow has got to go!" Are you listening Messrs. Forrestal and Granger?

GRANGER
Forrestal's Pal

New York, N.Y.
FORRESTAL
He'd end bias—in 2000 A.D.

Truman Stands Pat On Program

Chicago Defender
Nat'l Edition
5-29-48

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—President Truman last Thursday told his press conference he is still standing by his civil rights program including his directions to Defense Secretary Forrestal to take steps to eliminate race discrimination from the armed services.

Mr. Truman, however declined to comment on the draft bill until it reaches him after its passage.

PRESIDENT STANDS ON ANTI-BIAS ORDER

The Times

TO ARMED FORCES

30a Discrimination (Gen)

He Says His Instructions That Discrimination Be Ended as Soon as Possible Remain

New York, N.Y.

DRAFT BILL LAGS IN HOUSE

Fri. 5-28-48

Cox Denounces Rules Group's 'Stalling'—Southerners Ready to Push Non-Segregation

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 27—Injection of the segregation issue into the Congressional fight over the stop-gap selective draft has not caused any change in President Truman's instructions to the Secretary of Defense to eliminate racial discrimination within the armed forces, the Chief Executive told a news conference today.

In the Senate, an amendment was pending for a voting showdown on the issue of discrimination, when the draft measure reaches the floor. It would give every draftee the right to demand that he be assigned to a military unit composed wholly of members of his own race. It is sponsored by Southern Democrats.

On the other hand, notice has been served by Senator William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, that he would offer amendments designed to incorporate into the draft virtually the entire civil rights program which President Truman recommended last Feb. 2. Specifically, Mr. Langer said, he would propose an outright ban on any segregation of races in the armed forces. Fri.

This prospective fighting along two fronts has caused great concern to supporters of the draft program, which is designed to fill wide gaps in American military power existing at this time.

Move by Russell and Maybank

A question regarding the position of the President, who asked for a revival of the draft, in the light of such developments was put in the news conference at the White House today because Mr. Truman, in his civil rights message had said:

"During the recent war and in all the services in this regard will the years since its close we have made much progress toward equality of opportunity in our armed services without regard to race color, religion or national origin.

"I have instructed the Secretary of Defense to take steps to have which approved the Forrestal, Secretary of Defense, stood. He made no delineation be-

Truman in Good Humor

One correspondent at the Presidents. The amendment de-dent's news conference this afterallow those draftees whonoon told Mr. Truman that some against non-segregation tosupporters of the draft feared that segregated units is sponits chances for passage had been Senators Richard B. Rusjeopardized because of the position Georgia, and Burnet R. he had taken. He asked whether of South Carolina, both fy his stand. the President was inclined to modiof the Armed Services President Truman replied that members of the Committee his earlier instructions to James

tween the fine points of racial "discrimination" as against "segregation," which, concededly, have blurred at points the Congressional interpretations of his actual stand.

The President did not appear to be greatly alarmed over developments in the Congressional draft situation. He observed, in high good humor, that when a legislative act was in the making there were those who would thorw into it everything but the kitchen stove. He added that the final Congression alproduct did not usually contain all of those things.

On the House side of the Capitol, continued hearings by the Rules Committee on whether the draft program should be allowed to undergo floor consideration caused an oral explosion this afternoon. During the fifth hearing by this body, whose majority apparently is opposed to the draft, Representative Eugene Cox, Democrat of Georgia, shouted:

"This persistent delay in giving floor right of way to this draft bill is giving aid and comfort to those who mean no good to this country."

Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia, another rules body member, interjected:

"In the fourteen years that I've been a member of this committee I have never seen such time given to the testimony of an opponent of any bill."

Testifying, for a second day, was Representative Graham A. Barden, democrat of North Carolina, who suggested that the Rules Committee "bury this bill without benefit of clergy" by refusing to let it go under debate by the whole House.

After hearing Mr. Barden, the Rules Committee recessed until next Tuesday. It appeared that the measure, if permitted eventually to go to the floor, would remain under Rules Committee hearing until next mid-week, at least.

The National Security Committee, representing sixty-two civil and patriotic organizations with a total membership set at 24,000,000. telegraphed Joseph W. Martin Jr. Speaker of the House.

Over the signatures of former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of JoJhns Hopkins University, and former Under-Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew, these National Security Committee officials urged that the House leadership press the issue to "public debate so that the people can exercise their inalienable right to expression through their representatives in Congress."

Bradley Asked to Recall Segregation Statement

Washington, July 28 (AP)—Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called on General Omar Bradley today to repudiate his statement that the Army will keep racial segregation as long as the nation does.

The chief of staff made the statement at a news conference at Fort Knox yesterday.

White said:

"This statement, made 48 hours after the Commander in Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force issued an executive order to eliminate racial discrimination and inequality in the armed services is unbelievable."

Asks Repudiation At Once

"We call upon General Bradley to repudiate his defiance of the executive order of his Commander in Chief and of decent, enlightened public opinion. We call upon him to do so immediately. If he fails to do this, his usefulness as chief of staff and as a leader of decent public opinion will be ended."

Bradley told the news conference that "the Army is not out to make social reforms" and would put men of different races in different companies.

"It will change that policy when the nation as a whole changes it," the general said.

Eisenhower And Segregation

Dear Sir:

In the Tuesday, April 6, issue of PM I read an article in which General Eisenhower stated that he was in favor of racial segregation in the armed forces. In the Wednesday issue I read an editorial by you in which you commended the General highly. No mention was made of his views on racial equality.

Some how there seems to be a contradiction between the two articles. Has PM abandoned the struggle for racial equality in the armed forces as well as everywhere else?

Westfield, N. J. MARY BOXIL

Your Mr. Max Lerner's editorial on Eisenhower reveals an expedient memory of the facts. His apologies of Eisenhower's endorsement of the draft and UMT are illiberal and stupid.

Three hundred Negro leaders in New England scored Eisenhower for his testimony in favor of continued army segregation, but Mr. Lerner's memory obviously failed him concerning this.

Mr. Lerner says of Eisenhower, "He has that indefinable quality which can only be called political sex-appeal." For whom, Mr. Lerner, Southern Democrats and foolish liberals?

New York SID RUDNER

* * *

To date, the only statements that General Ike has made have been (1) for the draft and UMT (2) for the increased or at least sustained policy of segregation in the army. Yet you say that you believe him to be a wholesome refreshing note on the American political scene. Why! Like the rest of the "Tante Ada" group you say, "Oh, he may not believe in what we believe to be democracy, but we think he is a good man because the Republicans don't like him, and so far he hasn't said anything . . ."

He probably won't.

New York EDITH J. CUSHING

I, too, looked with hope and favor on this Presidential possibility. But it is difficult for me to accept a man who can say, in reference to Jim Crow in the army, that you cannot force anyone to like anyone else. Negroes are not asking that you like them. They ask only that you accord them the respect and dignity that is any human being's due. Does the army ask the white soldier whether he likes his white companions?

New York BEATRICE HORVITZ

Dear Sir:

In 1944, the legislature of South Carolina classed any co-mingling of the races as "un-American." In 1948 Gen. Eisenhower, who only a few weeks ago appealed to me by letter for my aid in Brotherhood Week, classed co-mingling above the platoon level as "unwise."

A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds are advocating noncompliance to Jim Crow draft laws. Until Eisenhower's statement I would have classed such actions as treasonable; now I feel compelled to align myself at their side to fight this new martial "Gentleman's Agreement." And I urge all readers of PM as men of goodwill to fight this monstrous evil.

ILOS. LE VERT.

House Rejects Anti-Bias Ban For Draft Bill

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 15. — The House followed the pattern of the Senate late today when it voted down several amendments designed to ban Jimcrow in the armed forces. By a standing vote of 102 to 14, the House rejected the first amendment offered by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) to the Andrews draft bill which would have eliminated discrimination on account of race, color or creed.

Earlier it had beaten a similar amendment of Rep. Jacob Javits (R-NY) by a standing vote of 23 to 135.

Powell, who said he has 30 more amendments of the same order, served notice he will conduct a "one-man strike" against the House if necessary to force adoption of measures ending Jimcrow in the armed forces.

The House began consideration of the draft bill shortly before noon today. After an hour's debate, members voted 329 to 62 in favor of the rule which brought the bill proper to the floor. This was considered a test vote which assured favorable action on the draft bill.

Wolcott shook his head sadly. His committee, he implied, had become cused President Truman and leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties of creating a "spurious war hysteria for profit and power."

Isacson charged the Truman administration was withholding from the American people the news of Soviet attempts last January to initiate negotiations to resolve the differences leading to the "cold war." The reference was to a meeting in Berlin between Robert Murphy, State Department adviser to Gen. Lucius Clay, and an emissary of the Soviet government.

Implementing his attack on the grab for profit through war mobilization, Isacson proposed to attach to any draft measure language incorporating the provisions of the Isacson Bill, H.R. 6780, designed to nationalize the nation's munitions industry and to limit the profits of non-nationalized suppliers and producers of munitions and war materials to 4 percent. H.R. 6780 also contains an FEPC clause to eliminate discrimination in employment in any war material enterprise.

Antidraft Group Says Negro Quota Cuts Enlistments

Washington, May 31 (AP)—The National Council Against Conscription suggested today that the armed forces could increase their man-power supply by changing their attitude on Negroes.

The council distributed a pamphlet saying that "the rigid 10 per cent ceiling on Negro enlistments and the injustices within the segregated military forces create a roadblock."

It called the Russell-Maybank amendment to the Senate draft bill "an essentially Fascist idea." The amendment would permit members of the armed forces to serve only with members of their own race if they wished.

"Army divisions composed entirely of those who believe they belong to a superior race would be dangerous to America," the council said.

Royall May Lose His Post, Laney Wails

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (ANP)—In order to end segregation in the Army, Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall will be "fired," Gov. Ben Laney predicted here last week.

Speaking before the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, he said that Royall would be fired because he would not order "an end to segregation in the Army."

He added that the NAACP had more influence over the Democratic Party than the "Solid South."

Speaking of President Truman and Republican candidate Thomas E. Dewey, he said, "Both will be advocating social equality before the November election."

Not Personalities—Issues

The aim of the States rights group is to prevent civil rights legislation. "Defeating Dewey or Truman is secondary," he added.

The South was read out of the Democratic Party "by a bunch of radicals," he said. "They'll never unite the party again." He was referring to the big cities and States where the so-called liberals have gone to the extreme left."

The aim of the Dixie Democrats, he said, was to get more electoral votes than Truman so that they would control the minority party in Congress and prevent civil rights legislation.

Whether the "Dixiecrats" could get on the State ballot or not, Governor Laney could not say. He said that he would have to study the State law a bit more.

By Rob F. Hall Daily Worker New York, N.Y. 6-8-48

WASHINGTON, June 7 — The Senate voted 67 to 7 today against an amendment to the draft bill which would have eliminated Jimcrow from the armed services. The vote came on a motion by Sen. Chan Gurney (R-SD) to table the first of eight Civil Rights amendments offered by Sen. William Langer (R-ND). Gurney, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, urged that the move to abolish Jimcrow in the army was not "germane" to the draft. Later, by voice vote, the Senate defeated a second Langer amendment which would have prohibited segregation of members of the armed forces while traveling on interstate railroad trains, planes or buses. Langer's plea for a record vote was ignored.

Sen. Glen Taylor (D-Ida), new party vice-presidential candidate, denounced the defeat of the civil rights amendments.

"Both old parties stand condemned," said Taylor, one of the seven who voted to end Jimcrow in the armed forces. "The Republicans are exposed because they have a majority in Congress and could take action. The Democrats stand condemned because President Truman has the power by executive order to eliminate segregation in the armed services and in federal employment. Nothing has been done by either party." 6-8-48

TAYLOR PREPARED

The pile of books and papers on Taylor's desk indicated he was prepared to speak for a long time as the Senate went into a night session. Langer defending his second amendment held the floor for two hours and 35 minutes.

Sen. Wayne Morse (R-Ore) told the Senate, "Neither the people nor the Congress are ready for these amendments." He urged Langer to "recognize the hopelessness of the fight and permit us to have an early vote "on the peacetime military conscription bill. Tues.

Morse, who prides himself on his liberal reputation, said that "some day" civil rights legislation of the sort presented by the Langer amendments would be enacted. "But I don't know whether I shall live so long," Morse said, "as to see put into effect legislation eliminating discrimination for race, color or creed."

He said he would have voted for the Langer amendment had he been present earlier when the roll call was taken. But he said he disagreed with Langer's strategy of fighting to tack civil rights riders to the draft bill because it interfered with an early vote on the conscription legislation. The draft law was needed, he insisted, because the Soviet Union's "aggressive policies" were a "threat to peace."

MORSE THREATENS NEGROES

Daily Worker

Morse denounced the campaign of civil disobedience against the draft which had been threatened if Jimcrow was not eliminated from the armed forces. He warned Negroes who might participate in the campaign. New York, N.Y.

"They will receive no aid or support from me," Morse shouted. He said there was a difference between those who refused to serve in the army because of religious scruples and those who declined to serve because of Jimcrow. "I take the position that every able-bodied man has the obligation to wear the uniform and defend his country in time of war," said Morse, regardless of Jimcrow. Tues. 6-8-48

Those who promote civil disobedience "do great harm to the eventual victory we are working for in the field of civil rights," the Oregon Senator said.

TAYLOR REBUKES MORSE

Sen. Taylor rebuked Morse for his statement that the people were "not ready" for civil rights legislation. He said the vote of the New Jersey people abolishing Jimcrow in the state National Guard proved Morse wrong. Tues.

"I believe in complete equality," said Taylor. Referring to Morse's remark, he said: "When I believe a thing is right, I think I should go ahead. That is the only way to find out whether the people are ready." 6—8—48

Sen. Langer read into the record several planks from the platform adopted by the Republican national convention in Philadelphia on June 7, 1944, as follows: 30a

"Racial and religious tolerance —we unreservedly condemn the injection into American life of appeals to racial or religious prejudice. We pledge an immediate congressional inquiry to ascertain the extent to which mistreatment, segregation, and discrimination against Negroes who are in our armed services are imparing morale and efficiency, and the adoption of corrective legislation. We pledge the establishment by federal legislation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Daily Worker

"Anti-poll tax—the payment of any poll tax should not be a condition of voting in federal elections and we favor immediate submission of a constitutional amendment for its abolition.

"Anti-lynching—we favor legislation against lynching and pledge our sincere efforts in behalf of its early enactment."

PLATFORM IGNORED

Langer said this was a "great platform" but had been ignored and forgotten. He pointed out that a number of leading Republicans, many of them now senators, had been present at Philadelphia and had voted for these planks. He listed these GOP leaders as Baldwin (Conn), Millikin (Colo), White (Me), Hawkes (NJ), Brooks (Ill), Hickenlooper (Iowa), Saltonstall (Mass), Revercomb (W. Va), Moore (Okla). New York, N.Y.

Most of these senators voted against the Langer amendment and none of them voted for it. They squirmed as he read and reread their names. Tues.

Langer read into the record the testimony of Ewart Guinier, international secretary treasurer of the CIO United Public Workers, before the Senate Judiciary Committee last Monday. Guinier, in testifying against the Mundt bill, had argued effectively and vigorously for legislation guaranteeing equal rights for Negroes. 6-8-48

"GOOD SPEECH"

Langer looked up at the presiding officer.

"Pretty good for an extemporaneous speech before a Senate committee, isn't it, Mr. President?" Langer said. "This was not a prepared speech. I came from the bottom of the heart of this young Negro man."

Sen. Gurney urged Langer to submit his seven amendments at once so they could be voted down in one stroke. Langer refused.

Sen. W. Lee O'Daniel (D-Tex) introduced an amendment to "take the profits out of war." It would limit profits during war to the general level of profits during peace time. Daily Worker

The Senate voted down other Langer amendments to:

Punish lynching of members of the armed forces; no trainees to be sent to states which practice segregation; prohibition against discrimination against members of the armed forces, and an FEPC for companies supplying goods or services to the armed forces.

The only Langer amendment pending as the Daily Worker went to press was an anti-poll tax measure. New York, N.Y.

Another type of amendment was that offered by Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga). This would authorize continued segregation in the armed forces and give each recruit the right to say whether or not he wished to be a part of a mixed unit. Tues. 6-8-48

How They Voted

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UP). —The roll call by which the Senate voted 67 to 7 to kill a draft bill amendment to prohibit segregation in the armed services.

For killing the amendment—(67).

Republicans for — (34) — Ball, Brewster, Buck, Butler, Cain, Capehart, *Cooper, Cordon, *Donnell, Dworshak, Ecton, Flanders, Gurney, Hawkes, Hickenlooper, Kem, Knowland, Lodge, Malone, Martin, Millikin, *Moore, Reed, *Revercomb, Robertson of Wyo., Saltonstall, Smith, Taft, Thye, *Wiley and Wilson.

Vandenberg, Watkins, White,

Democrats for — (33) — Barkley Byrd, Connally, Downey, *Eastland, Ellender, Feazel, *Fulbright, George, Hayden, Hill, Hoey, Holland, Johnson of Colo., Johnston of S.C., Lucas, Maybank McClellan, *McGrath, McKellar, Murray, O'Conor, O'Daniel, O'Mahoney, Pepper, Russell, Sparkman, Stennis, Stewart, Thomas of Okla., Thomas of Utah, Tydings and Umstead.

Against killing the amendment —(7).

Republicans against—(5)—Ives, Langer, *Wherry, Williams and Young.

Democrats against—(2)—*Kilgore and Taylor.

The names marked with an (*) are members of the Senate Judiciary Committee which

Bradley Favors Segregation In Army Units

yesterday followed the issuance of an executive order by President Truman Monday establishing a committee on "equality of treatment and opportunity" in the armed services. The policy of the President as set forth in the order is "that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin." Daily Worker 6-8-48

"Do you know of any major industry that doesn't have? It's incentive that makes this country work the way it does." Wed. 6-25-48

The army's chief of staff, Gen. Omar Bradley, told newsmen here that he favors segregation of white and Negro units in the lower levels of the army. New York, N.Y. 6-25-48

His remark at a news conference under the new military expansion program, also told the newsmen he favored the combining of the various units to form larger organizations such as battalions and divisions. He said it would take 60 years to house the army properly at the present rate of building.

"Sure we've got a caste system," the general said, replying to criticism of the army's caste system. "Do you know of any major industry that doesn't have? It's incentive that makes this country work the way it does."

He added that the separation of officers and enlisted men, however, should apply only to military relations.

U. S. occupation forces in Germany, the general said, will not be strengthened as a result of the recent developments in Berlin.

Segregation in Army To Continue--Bradley

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution,

FORT KNOX, Ky., July 27—(INS)—Gen. Omar Bradley, Chief of Staff told a news conference today the Army will not change its racial segregation policies because social reform."

He declared:

"Men of different races are assigned to different companies and this policy will continue until the nation as a whole changes its racial segregation policies."

Bradley, along with 15 other top U. S. generals, including Lt. Gen. Jacob Devers, field force commander, were in Fort Knox attending a seminar on the results of the universal military training.

President Truman yesterday issued an executive order establishing a committee on "equality of treatment and opportunity" in the armed services. Wed. 7-28-48

The order declared it the policy of the President "that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin." It stated further that "this policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible."

Bradley told his news conference that it will take 60 years to house the Army properly at the present rate of building.

In reply to criticism of the Army caste system, the General declared:

"Sure we've got a caste system. Do you know of any major industry that doesn't have? It's incentive that makes this country work the way it does."

He added, however, that the separation of officers and enlisted men should apply only to military relations.

Gen. Bradley Favors Segregation In Lower Levels Of The Army

Birmingham, Ala. Herald

FT. KNOX, July 28—(AP)—The Army's chief of staff, Gen. Omar Bradley, told newsmen here yesterday he favored segregation of white and Negro units in the lower levels of the Army.

His remark at a news conference followed the issuance of an executive order by President Truman Monday establishing a committee on "equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin."

The policy of the president as set forth in the order is "that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin." Wed. 7-28-48

"Sure we've got a caste system," the general said, replying to criticism of the Army's caste system. "Do you know of any major industry that doesn't have? It's incentive that makes this country work the way it does."

* * *

Wright Says Move Will Destroy Military

JACKSON, Miss., July 28—(AP)—Gov. Fielding L. Wright predicts President Truman's non-discrimination ban in the armed forces will destroy "the greatest fighting force in the world."

Wright, the States' Rights Democrats vice presidential choice, said "It was clearly demonstrated at the Philadelphia convention that neither he nor the leaders of the administration hesitate to gamble the national welfare for political expediency."

Nuna

* * *

Only Gesture, Comes Wallace's Comment

NEW YORK, July 28—(AP)—Henry A. Wallace says President Truman's executive orders aimed at eliminating discrimination in the armed forces and calling for a fair employmen practices system for federal employes are only "gestures."

Birmingham, Ala.

Williams Unleashes Fed 'Choice' Adjectives

WASHINGTON, July 28—(AP)—Rep. Williams (D., Miss.) resorted to alliteration and polysyllables today to criticize President Truman's two executive orders pertaining to civil rights. 7-28-48

This is Williams' comment on the president's action:

"It reeks with the vile stench of putrefacient politics. Pendergast pusillanimity and paranoidal pomposity."

Truman Aims Executive To Ban Army Color Line

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser

That Is Eventual Goal Of Order, He Avows; Denies Bradley Speech

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Truman said Thursday his "equality of treatment and opportunity" order for the armed services is aimed at the eventual end of race segregation in the Army. Fri. 7-30-48

Negroes are now kept in separate units in the Army. A reporter at Mr. Truman's weekly news conference said that Gen. Omar Bradley has been quoted as saying he favors segregation among the lower echelons.

Is that consistent with the President's "equality" order of last Monday? he was asked.

Mr. Truman responded that he was informed by the Secretary of the Army Royall that Bradley the Army chief of staff, had made no such statement.

The President responded with a prompt and flat yes, when asked if his Monday order aims at an eventual end of segregation.

That order stated a presidential policy of equality of treatment and opportunity to be put into effect as soon as possible, "having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary chan without impairing efficiency or morale."

No Comment

(Bradley said at Ft. Knox, Ky., Tuesday, that "The Army is not out to make any social reforms. The Army will put men of different races in different companies. It will change that policy when the nation as a whole changes it.")

Neither Bradley nor the Army Department had any comment on Thursday's statement by President Truman on segregation.

A reporter inquired of the president:

"Do you think that the Senate has acted in good faith in starting its work on the civil rights controversy?"

Mr. Truman replied first that he had no comment. Then he added that the Senate stands before the country just the same as he does. The senators, he went on, will have to take the consequences of their actions.

About Anti-Inflation Note

The questioning got around to Mr. Truman's anti-inflation proposals. Asked whether wages would be frozen under the plan, the President said not necessarily.

It was noted that he is now asking restrictions on credit, as contrasted with his position earlier. A reporter asked what impelled him to endorse the change.

The situation changed, Mr. Truman replied. He said credit was constantly rising. 7-30-48

Told that Rep. Wolcott, (R), Michigan, chairman of the House banking committee, has said that the President could restrain credit without congressional action, Mr. Truman disagreed. He said perhaps Wolcott interpreted the law differently than the Attorney general did.

Mr. Truman was asked whether the prosoped credit controls would include "Regulation-W" and he said they would. He explained to a puzzled reporter that this regulation acted as a brake on credit or installment buying.

Walter White Denounces Bradley on Segregation

Birmingham Herald

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People assailed Wednesday General Omar Bradley's remark Tuesday that the Army would not change its racial segregation policy until the nation abandoned segregation.

General Bradley, who is Chief of Staff, said at Fort Knox, Ky., that "the Army is not out to make any social reforms."

Walter White, secretary of the association, issued a statement which said in part: New York N.Y.

"We are deeply shocked at General Bradley's statement that the Army will keep racial segregation as long as the nation does. This statement by the Chief of Staff less than twenty-four hours after the Commander in Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force had issued an executive order to eliminate segregation and inequality in the armed services in unbelievable. Fri. 7-30-48

"It is another illustration of how men who have been isolated in the Army for many years from contact with the outside world are unable to understand or even be aware of the growth of enlightened public opinion. . . .

"We call upon General Bradley to repudiate his defiance of the executive order of his Commander in Chief and of decent, enlightened public opinion. We call upon him to do so immediately. If he fails to act, his usefulness as Chief of Staff and as a leader of decent public opinion will be ended."

President Insists Aim Is To End Jim Crowism

7-29-48 The News

WASHINGTON, July 30—(AP)—President Truman insists that an eventual end to "Jim Crowism" in the armed forces will be his aim as long as he is commander in chief.

He told a news conference yesterday that the "equality" order he issued Monday meant just that.

The subject came up when a reporter said Gen. Omar Bradley, Army chief of staff, had been quoted as saying he favors segregation among the lower echelons of the Army. The newsman asked whether that is consistent with Mr. Truman's "equality of treatment and opportunity" order. Thurs.

The president said he had been informed by Secretary of the Army Royall that Bradley had made no such statement. 7-29-48

The day after Mr. Truman announced he was setting up a seven-man committee to put the non-segregation policy into effect, Bradley told news conference at Ft. Knox, Ky. Birmingham, Ala.

"The Army is not out to make any social reforms. The Army will put men of different races in different companies. It will change that policy when the nation as a whole changes it."

Bradley Declares Army Won't End Segregation Now

Newspaper

FORT KNOX, Ky., July 27 (UP)—Gen. Omar Bradley said today, in reference to racial segregation in the armed services, that "the Army is not out to make any social reforms." New York N.Y.

The chief of staff spoke at the opening of a three-day conference of high-ranking officers here to adapt to the whole Army the principles carried out in the experimental universal military training unit. Wed. 7-28-48

"The Army will put men of different races in different companies," Bradley said. "It will change that policy when the nation as a whole changes it."

Negro Asks Induction Stay On Race Issue

Birmingham Post Herald 12-28-48

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28—(AP)—A 25-year-old Philadelphia Negro today sought to prevent his induction into what he called the "segregated" U. S. Army. Birmingham, Ala.

Devereaux Tomlinson, who served as a deck officer in the Merchant Marine in World War II, was scheduled for Army induction today.

But yesterday he asked the U. S. District Court in a bill of equity to bar that induction. He also asked a preliminary injunction to restrain operation of the selective service act in his case until the matter is decided. Judge George A. Welsh set Thursday morning for a hearing.

Tomlinson contended in an affidavit that his service in a "segregated unit" would cause him "em-

Dixie Leaders Plan To Fight Rights In Draft

Montgomery Advertiser
Alabama-Journal

They Won't Filibuster, Georgia Democrat Declares

Sun. 6-6-48

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Southern Democrats Saturday night refused to drop their fight for "segregation by request" in the armed forces but said they would not filibuster against the Senate draft bill if they lose.

That meant, as the situation shapes up now, that the Senate probably will pass the 19-through-25 peacetime conscription measure some time next week.

With Senate Republican leaders ready to choke off proposed civil rights amendments to the measure, Sens. Richard B. Russell, (D), Georgia, and Burnett R. Maybank (D), South Carolina, said they would not try to hold up a final vote with their segregation plan. 6-6-48

However, both intend to speak for their amendment, which would require that men in uniform be segregated by races when they request it in writing.

The Russell-Maybank proposal appeared certain of defeat and may not even reach a vote. GOP leaders may move to table it along with seven amendments by Sen. William Langer (R), North Dakota, to apply President Truman's civil rights recommendations to the armed services.

Russell was urged by some Southerners to drop the segregation amendment. But he and Maybank refused, even in the face of apparent defeat.

The Georgian said the segregation by request plan is "fundamentally fair and is aimed at retaining the present situation" in the armed services. He challenged "anyone to dispute its fairness."

Chairman Chan Gurney (R), South Dakota, of the Senate armed services committee, said he hoped to get the draft bill passed by Tuesday night if the Senate holds a night session on Monday. (Montgomery

However, debate on several other amendments could delay the vote until later in the week.

House leaders tentatively planned to take up that chamber's draft bill Thursday or Friday if the House rules committee finishes hearings in time. The House measure, like that in the Senate, calls for a two-year draft of men 19 through 25. Ala.

It does nat, however, contain a Senate provision to let 18-year-olds volunteer for 12 months' service and so exempt themselves from the draft when they are older. The Senate knocked out an earlier plan to draft youths of 18 for one year.

Jail White Youth Over Army Bias

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

BROOKLYN — A federal grand jury last week indicted Richard White, 22, the white youth who last summer notified President Truman in writing that he would not register for the draft as long as Negroes were segregated in the U. S. Armed forces.

White was advised to make this stand by A. Philip Randolph when the latter, international president of the Brotherhood of Slepping Car Porters, was conducting his civil disobedience program Randolph has since abandoned the stand. 6-19-48

White is to appear in federal court this week. He posted a $1,000 bond. Harold Flaker, another youth, was also arrested on the same charge.

WASHINGTON HERALD
The Courier-Journal Louisville Ky. Tues 5-18-48

Southerners Demand Segregation In the Army

30a Discrim (Gen)

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of Defense James Forrestal and Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall had a secret session with the Senate Armed Services Committee the other day at which Royall stated that he would resign before ordering segregation abolished in the Army.

This significant incident took place after Southern senators mutinied against the draft bill and demanded a guarantee that white inductees would not be forced to serve with Negroes.

Immediately a four-bell alarm was put through to Secretary of Defense Forrestal. He hurried up to Capitol Hill, bringing with him as a reinforcement Secretary Royall, a native of North Carolina.

Forrestal explained to senators that any amendment protecting the right of an inductee to serve exclusively with members of his own race would be "unworkable from an administrative point of view."

Senator Russell of Georgia, however, brushed this aside. Picking up a copy of the President's civil-rights message, Russell read: Tues 5-18-48

"During the recent war and in the years since its close we have made much progress toward equality of opportunity in our armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. I (Truman) have instructed the Secretary of Defense to take steps to have the remaining instances of discrimination in the armed services eliminated as rapidly as possible."

"What about this?" demanded the Senator from Georgia, laying down the message and glaring at Forrestal. It looked, observed Russell, as if the Secretary of Defense had a directive from his Commander In Chief to abolish segregation.

Forrestal mumbled that there was no cause for alarm. Whereupon Royall interceded: "I don't believe that was in the mind of the President. If such a provision is put into operation, I will no longer be Secretary of the Army."

Forrestal remarked that the alarm of some members of the committee is ill-advised, but Russell and Maybank of South Carolina stuck to their guns.

The above amendment upholding segregation was not submitted by Russell, as reported in the press, but by an anti-segregation Yankee, New Hampshire's Senator Styles Bridges. Bridges made it clear, however, he did not support the bill, only offered it "for discussion."

Actually Russell had introduced an earlier

Tues 5-18-48

South Carolina's Maybank

amendment, recognizing only two races—the "principal minority race" and all other Americans. It further stipulated that officers disobeying the segregation clause would be court-martialed for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

The Courier-Journal

Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, Army adviser to the Senate Armed Services Committee, approved Russell's general idea, but suggested toning down the language.

Southern senators accepted this sugar-coated, rewritten amendment, but Senator Russell appealed for "someone outside the South" to introduce it. That was how Bridges happened to agree to bring it up for discussion, though not to support it. After hearing it read, however, he gasped, "My God, I'm sick," and walked out.

Milwaukee Sen

When the debate reached the voting point, Oregon's Senator Wayne Morse protested against taking the roll call in secret.

"I want no secrecy," he blurted. "I have have been accused of leaking information to Drew Pearson, and I don't want a secret vote, then be blamed when it appears in Drew Pearson's column." 5-18-48

Tues

So the results of the vote were announced, 7 to 4 against the segregation amendment, but not how each senator voted. However, here is the secret roll call: Hill of Alabama, Byrd of Virginia, Maybank of South Carolina voted "present" on the final bill, but with Russell for the amendment. Gurney of South Dakota, Wilson of Iowa, Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Morse of Oregon and Baldwin of Connecticut voted against segregation. Gurney also held the proxy of Wyoming's Robertson. Bridges stayed away, and Kilgore of West Virginia was absent.

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SOUTHERN SENATORS PRAISES GENERAL BEADLEY FOR SEGREGATION STATEMENT

WASHINGTON (ANP)--For his statement that segregation would remain the pattern of the army, Gen. Omar Bradley, chief of staff of the army, was highly praised by Sen. Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina.

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Sen. Maybank put the general's statement into the Congressional Record and wrote: Headline Release

"I wish to take this opportunity to commend an officer and a gentleman for speaking out at this time and reassuring us of statements made in answer to my direct questions in the armed services committee when the selective service was being drafted."

Chicago Ill

He was referring to a statement to the press by Gen. Bradley after President Truman issued his executive committee against discrimination in the armed services:

"The army is not out to make social reforms," the general said. "The army will put men of different races in different companies. It will change the policy when the nation as a whole changes it."

Speaking of Bradley, Maybank wrote:

"I take particular delight in commending Gen. Bradley on his forthright statement coming, as it does, on the heels of the Henry Wallace inspired executive order."

'Advisors' Refuse to Act Under Segregated Setup

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat 5-8-48

Lautier Feels Secretaries Should Go If Unable to Carry Out Truman's Orders

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The conference in the office of the Secretary of Defense on April 26 on racial problems did not achieve the results contemplated by its planners. Instead, it threw the entire issue back in the lap of the armed forces.

Secretary of Defense James Forrestal and his race-relations adviser, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, planned the formation of an advisory committee.

In the words of Mr. Granger, it was hoped that out of the conference would "come specific constructive recommendations for improvement in defense policies—immediately and on a long-time basis."

However, the conferees definitely rejected the idea of any such committee. They rightly took the position that it was not their function but the function of the Secretaries of Defense, the Army, Navy and Air Force to map plans for the complete elimination of racial segregation from the armed services.

Will Not Be Advisors—Unless

The conferees made it plain that they did not consider themselves a committee but a group and also that they would not work with the armed services in formulating any program for participation of colored men and women in the armed services within the framework of segregation. Sat. 5-8-48

Army policy calls for the employment of colored personnel in companies, batteries, battalions and regiments. The largest all-colored unit will be a regiment or combat team. Groupings of colored units with white units is accepted policy.

The Navy asserts it has a policy of no discrimination or segregation. Yet the Navy has 19,333 colored men but only three male officers and one nurse are on active duty. About 80% of its enlisted men are in the messmen's branch, and they even wear different uniforms.

The Air Force has one colored group— the 332nd Fighter Group at Lockbourne Army Air Field, commanded by Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., and manned by mixed personnel.

Halfway Measures Out

Colored people want segregation completely abolished in all three services. They believe that segregation is a concomitant of and inseperable from discrimination.

President Truman, in the special message he sent to Congress on February 2, stated that he had "instructed the Secretary of Defense to take steps to have the remain-

ing instances of discrimination in the armed services eliminated as rapidly as possible."

If Mr. Forrestal will not carry out the Commander-in-Chief's orders, he should be removed from office. If Mr. Forrestal directs Secretary of the Army, Royall; Secretary of the Navy, Sullivan and Secretary of the Air Force Symington to comply with Mr. Truman's directions and they do not do so, they should be removed from office.

Army Equality Truman Goal

President Envisions End to Segregation

DISPUTES BRADLEY

Royall Says Chief Didn't Flout Order

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) —President Truman said on Thursday he plans eventual elimination of racial segregation in the Armed Forces, thus jerking the skids from under Southern politicians who thought that Chief of Staff General Bradley's views favoring troop separation would prevail.

Asked at his press conference whether his advocacy of equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Armed Services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin envisions eventually an end of segregation, Mr. Truman replied categorically that it did.

The order has been criticized as not being explicit in regard to the abolition of segregation in the Armed Services.

Order Held Indefinite

It declares a policy of equality of treatment and opportunity and directs that this policy be put into effect "as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale."

The advisory committee, which is to be created in the National Military Establishment and whose seven members are to be designated by the President, is authorized to determine in what respects existing rules, procedures and practices may be changed to carry out the order.

Dixiecrats Too Confident

The President spoke on the day after Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (Dem., S.C.) told the Senate that Army officials gave him to understand during hearings on the selective service bill that they would retain racial segregation in the Armed Services.

He also made his statement two days after General Omar Bradley, Chief of Staff of the Army, was quoted as saying that the Army will keep racial segregation as long as the Nation does.

Southern Senators immediately seized upon the Bradley report and praised the Chief of Staff for the remark, just as they had previously extolled Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall for favoring at hearings the maintenance of a segregation policy in the ranks.

Bradley Statement Denied

As soon as the President announced at his press conference that he had no statement to make but would answer any questions reporters had, he was asked whether the statement of General Bradley was consistent with the Executive Order establishing the Committee on Equality in the Armed Services.

Mr. Truman said he had not seen General Bradley's statement, but he had been informed by Secretary of the Army Royall that the Army Chief of Staff had made no such statement.

General Hadn't Seen Order

The dispatches from Fort Knox directly quoted General Bradley as having said:

"The Army is not out to make any social reforms. The Army will put men of different races in different companies. It will change that policy when the Nation as a whole changes it."

General Bradley is said to have been at Fort Knox addressing a group of troop commanders in an orientation session on "humanizing" the Army. An officer is said to have asked about racial segregation. He did not know reporters were in the audience and had not read the President's Executive Order.

Shifts Filibuster Responsibility

As the President took a stand against segregation in the Army at his press conference, some 21 Southern Senators launched their expected filibuster on the Senate floor against the anti-poll tax bill endorsed by the administration and the Republican Party.

At the President's press conference, a reporter also asked: "Do you think the Senate has acted in good faith in starting its work on the civil rights controversy?"

Mr. Truman replied he had no comment. Then he added that the Senate stands before the country in the November election just as he does, the Senators will have to take the consequences of their own actions.

Southerners Ask Amendment

Also asked whether he favored abolition of the poll tax by constitutional amendment or a simple statutory enactment, Mr. Truman said that was a matter the Senate and House will have to act upon. He added that the House already had acted upon it.

Democratic Senators, last Wednesday, proposed on the Senate floor the substitution of a joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment outlawing the poll tax for the bill which the Republicans moved to take up.

ARMY SEGREGATION TO GO, SAYS TRUMAN

This Will Be True Event in All Services, He Asserts—Calls Bradley Misquoted

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 29—President Truman emphasized today that he expected all segregation of races to be abolished eventually from the Armed Services.

The President made his view clear in response to questions asked at a press conference. At the same time he termed as a misquotation the statement reportedly made by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Chief of Staff of the Army, to the effect that segregation would continue in the lower echelons of the Army.

Army public information officers said after the press conference that they were authorized to make no statement whatever either on the President's extemporaneous press conference remarks on regarding General Bradley's views.

President Truman recently issued an order looking to abolition of racial equality in the Armed Services, and he established a committee to study this question.

On last Tuesday General Bradley visited Fort Knox, Tenn., on an inspection trip in company with Lieut. Gen. Willard Paul, Director of Personnel for the Army. While there, he was quoted by The Associated Press as making a statement, as follows:

"The army is not out to make any social reforms. The Army will put men of different races in different companies. It will change that policy when the nation as a whole changes it."

It was this statement which the President said had been described by Secretary of the Army Kenneth S. Royall as a misquotation.

The Army Department has made no statement as to a change of policy since the issuance of the President's order. So far as is known here, it is continuing to train and assign Negro and white soldiers in separate companies. And to maintain separate recreation facilities for white and Negro soldiers where they are assigned to the same areas. There have been varying reports by investigating agencies as to the status of Negro officers who serve in the same units with white officers.

Ike and Segregation

Because Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower suspended official Army policy by throwing hastily assembled Negro and white units into the critical Battle of the Bulge, Negro leaders took his generalized good will toward racial equality as deep-down conviction. But when Eisenhower testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee against banning segregation in the proposed draft-UMT legislation (NEWSWEEK, April 12), Negro leaders drew up their heavy artillery to let him have it. That Ike had qualified his opposition with well-intentioned praise of the Negro soldier made little difference. His "no" had been unmistakable.

The answers came fast last week. On April 5 more than 300 New England Negroes, meeting in Worcester, Mass., at the tenth regional conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, expressed "opposition, disgust, disapproval, and denial of the expressed statement of General Eisenhower relative to the uneducated status of Negroes and their incapability for integration in the armed services." On April 10, 27 NAACP delegates in New York as emphatically "deplored" and "condemned."

Before the week's end, weekly Negro papers throughout the country took up the cry against an erstwhile friend. In an eight-column, page-one headline, the nation's biggest Negro newspaper, The Pittsburgh Courier, blazoned: "Eisenhower OK's Jim Crow in U. S. Army." The Afro-American, with editions in five cities, did not try to keep its indignation out of the news columns: "Using an old Southern and vulnerable approach in support of Jim Crow," Eisenhower "branded the colored soldier inferior because 'colored men are less educated than white men.'"

In New York, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, was victimized by a coincidence: His syndicated column of April 4, written before Eisenhower's Senate appearance, had given a full vote of confidence to the former chief of staff. "There is high humor in the assumption [by Southern Democrats] that he will be an iota less insistent on living up to the spirit and letter of the Constitution on civil rights than President Truman . . . [Eisenhower] assured me that I would have been proud of him for his insistence that racial segregation be abolished in the armed services." Last week White withdrew this "measured opinion," saying: "He proved me naïve . . . I apologize to [my readers."

If Ike's military testimony had shaken Negroes, it also badly upset the Draft Eisenhower movement which had been busily plugging for liberal support. Still rocking from this blow, Draft Eisenhower partisans walked into another: questioned as to whether he still stood on his January letter removing himself from Presidential consideration, Eisenhower told reporters: "I wrote a letter and meant every word of it. I told my aides they could do the talking from now on. I'm not talking any more. I find it doesn't do any good."

Army Holds Out Under 'Superior Soldier' Plan

WASHINGTON—The Department of the Army has announced a new program of selective enlistments to attract Negroes to specified units of the ground forces and technical services.

Up to Mar. 27, a volunteer may choose one of several units where vacancies exist. The plan is supposed to produce a reservoir of technical personnel for eventual higher assignments.

Veterans with high school diplomas, or who have been decorated for valor need only pass standard army tests to be eligible. Non-veterans must not only have a high school diploma, but must make a specified minimum score.

Race Mingling Idea for Services Hit by Russell

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Sen. Russell (Dem., Ga.) asserted today that efforts by President Truman to bring about a "commingling" of white and Negro troops in combat, as Russell said, would destroy the morale and efficiency of the armed services.

Such action was in direct conflict with the opinion of Gen. Eisenhower, Former Chief of Staff, to the effect that efficiency was reduced when the armed services were a threat to national defense establishments.

Russell, who was recently appointed by Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia to head a commission to study the state's educational system, is professor of political science and former president of Georgia State College.

Commanding large bodies of troops in combat, Russell said, would be a "complete integration of the races" in the Army.

Ernest J. King, Fleet Admiral, U.S.N., retired, was recently appointed by President Truman to be chairman (chief) of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

Segregation Study Underway

A thorough study of the Army's attitude on the question of segregation is being undertaken by the Department of the Army. It is understood that regulations now in force with respect to segregation will remain in effect for the present, but indications point to a complete revision of rules and regulations on the subject.

It is pointed out that the restudy of its policy on segregation is a broad one, dealing with the entire Regular Army, National Guard and Reserves. 2-14-49

Army & Navy Journal

Keep up with your friends by reading the Army and Navy Journal

NAACP URGES END
TO ARMY JIM CROW

April 2, 194

NEW YORK, N.Y., April 1,--Warning that the Negro veterans' "memories of mistreatment in the last war are bitter green", Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, last Thursday (April 1) wired Senator Wayne Morse re-affirming the Association's "fight for the abolition of the vicious and undemocratic discrimination and segregation in the armed services."

At the same time Mr. White sent a memorandum to the Association's 1600 branches in 44 states asking that they urge their senators and representatives "to vote against any universal military training or draft legislation which does not prohibit racial segregation and discrimination."

In the wire to Senator Morse, Mr. White made it clear that "our Association is not advising Negroes to refuse to defend their country if it is in danger." However, he pointed out that "Negro veterans returned home to be terrorized in Columbia, Tenn., lynched in Walton County, Ga., denied the ballot in most southern states, barred from taking GI courses in many schools, and slandered on the floor of the United States Congress."

Consequently, the statement concluded. "there is sympathy in many hearts for the point of view expressed yesterday by A. Philip Randolph who, testifying before the Senate Armed Service Committee, said he would urge Negro and white youth to refuse to register for another draft unless the armed services abandoned the present policy of racial segregation.

At the Senate Committee hearing in Washington on March 31, Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., Veterans' Secretary for the NAACP, testified urging the inclusion of a ban on discrimination and segregation in the proposed legislation which is expected to be introduced for debate in the House and Senate this week. He condemned the policy of the federal government in compelling the youth of land to spend a year more "under a system of racial segregation and discrimination."

Eisenhower Army Jimcrow Stand Angers Vets, Negro Leaders Here

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Wed 4-7-48 30a

By John Hudson Jones

Indignation continued to mount yesterday against General Eisenhower's statement advocating continuance of Army Jimcrow. It came from the New York American Veterans Committee, political leaders, ministers, labor leaders, women, civic leaders and others. The General told the Senate Armed Services Committee last week that he was against the "amalgamation" of Negro soldiers in the Army because they were "less educated" than white soldiers and cause "trouble."

An AVC protest to President Truman, Defense Secretary Forrestal, General Eisenhower and the Senate Committee, declared "We condemn General Eisenhower's subservience to Jimcrow philosophy," and demanded they "reject this Jimcrow approach vigorously and at once."

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis declared "It is obvious now why the white supremacist of Mississippi, President will issue a statement reiterating his request for anti-lynch, anti-poll tax and other equal rights laws.

But he will omit any reference to segregation in travel

He added that Truman will make no public reference to the omission but that Southern Democratic leaders will be informed well in advance that segregation will not be emphasized. 2-9-48

Neither White House spokesmen nor Democratic National Chairman J. Howard McGrath were available for comment on the reported plan.

The official said the plan for the presidential harmony move was formulated before the southern governors conference voted last night to give the national Democratic Party 40 days to reverse. Truman's stand or face a secession threat by the traditionally solid South.

Jimcrow In Army to Stay, Royall Says

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.
Mon. 2-9-48

Negroes will continue to be Jimcrowed in the United States Army, Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall announced yesterday. His statement was in answer to a letter from Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey asking whether Army policy would prevent the state National Guard from carrying out the non-segregation policy of New Jersey's new constitution.

Royall said he had decided that "for the present" national guard units in New Jersey would not be denied federal recognition because of non-segregation.

But he said that segregation in the regular army had been instituted "in the interest of national defense" and added that "both the staff and I feel that this is still the case." Mon. 2-9-48

Meanwhile United Press correspondent, Lee Nichols reported that President Truman will probably back-track and modify his civil rights program to appease Southern Democrats. "A highly placed Senate source" informed the UP reporter.

This official said Truman's request for bans on racial segregation in interstate transportation was the chief factor in the southern blow-up which has ranged from demands for secession to threats to form a rump Democratic party.

He said it is almost certain that within the next few weeks the **Sen. John Stennis has been yelling for the General whose candidacy the Communist Party has repeatedly warned American against. The confused and panicky liberals—Negro and whites—were screaming for him to save them from their own political bankruptcy and Henry A. Wallace. But where has the General leeft them now?"**

NAACP RAPS JIMCROW

Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said "The NAACP has been opposed to Jimcrow in the armed services since it was organized. Naturally we reject any espousal of segregation from whatever sources." Wed.

For Dr. Channing A. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and member of the Truman Civil Rights Committee, the General's Jimcrow stand was "certainly disappointing." 4-7-48

Mrs. Maude B. Richardson, Republican State Committeewoman from Brooklyn's 17th A.D. declared she was "shocked that people have the gall to try and draft that sort of man for President."

Rev. Ben Richardson, executive secretary of the Harlem Wallace for President Committee, declared "the General's unfortunate statement . . . is irrefutable proof of his unfitness to fill the office of this country's Presidency." 4-7-48

Oscar A. Greene, secretary-treasurer of the Dining Car, Food and Railway Workers, called the General's stand, "a slur on the whole Negro people and a disservice to every Negro soldier who gave his life for his country."

Rev. John W. Saunders of Convent Avenue Baptist Church didn't "approve of anything he said."

For Dr. George D. Cannon, physician and Harlem Wallace movement leader, it was "an unpardonable and unscientific statement."

Jawn A. Sandifer, Harlem attorney and president of the New York NAACP, called Eisenhower's statement "shocking."

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 21--Testifying before the House Armed Services Committee, Jesse O. Dedmon, NAACP veterans' affairs secretary, urged inclusion of legislative provisions banning segregation and discrimination in the armed services. Citing the discriminations imposed on Negro troops in a Jim Crow army, Mr. Dedmon said that Congress should pass no legislation compelling citizens to spend a year or more in the armed forces under a system of racial segregation and discrimination imposed and administered by the federal government.

Senate Body Approves Draft; Congress Votes Big Air Force

But Selective Service-Training Measure Hits Snag in Segregation Issue and May Face Filibuster in Debate on Floor

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 11 — The stop-gap draft and selective training of 18-year-old youths as military reserves were approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee today, but under circumstances involving the issue of racial segregation in the armed forces that indicated trouble ahead for both proposals.

Meanwhile both the Senate and the House approved the $3,198,100,000 aircraft measure, which carries provision for an immediate start on a seventy-group Air Force, thus sending it to the White House for President Truman's signature.

In the Senate Armed Services Committee's action, seven members voted to rush the joint draft and training programs to the floor for settlement. Two voted "no." Three made many reservations and the thirteenth member was absent.

During the final hours of consideration by the Senate committee of the legislation designed to build up armed force strength needed immediately and to provide future reserves at the same time, the segregation issue was forced to a voting showdown. The four Southern Senators on the committe elost, 7 to 4.

Tonight, th edraft measure faced an open threat of filibuster. New opposition developed, too, to that program which would seek to make a move toward establishing universal military training for 18-year-old youths.

This change of collective view had occurred suddenly. After the last previous meeting of the Senate committee it had been reported officially that an overwhelmingly majority was set to support both programs without any reservations.

But in the face of new developments, Senator Chan Gurney, committee chairman, planned to report the draft-training measure formally to the Senate tomorrow. The Republican Policy Committee will decide, perhaps this week, when the floor fight shall start.

A bitter fight seemed certain, centering largely on today's developments, which featured an amendment proposed by Senator Richard D. Russell, Democrat of Georgia. Mr. Russell proposed this:

That those enlisted men to be industed under the pending programs, and those already in the armed services, be mandatorily assigned, on their written request, to military units composed wholly of members of their own race.

President's Message a Factor

One principal spur to this move, it was brought out in Capitol discussions, was the President's civil rights message to Congress last Feb. 2. In that message the President, who is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, said, at one point:

"I have instructed the Secretary of Defense to take steps to have the remaining instances of (racial) discrimination in the armed services eliminated as rapidly as possible. The personnel policies and practices of all the services in this regard will be made consistent."

Another factor concededly behind the Russell move in committee today was the recent starting of a "civil disobedience movement" against the draft—a pledged refusal by either Negroes or whites to serve in "a Jim Crow Army" even under a selective draft system. This movement was activated this week by a picketing of the White House, and announcement of a country-wide campaign.

After today's committee votes had been taken, Senator Burnet R. Maybank, Democrat, of South Carolina, said:

"During the long and continuous session of the committee (since March 1), I have unstintingly) urged the immediate passage of a bil lto bring the armed services up to a size necessary to meet any emergency.

"I am in complete agreement with the thinking of General Eisenhower relative to the merits of segregation as he expressed them in open hearings of the committee (General Eisenhower said, in effect, that Congress "could not just pass a bill" and make one person like another; that the segregation issue needed settlement through "education" rather than "legislation." He expressed great satisfaction with the progress of the education method in recent years).

Maybank Promises Battle

In a formal statement, Mr. Maybank added:

"The day that this bill comes to the Senate floor, I will make speeches and offer amendments until the issue is cleared. It cannot be allowed to pass in its present form."

His words were believed to give notice of a filibuster.

On top of this situation, Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, who voted "present" on the question of reporting out the bill, instituted battle against the bill's provisions for the start of a modified UMT program.

In this compromise, Senator Byrd held, the original concept of universal training of 18-year-old youths has been compromised to a point where only those who were drafted, for one year's service, would have the advantage. He emphasized that, as the bill was written, for each one 18-year-old youth who was selected for one year's training, three others of the same age-group would be held back for the regular drafting, for two years of service.

Under the Senate committee bill, only 161,000 youths 18 years of age would be called for the one-year course each fiscal year. The youth-power pool is estimated to present 850,000 potentials annually. Those who were not chosen in the draft, Senator Byrd pointed out, would have to wait until they were 19 years of age and then be available to be drafted for two years instead of one.

The Senate committe sought to compromise this point. It voted to allow any 18-year-old youth to volunteer for induction for one year of service, and thus escape a later two-year draft. Senator Byrd, however, continued this emphasis on the apparent fact that only 161,000 could be accepted out of a potential manpower pool of 850,000.

"Under this bill," Senator Byrd said, "one-fourth of the 18-year-old draftees would serve one year and three-fourths would serve two years. The concept of UMT is that 18-year-old youths accept and should universally the obligation of training to be future military reserves."

He added:

"I voted 'present' in the committee so that I could continue my efforts on the floor of the Senate to obtain passage of the most effective measure to establish strong military preparedness."

Senator Byrd was the author of an amendment adopted during the final hours of committee consideration that would put "a watchdog" subcommittee at work as the preparedness program proceeded. It was accepted unanimously.

It was conceded, Mr. Byrd said, that within two years the cost of the armed services would mount from the present original budgetary estimate of $11,000,000,000 to at least $20,000,000,000 and carry the full national budget to some $50,000,000,000.

Would Watch Outlays

The Byrd subcommittee would watch all military expenditure proposals and acceptances of them, and would keep the full committee informed periodically on the full repercussions of the preparedness program.

In contrast with the Senate committee's discord over its own bill, both the Senate and House, with vociferous voice votes, completed action on and sent to the White House late today the $3,198,100,000 aircraft procurement appropriation bill. This measure sought to start now, rather than waiting for the new fiscal year to start July 1, the building up of both the Air Force and the aviation arm of the Navy.

President Truman had recommended this. However, in the air program, he had backed an Air Force of fifty-five combat groups, at a time when the cry was loud in Congress for a seventy-group Air Force of thoroughly modernized planes. The Administration offered to compromise on sixty-six groups, expanded largely through a withdrawal of some 300 World War II B-29's.

Both House and Senate overrode this suggestion, and in the bill finally approved today they provided contract authorizations totaling $822,000,000 for a placing of orders now for some 4,200 latest-model planes, especially for the seventy-group force. In such an air outfit, there would be at least 804 jet fighter planes and 49 bombers, 17 of them jet-propelled.

House Group Shies From Ban On Racial Segregation In Draft

BY HOWARD DOBSON

WASHINGTON, April 17—(AP)—House armed services committee members today shied away from putting a flat ban on racial segregation into a draft law.

They also showed reluctance to write in any broad deferment for scientists, technicians or engineers.

Both matters, several members told reporters, should be left to administrators of the law.

As it stands now the bill before the committee would give the president wide authority to defer men because of occupational or professional skills.

Aids said the committee tentatively has decided to boost the Army's manpower ceiling from 782,000 to 837,000. And the Army, preparing for a possible increase in strength, prepared to poll reserve officers to learn how many are willing to return to active duty.

* * *

GEN. OMAR BRADLEY, Army chief of staff, told the committee this week that the 837,000 figure would be needed to keep up with the Air Force if that service is expanded from 55 to 70 groups.

The Senate appropriations committee will begin hearings next week on a $3,198,100,000 House-approved bill to start the Air Force toward the larger figure.

Another Senate group, the armed services committee, will hear Secretary of Defense Forrestal present defense estimates Monday.

Chairman Gurney (R., S. D.) had his own estimate last night on the cost of expanding the Air Force. He said after a meeting of committee Republicans that the bigger air arm would boost defense spending by $6,000,000,000.

THE SUBJECT OF SEGREGATION in the armed forces was brought up in yesterday's hearing by Jesse O. Dedman, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He said his group's only objection to the committee's bill is the absence of a segregation ban.

But Rep. Leroy Johnson (R., Calif.) told a reporter committee members object to prohibiting segregation in the armed forces by law.

"It's just one of those things very hard to carry out," Johnson said. "It has to be left to the field commanders."

Dedman said the N. A. A. C. P. would not advise Negroes to ignore the draft if a segregation ban is left out of the bill.

Segregation

Editor Constitution: Recently I have been reading certain letters from your readers concerning the comparative bravery of Negro and white soldiers on the front lines during combat. I am not a veteran, have not seen combat, and therefore I cannot say whether or not these statements are true. But I am inclined to believe that they are unimportant. One man, black or white, is a born soldier, another is not . . . so what?

Undoubtedly the Negro is a human being and

Monticello A READER.

Army Segregation

Editor Constitution: It was grossly unfair for Reader Johnson to associate former Gen. Eisenhower with the Army's "non-segregation of races" order of World War II. Washington brass hats originated it.

The order, however, needs no defending. What if it had been REQUIRING segregation of races, or of religious denominations, etc.? For Goebbels it would have been perfect propaganda in his anti-Jewish campaign.

No nation's Army can adopt anything other than a "non-discriminating" policy as to races.

Note "non-discriminating"; not "non-segregation." In eight Army posts in three years in Britain, I never once saw quartering and messing of white and Negro enlisted troops. At times, our post contained up to 2,000. Gen. Davis, the Army's top-ranking Negro officer, inspected three posts where I was stationed; not once was there an interracial complaint. Negroes had separate barracks, separate messes or separate eating shifts, separate recreation halls, separate chapels and separate Red Cross Clubs. In other words, the Army did what the South is attempting to do—provide maximum equality without deliberate mixing. As for Negro officers, the case differs. Caucasian, Negro and Chinese Americans ate, slept and worked together as officers.

The first LSTs back from Normandy on D-Day brought cargoes of dead and wounded—including many Negroes, some burned to a crisp. How can an Army condemn part of its men because the color of their skin is darker than some others?

is entitled to a comfortable living if he is capable of earning it. Similarly, if he has a fair knowledge and understanding of government (and I think this should be a requirement for both whites and Negroes), he is entitled to take part in government through voting.

But still the fact remains that the Negro belongs to a TOTALLY DIFFERENT race and his social attitudes generally differ radically from those of most whites. Therefore I am inclined to believe that once out of the business world and again into the social world the whites and Negroes must be kept separate.

Now let's stop slinging mud; let's give the Negro his due, and then try to arrive at an intelligent answer to the true problem.

Atlanta. R. B. FLOWERS, JR.,
Editor Brown High Rebelation.

Mr. Langer's Ill-Considered Amendments

Is the purpose of the proposed selective service measure to build up the nation's defenses, or is it merely a vehicle for promoting the so-called civil rights program?

Apparently Sen. Langer, Republican, North Dakota, considers it the latter, for he insists on attaching amendments to the bill which would create a FEPC to supervise industries selling goods to the armed forces, prohibit stationing draftees in States requiring segregation, eliminate the necessity of their paying poll taxes and offer "protection" of the anti-lynch bill.

Obviously the armed forces would be severely handicapped by such a hodgepodge of restrictions which have little relation to the draft itself. For instance, a majority of the Army's training camps are in Southern States which require segregation. Does the North Dakota Senator wish to put the nation to the expense of more billions for similar training facilities in other parts of the country—North Dakota, perhaps?

We do not know what good purpose can be accomplished by any of the measures. The FEPC is considered by many experts to be unconstitutional. It is a common practice in States levying poll taxes to exempt those who have served in the armed forces, and we have yet to hear of a Negro soldier, sailor or Marine being lynched or subjected to a threat of lynching. The only net result of the Langer proposals would be the abandonment by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of a great many fine and expensive training bases in the South. Even a partial list is impressive: Camp Wheeler and Camp Stewart in Georgia; Parris Island, Camp Croft and Fort Jackson in South Carolina; Fort Bragg in North Carolina; Camp Blanding and the Pensacola Naval Base in Florida; Randolph and Kelly Fields in Texas, not to mention the camps in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Virginia.

Duplication of these facilities in other parts of the country would, we believe, prove a more costly burden than the people are willing to bear merely for the sake of the pious affectations of the Senator from North Dakota.

Besides, they were placed in the South because year-round training is feasible there, as would not be the case in the Dakotas.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Royall Sticks By Army Segregation

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Defense James Forrestal and Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall had a secret session with the Senate armed services committee the other day at which Royall stated that he would resign before ordering segregation abolished in the Army.

This significant incident took place after Southern senators mutinied against the draft bill and demanded a guarantee that white inductees would not be forced to serve with Negroes.

Immediately a four-bell alarm was put through to Secretary of Defense Forrestal. He hurried up to Capitol Hill, bringing with him as a reinforcement Secretary Royall, a native of North Carolina.

Forrestal explained to senators that any amendment protecting the right of an inductee to serve exclusively with members of his own race would be "unworkable from an administrative point of view."

Sen. Russell, of Georgia, however, brushed this aside. Picking up a copy of the president's civil rights message, Russell read:

"During the recent war and in the year since its close we have made much progress toward equality of opportunity in our armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. I (Truman) have instructed the secretary of defense to take steps to have the remaining instances of discrimination in the armed services eliminated as rapidly as possible."

"What about this?" demanded the senator from Georgia, laying down the message and glaring at Forrestal. It looked, observed Russell, as if the secretary of defense had a directive from his commander in chief to abolish segregation.

* * *

Royall To Rescue

FORRESTAL MUMBLED that there was no cause for alarm. Whereupon Royall interceded: "I don't believe that was in the mind of the president. If such a provision is put into operation, I will no longer be secretary of the army."

Forrestal remarked that the alarm of some members of the committee is ill-advised, but Russell and Maybank, of South Carolina, stuck to their guns.

"I am not going to vote for any bill, not knowing what the president is going to do," snapped Maybank.

The above amendment upholding segregation was not submitted by Russell, as reported in the press, but by an anti-segregation Yankee, New Hampshire's Sen. Styles Bridges. Bridges made it clear, however, he did not support the bill, only offered it "for discussion."

Actually Russell had introduced an earlier amendment, recognizing only two races—the "principal minority race" and all other Americans. It further stipulated that officers disobeying the segregtion clause would be court-martialed for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, Army adviser to the Senate armed services committee, approved Russell's general idea, but suggested toning down the language.

Southern senators accepted this sugar-coated, rewritten amendment, but Sen. Russell appealed for "someone outside the South" to introduce it. That was how Bridges happened to bring it up for discussion, though not to support it. After hearing it read, however, he gasped, "My God, I'm sick," and walked out.

When the debate reached the voting point, Oregon's Sen. Wayne Morse protested against taking the roll call in secret.

"I want no secrecy," he blurted. "I have been accused of leaking information to Drew Pearson, and I don't want a secret vote, then be blamed when it appears in Drew Pearson's column."

So the results of the vote were announced, 7 to 4 against the segregation amendment, but not how each senator voted. However, here is the secret roll call: Hill, of Alabama; Byrd, of Virginia; Maybank, of South Carolina, voted "present" on the final bill, but with Russell for the amendment. Gurney, of South Dakota; Wilson, of Iowa; Saltonstall, of Massachusetts; Morse, of Oregon, and Baldwin, of Connecticut, voted against segregation. Gurney also held the proxy of Wyoming's Robertson. Bridges stayed away, and Kilgore, of West Virginia, was absent.

Senate, Draft Busy, Downs Anti-Segregation

Leaves Race Issue To Defense Chiefs In 67-7 Ballot

WASHINGTON, June 7—(AP)—The Senate, pressing toward action on draft legislation, voted down today a proposal to forbid race segregation in the armed services.

The roll call vote was 67 to 7.

The vote was not a direct test on how the Senate feels about race segregation. Senate leaders were confronted with the prospect of a filibuster from Southerners if the proposal was not sidetracked.

They are anxious to get final action on the draft measure which, as it stands, leaves to the Department of Defense the question whether the Army, Navy and Air Force are to have units of mixed races.

* * *

SEN. LANGER (R., N. D.) offered an amendment to prohibit discrimination or segregation because of race, color or religion in assignments or induction into the armed services.

It was tabled on a motion by Chairman Gurney (R., S. D.) of the armed services committee. The motion was not debatable.

This was the first test on a set of seven Langer amendments covering most of President Truman's "civil rights" measures such as anti-lynch, anti-poll tax and anti-segregation.

Some senators who favor the civil rights program opposed Langer's amendments. They said that the military manpower bill is not the place to fight out such issues.

Gurney told his colleagues before the vote that the two-year draft bill "is of paramount importance."

He said civil rights legislation should "stand on its own feet" and not be hooked on to the draft bill.

The Senate arranged to meet an hour earlier than usual to get on with the draft measure—tagged "must" by the GOP leadership.

Chairman Gurney (R., S. D.) of the Senate armed services committee, told a reporter in advance of the session that he felt "pretty certain" the Senate would support his motion.

Sen. Wherry (Neb.), acting majority leader, agreed.

And even Langer, who talked for three and one-half hours at the last session Friday, conceded defeat for his amendment.

At least three other battles stand between the draft bill and Senate passage. They are:

SEGREGATION—Sen. Russell (D., Ga.) and other Southerners are backing an amendment that would require the services to set up all-white and all-Negro units so enlisted men who asked could be assigned to serve and live only with men of their own race.

This, too, is likely to run afoul a motion to table after some debate.

Effective Date—Sen. Capehart (R., Ind.) said he expects the Senate to approve his plan to require that President Truman start any actual drafting, but only after a 90-day delay.

James Evans Backs Army's Policies

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— James C. Evans, West Virginia educator now serving as civilian aide to the secretary of the army for Negro affairs, thinks that the army's policy of racial segregation is not as bad as it is pictured. In a report, entitled "The Negro in the Army— Policy and Practice," made to Secy. Kenneth Royall recently, Evans gave restrained praise for progress made by the army in handling racial problems.

"The department of the army," said Evans, "may well claim that it has given more attention, in quantity and duration, to the subject of effective corrdination of human effort as regards race than any other army of the government."

He pointed out that several publications were issued by the army to troops since the end of the war, which have been used in seminars, committees, and other training programs. ... lecture given by chaplains on "Of One Blood." Another is an "Army Talk" pamphlet entitled "Prejudice."

COMMITTEE IN OFFING

In his report, Evans said the summary was called for in view of the President's recent executive order setting up a committee "on equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed service."

He said current army policies prescribed that off-duty recreational facilities are to be carried on without segregation and that "violations and efforts to evade this policy at army installations anywhere in the world most with prompt corrective action when brought to official attention."

On the issue of the draft, he said, "For the first time, it is assured that all selectees will be called by birth dates without racial quotas and Negro selectees will be trained at installations where community attitudes are not unfavorable."

GAINS LISTED

He listed three of the major gains made by Negroes in recent years "more for what they portend than for what they portray." These three are the increase in Negro ROTC enrollment from 1,450 in 1939 to 3,036 in 1947, and the establishment of three additional ROTC units this year: assignment of Negro officers to staff duty at the Pentagon, exemplifying the growing concept of optimal placement of personnel without regard to race;" and the presence of nine Negro cadets at West Point, the largest number in history.

Of the latter, he said that 11 Negroes have graduated from the military academy. In the army, there are 987 Negro officers, 53 of whom are regular army officers. He noted, however, that Negroes formed only 1.32 percent of the total officer strength while 53,611 Negro enlisted men made up 11.15 percent of the overall army enlisted ranks.

Asks End To ... Of Women In ...

(Testimony of LESLIE S. PERRY)

On behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I urge your subcommittee to amend S. 1641, a bill to establish the Women's Army Corps in the Regular Army and to authorize the enlistment and appointment of women in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, as follows:

1. ... page ..., line 11, under Title 1 providing for the Establishment of Women's Army Corps, Regular Army, add the folloing:

"Sec. 110. There shall be no discrimination or segregation on account of race, color, religion, or national origin in the appointment of officers, commissioned or warrant, or in original enlistments or reenlistments, or in the training and utilization of personnel selected under this Act."

2. At page 31, following line 15, under Title 11, dealing with Enlistment and Appointment of Women in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps and the Naval and Marine Corps, add the following:

"Sec. 216. There shall be no discrimination or segregation on account of race, color, religion, or national origin. in the appointment of officers, commissioned or warrant, or in original enlistments or reenlistments, or in the training and utilization of personnel selected under this Act."

We propose these amendments in the hope that their adoption by the Congress will finally eliminate from our Armed Services the shameful discrimination that was practiced all during the war, and is still evident, against Negro women.

Let me be more specific. The Navy began appointing women officers and accepting enlistments on or about July 30, 1942. Many qualified Negro women tried to join up as part of their contribution to the war effort. The Navy refused to accept Negro applicants solely because of their race and color. The Navy exclusionist policy continued to be rigid until October 1944 when, because of widespread public indignation, it finally decided to partially let down the bars by bringing in a mere token number of Negro women. In 1945 the Navy had 78,000 enlisted women and 8,000 officers. Out of the 78,000 only 58 were Negroes. Of the 8,000 officers—2 were Negroes.

The Marine Corps, on the other hand, to this day has yet to admit a single Negro woman. In 1945 it had a total strength of more than 18,000 women.

The Army's policy though better than the Navy's, left much to be desired.

In Defense of Civil Disobedience Campaign

To the New York Herald Tribune:

In a recent editorial in the "New York Amsterdam News" Mr. C. B. Powell took issue with A. Philip Randolph on the question of civil disobedience to the new selective service law in an editorial entitled "Reject Campaign of Civil Disobedience." Since the New York Herald Tribune reprinted the editorial I am sure you will be interested in Mr. Randolph's reply to Mr. Powell, which is enclosed.

BAYARD RUSTIN,
Executive Co-Secretary, League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation,
New York, Aug. 2, 1948.

(Enclosure)

Dear Mr. Powell:

Your editorial implies that civil disobedience is contrary to the spirit and tradition of America. On the contrary, the Boston Tea Party is an early example of civil disobedience in American history. You will recall that the thirteen colonies were under the direct rule of England, who determined and levied the taxes. The colonists refused to pay the taxes on the tea, which they then dumped into the sea. This was an outright act of non-co-operation and civil disobedience with the established government. Many of the contemporaries of these men called them "agitators" and "traitors"; but today our history books describe them as "defenders of liberty" and "true patriots."

The colonists argued "no taxation without representation." Today Negroes and white people who love freedom say, "no first-class dying for second-class citizenship; no service without equality for all." The underground railroad which played so great a role in Negro freedom also was a direct violation of the fugitive slave law.

Later you indicate that "the end result" of our movement "would be the breakdown of law and order." I maintain that those who conscientiously refuse to go along with unjust laws do not destroy but rather defend and maintain real law and order.

Civil disobedience against one law cannot destroy good government. Even if no Negro entered the armed forces there would be a reduction in military strength of only about 10 per cent. But if it did involve the fate of 20 per cent, 50 per cent, or 80 per cent of the Army, the responsibility for civil disobedience must rest upon those who pass unjust laws and upon those who support them. If you believe that civil disobedience will destroy government, you in effect are saying that segregation in the armed forces at the present time is necessary to maintain government since the government can eliminate our civil disobedience movement any time by getting rid of racial segregation in the armed forces. The aim of our movement always will be to improve the nature of the government, to urge and counsel resistance to military Jim Crow for the maintenance of the highest law—the principle of equality and justice upon which real community, security and government in the long run depend.

You imply that our campaign will encourage dangerous groups like the Ku-Klux Klan to continue to follow a similar course of non-compliance with law. Civil disobedience cannot logically be so compared. The Ku-Klux Klan and other such anti-democratic movements seek to perpetuate injustice through intimidation, fear, hatred and force of violence; on the other hand, our civil disobedience campaign seeks to gain freedom and to maintain justice by an entirely different method—non-violent good-will direct action. This means that the followers of civil disobedience take unto themselves whatever suffering is involved in social change, unlike the Ku-Klux Klan, which directs suffering unto others.

For more than twenty-five years Negro leaders like yourself, white liberals and trade unionists have waged a campaign to wipe out military Jim Crow. Today, as in the past, we are faced with promises which continually go unkept, an example of which lies in the 1944 Republican party platform, which promised the elimination of military Jim Crow. But last June it was the Republican steering committee which voted to kill Senator Langer's amendments which would have outlawed segregation in the Army. Scarcely a month later, however, at its Philadelphia convention, the Republican party again went on record against military segregation. We are faced with repeated broken promises to outlaw the curse of Army segregation by both the Republicans and Democrats. What now are we to do?

All traditional methods should be pursued relentlessly. We should certainly call upon Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court for action and clarification but when these methods fail, as they have, to bring results, we should not be forced into a position where no course of action is open to us except that which has failed us for twenty-five long years. Under the circumstances, are we not duty-bound to find new and challenging methods?

I sincerely believe that those who dislike to see Negro and white youth engage in civil disobedience have a very important task to perform. It is not to deter those who cannot in clear conscience register for or serve in a Jim Crow army. Those who dislike civil disobedience should work now to encourage the Republicans in control of Congress to pass an amendment outlawing segregation in the Army. They should urge President Truman to issue an executive order now eliminating segregation in the services.

Only through Congressional or executive action outlawing military Jim Crow can the civil disobedience movement be called off. For the civil war and then a global war. In not much more than that time, we have progressed from the horse and buggy to the jet-propelled plane. To ask Negro Americans to wait for "education"—of whom, by whom, and for what?—is as nonsensical as to ask them to wear knee breeches and cure their bodily ills by the application of leeches.

Apropos of gradualism, it is probably true that we could not have a wholly unsegregated Army immediately. But we could have a partly unsegregated Army immediately. Workers in the field of race relations know that racial equality is feasible in any situation where the people involved really want it to work.

On this and other occasions, the Herald Tribune has maintained that prejudiced white people ought to be appeased, and Negro Americans ought to accept invasions of their dignity without protest, so that the other nations of the world will not find out that we are a disunited country.

This is childish daydreaming. In two wars, we have sent the American Army to other continents. In that Army, Negro citizens have been segregated, discriminated against, referred to contemptuously, and—far too often—officered by people who could scarcely lead a platoon of Eskimos up to a warm radiator. The other nations of the world have not lost the use of their five senses. They know the United States is a disunited country because they saw it with their own eyes, and heard it with their own ears.

Mr. Randolph's campaign is not only good tactics from the point of view of the Negro American. It is also good tactics from the point of view of the white American. Mr. Randolph is showing us the way to recoup some of the incalculable damage our segregated armies have done to our prestige abroad and to our self-respect at home. His campaign is shrewd, realistic and in the best interests of the country as a whole. Warm editorial support of it might do a great deal to offset the observable fact that the flights of bombers we send over Berlin are quite innocent of any Negro pilots.

'WHITE HOUSE MUST ACT TO END U.S. ARMY BIAS'

Sixteen National Leaders Declare President Should Act With Courage and Practical Wisdom'

(From Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Sixteen Negro leaders demanding the end of segregation in the Nation's armed forces have clearly emphasized the fact that the responsibility rests squarely upon the White House.

Presenting a seven-point plan to end military and naval discrimination against minority groups, a report from the sixteen leaders who conferred on April 26 with Defense Secretary James Forrestal on the subject was released by Mr. Forrestal's office last week.

The group at that conference was positive in its stand against segregation and urged its end, refusing to serve further as advisers until the armed forces had ended segregation. The report was submitted by Lester B. Granger of the Urban League for the group.

Reaffirming the soundness of their position at the original conference the group set down that "subsequent developments" had justified its moral position.

It put the issue up to the White House, pointing out that the President had "an obligation derived from the Constitution itself and from the specific responsibility of his office to move with courage and practical wisdom toward elimination of discrimination, including segregation, from all areas of the military establishment."

The report lauded the President's action in appointing a committee to study the subject under executive order as "a heartening first step," but indicated that definite action by Mr. Truman was more desirable, especially in view of the fact that he holds power to end segregation in the armed services without further consultation with anyone.

The report takes issue with Army brass who held that changes in the basic military structure would result in a breakdown within the services. The report said:

"It is true that changes in basic attitudes cannot be accomplished by miraculous overnight conversion of the public, but this is all the more reason for moving immediately with a program of indoctrination, education, discipline and progressive demonstration in order to speed final definitive action."

It lambasts the failure to take steps toward "experimental" total integration, pointing out that had such been begun long ago the Army would have made much progress toward the same level now held by the Navy in its "present unsegregated assignment of Negro personnel in all ships of the service."

Commenting on the report, Defense Secretary Forrestal stated that the type of support and approval exhibited for integration by the Navy's top brass was absent among the Army General Staff. The group pointed out that the previously accepted Gillem report had recommended integration experiments, but that they had not been executed.

The report criticized Army racial policy as set forth by Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall saying that "the Army does severe violence to the Negro as a citizen" by "deliberately operating below the level of American experience and purpose." It pointed to successful experimentation in Massachusetts, New York, Indiana and Illinois, dealing with individuals as human beings and not as members of "inferior" or "superior" racial groups.

THE PROGRAM

The seven-point plan called for:

"...study of the Gillem Re-
...n utilization of Ne-
...in the Army, insist-
...t "certain basic rec-
...ations were either
...or were misinter-

...nt of "labora-
...s" of complete-
...l military units
...isional down to

the squad level designed to eventually make the elimination of segregation complete.

3. **Unqualified approval from the Army for those States desiring to immediately do away with racial segregation in the National Guard.**
4. **Abolition of racial quotas now established in enlistment proceedings.**
5. **Elimination by the Navy of the Stewards' branch as a separate division of labor in the service restricted to Negroes, Filipinos and other "colored" minorities.**
6. **Increase the currently small number of Negro Naval officers by commissioning qualified Negro members of the Officers Reserve.**
7. **Adoption of special recruiting methods to increase the currently low percentage of Negroes in the Navy's general service.**

The report is being turned over by Mr. Forrestal to the Presidential Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, a seven-member body being named by President Truman. Reports say President Truman has already selected the members of this committee, but he has declined to divulge their names until he had chosen a chairman.

It has been seven weeks since Mr. Truman ordered the creation of this committee and Negro leaders indicated they were becoming restless because of the lack of any subsequent action either in naming the body or in further implementing Mr. Truman's statement aiming at total elimination of segregation in the armed services.

There was no immediate statement from the White House regarding the report and its recommendations or what Mr. Truman intended to do, but it was believed that the President was giving the matter serious study as he prepared to make his bid to retain his White House seat.

Amen To That!

There will be no changes in the Army's present segregation policies, Lt. Gen. OMAR BRADLEY, Chief of Staff, has his way—as he probably will. He asserted at a Fort Knox news conference that he favors segregation of white and negro units in the Army's lower echelons—the policy now in force.

He made known his views after President TRUMAN had issued an executive order establishing a committee on "equality of treatment and opportunity" in the Armed Forces—an equality which most soldiers will agree, already exists.

"The Army," says General BRADLEY, "is not out to make any social reforms." Amen to that! Nor should the Army be made the scapegoat of any political maneuvering, no matter how highly placed the person who attempts it.

The Army exists for fighting purposes. Its fighting effectiveness will be destroyed the moment anyone is permitted to make it the field of social experiment inspired by pressure minority groups.

SENSIBLE APPRAISAL

An interesting slant on segregation in the armed forces is presented by Hanson W. Baldwin, in The New York Times. He makes the point, conveniently overlooked by the reformers, that many Negroes do not want to serve in the same outfits with whites.

Baldwin's anaylsis of Army segregation was made in connection with Gen. Bradley's recent statement that the Army is not out to make any social reforms and that it will continue to put men of different races in different companies. Asserting that what Bradley said "needed saying badly", Baldwin adds:

"The problem of race relationships . . . cannot be solved quickly; it will require the patient good-will of many generations.

...it cannot be solved by fanatic mouthings ...white men: "Too many of them are at a ...ature would involve. ...and efficiency which enforced intermix-
...of other races or by pressure politics; least disadvantage, intellectually, and ...and they often
...or all can the Army solve it . . . Its goal ...have a higher esprit de corps when serving
...must be efficiency and high morale and ...in Negro units. There was probably no
...any steps needed to attain those twin ob-...jectives must be taken."

Baldwin recognizes the obvious, namely ...that the effect upon morale of compulsory ...intermixture in all units of Negroes and ...whites would be adverse; that Southerners, ...and also "many Northerners" are against ...it.

He points out that many Negroes do not ...want to serve in the same companies with ...

What the Army and Navy Register fears may become irreparable damage to the morale of officers and enlisted men' must be avoided."

Negro regiments of the Regular Army ...old pre-war ...probably no ...Regular Army ...Register fears ...damage to the ...sted men' must

Even though this is an election year and President Truman's plight is pretty desperate, it appears that Gen. Bradley's frank pronouncement has ended for the at least, the danger to Army morale

Seamen, NAACP Blast Eisenhower's Bias OK

(30a) Discrim. The Worker New York, N. Y. Sun. 4-18-48

The wave of protest against Army Jimcrow set off when Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on April 2 upheld segregation before the Senate Armed Services Committee is still rolling. Latest expression against Eisenhower's position comes from the Maritime Committee for Wallace, made up of organized seamen. The men who sailed the ships during war and peace termed Eisenhower's support of Jimcrow "reactionary, Jimcrow poison expressed by those who support the Marshall Plan and who want to intimidate and divide the workers." 4-18-48

D. J. Gavin and C. Johnson, speaking for the group told the General that seamen had developed inter-racial unity on ship and ashore and rejected his statement that "trouble" developed when "Negroes and whites live in intimate contact." 4-18-48

★

TWO DAYS AFTER Eisnhower testified 300 NAACP leaders in Worcester declared his stand was "disgusting." This was followed by protests from Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., Charles H. Houston, head of the NAACP national legal staff, Ref. W. H. Jernagin, who heads the national Fraternal Council of Churches, and Rev. R. W. Brooks, president of the Inter-Church Fellowship, an interracial group. The Worker

Houston not only attacked Eisenhower's position on the Army—but held that his support of Army Jimcrow put him in a bad light "as president of Columbia University which is committed to complete integration of the student body regardless of race, creed or color."

Walter White, NAACP national secretary, retracted a previously written tribute to Eisenhower on April 11, stating that he apologized for having urged his readers accept "General Eisenhower's words (against Jimcrow) at their face value." Throughout the country individual Negro leaders and groups have kept up the protests as indignation continued to mount. N.Y.

In the national office of the CIO, George L. P. Weaver, head of the CIO Anti-Discrimination Committee declined comment until he had read the General's testimony. The "liberal" newspaper, **PM** through Max Lerner its chief editorial writer lectured Eisenhower after restating the paper's indorsement of him as Presidential candidate.

Meantime Eisenhower, himself, has remained silent in the face of questions from students concerning issues of the day. 4-18-48 Editor

As We See It

Daily Worker

Negro Editors' German Tour Is War Build-Up

New York, N. Y. 4-15-48

By Abner W. Berry

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE James V. Forrestal and Secretary of State George Marshall are stewing some high class brew with which to wash their Jimcrow Arm and Jimcrow war down the throats of the Negro people. Main ingredients of the bre are to be publicity blurbs by Negro editors now touring Germany at the government's invitation. So don't say you weren't warned when you read the Negroes-are doing-fine-in-the-U.S. Army stuff signed by the big-name pundits of the Negro press. 4-15-48

Louis T. Martin, pro-Truman editor of the **Michigan Chronicle**, set the stage for the coming barrage of pro-imperialist propaganda in an article carried last week in his paper. He described how anxious the American Army officials in Germany were to have the visiting VIP's (very important persons) inspect "the 9,267 colored troops in their commands." So far the situation was normal: the main Negro outfit was a trucking battalion officered by Negroes who "have won the commendations of the top brass."

Daily Worker

THE GROUP ran into one abnormal development. A Negro sergeant, Walter Henderson, of Chicago, had distinguished himself in teaching democracy to German youth, as a part of the Army's German youth program. That struck me as being ironic, because the same Army which assigns a Negro to teach German youth democratic principles refuses to accept these same principles when they apply to that same Negro. The whole thing passed over the heads of the Negro publishers and editors.

In fact, Martin wrote as if he appreciated the condescension and flattery of Army leaders in Germany, even as he and the others reviewed Jimcrow establishments—symbols of the Army's white supremacy policies.

New York, N.Y.

BEFORE THE EDITORS write their report and spread the "virtues" of a Jimcrow Army before their readers, I'd like to remind them of a few things that are still fresh in the Negro GI's memory. Many of us remember having to stand in a line-up in the little town of Limbach, Germany, not far from Frankfurt, while a German woman tried to identify a "tall dark man" who had allegedly attempted to attack her the night before. The enemy soldiers were hiding in the surrounding woods, but a white woman had accused a Negro and the war could wait. Jimcrow army mores exposed our men physically and corroded their morale.

We remember the "Negro towns" and "white towns" in England, where our Jimcrow army divided the English villagers into partisans of America's battle of the color line. 4-15-48

We remember rotting in the replacement depots in France after returning from hospitals—numbers instead of men—because Army Jimcrow restricted Negroes to service branches.

Daily Worker

I REMEMBER one incident that all of the finely polished blurbs cannot cover: My artillery battalion had been pulled back after six months of combat through the Bulge and on to meet the Red Army near Chemnitz. We were assigned quarters near Kassel in a lovely colony, formerly occupied by the Reichminister of Arms Production. New York N.Y.

We felt fine on that May morning as we settled in the well-appointed cottages and learned that our commander had been able to get passes for one man from each of our batteries. We felt better the next day when seven men drove away in a weapons carrier for a resort spot in Holland.

But the good feeling was all over in the morning. The seven men were back in their quarters without their three-day rest leave.

"Can you imagine what that damned lieutenant told us when we drove up?" one of the men asked rhetorically. "He smiled and said that he was sorry but 'we haven't got the camp for you boys ready yet'." Thurs

I'd like to remind the editors of some of the things that Negro soldiers remember. Jimcrow wasn't nice to them and it was bad for America. 4-15-48

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THE GENTLEMEN of the press should also be advised—if they have not already learned from press clippings sent them—that the Negro people are ready now for 100 percent equality. They are repudiating Jimcrow and all its works with everything they have. And if they are not in favor of Jimcrow in any form, it stands to reason that they are not in any mood to support a war which would strengthen the Jimcrow system at home and spread it abroad.

I hope the Negro editors who have a grave responsibility to the Negro people will not trade the tradition of freedom for the flattery of a Jimcrow junket and the lush advertising of a political campaign.

RACE SEGREGATION STILL LIVE ISSUE IN DRAFT PROGRAM

The Times New York, N.Y. Thurs. 5-13-48

Amendment Senate Committee Rejected Is Introduced by Georgia Senator

HOUSE VOTE ALSO LOOMS

Mississippian Indicates Move for Test There—Present Bill Modifies Training Plan

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 12—The issue of racial segregation in the armed forces was headed tonight toward voting showdowns in both houses of Congress when the awaiting selective draft bills reach their floors.

As the Senate convened today Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia introduced for debate and vote-test the amendment which the Senate Armed Services Committee rejected, 7 to 4, yesterday as it finally approved its combined general draft and modified universal military training bill.

This amendment would provide that enlisted men, newly drafted or volunteering, or already in the services, would be assigned mandatorily, on their written application, to military units composed wholly of members of their own race. Those who preferred or were indifferent to non-segregation could, of course, decline to make such an application.

Similar House Move Planned

The Times

On the House side, Representative John Bell Williams of Mississippi indicated that he would offer such an amendment when the House's own military manpower bill, confined to the drafting of men 19 through 25 years of age, reached the amending stage.

Meanwhile the Senate's military group told the parent body bluntly that it had turned away from the original, civilian-controlled universal military training program on the ground of expediency. In the background at this time, it stated, were fiscal and practicable facts, that had to be considered.

The committee reported, on this foundation, that the manpower demands of the regular services, Army, Navy and Marine Corps and the Air Force, plus the proposed one-year training of 18-year-old youths as future reserves, and the immediate requirements of the organized reserves, called for 1,669,000 more men by July 1, 1949.

In introducing the completed Senate Committee bill, Chairman Chan Gurney, chairman, told the Senate today that it was "a good bill, and should be passed." In the report which accompanied the measure, the committee itself was frank. New York, N.Y.

The present situation, it emphasized, was brought about by a "constant dissipation in the strength of the armed forces," in the face of the world situation, "as

new enlistments have failed to keep pace with the separations" (expiring enlistments) from the armed services. Thurs.

The Senate received a compact review of the 1,122 pages of testimony containing some 500,000 words, that had been taken down by the committee since it began consideration of the draft-training program on March 17. The committee went to work, with George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, as the first witness, within two hours after Persident Truman recommended the new draft and appealed again for universal military training before a joint session of the Congress. 5-13-48

Would Fill Present Gaps

In lieu of the original training program, the committee reported, it had concentrated upon a bill, the primary purpose of which would be to fill the present gaps in the regular armed services.

At the same time, the report said, it was realized that merely to pass such a gap-filling bill, would be to leave extremely weak a most essential factor in the strength-building program. Vitally necessary now, it added, was not only an upbuilding of potentially trained reserves but means of maintaining them at fullest strength for possible future emergency call. 5-13-48

It was decided, the committee report stated, to concentrate in this first year upon drawing most promising reserves from a pool of some 450,000 "relatively short-term veterans" who had served mainly in the post-war era. Men who had served in actual overseas combat or even at the Pentagon Building in Washington for at least three months of the "shooting war" would be exempted unless war was declared or the President declared an emergency. N.Y.

This "break" for the "shooting war" veterans was cleared up today, after much confusion over just what the Senate committee proposed. Explanations yesterday were numerous and conflicting, and all from "official" quarters.

The report described in detail the proposed Senate committee plan for combining the general drafting of men of the 19-through-25-year age group with one-year training of 18-year-olds youths, as future reserves, alongside. Times

Draftees in both classes would be required to discharge further reserve obligations but those in the 19-through-25 group could go, after completing their two-year stretch, into inactive reserves subject only remotely to recall. The 18-year-old group could serve another year and get into the same class. Otherwise its members could be subjected to a month's training a year for six years, to keep them up to date as reserves. Thurs. 5-13-48

A Token Victory Only

The Constitution

In discussing the proposed so-called civil rights amendments to the draft bill several days ago, we pointed out that only the amendment having to do with segregation would have much actual effect upon the South.

That amendment, of course, has been defeated but the Senate has accepted, by a 37-35 vote, a rider which prohibits States from levying poll taxes on members of the armed forces. As Sen. Russell, of Georgia, pointed out, and as this newspaper noted previously, most if not all the seven Southern States which still collect poll taxes exempt service men and women. Indeed, most of them exempt for life those who have served in the armed forces. Atlanta, Ga.

Whether the House will agree to the anti-poll tax provision of the draft law is problematical, but even if it does the victory of the "civil rights" advocates will be largely academic. And should the matter come to a test, the measure is of very doubtful constitutionality, since it does constitute an invasion of the prerogatives of the States as defined on numerous occasions by the Supreme Court.

The Constitution

Southern Senators perhaps could have defeated even this amendment by resorting to the filibuster. But in so doing they also would have jeopardized the draft bill itself and probably other legislation of grave importance. Congress must work fast if it is to adjourn on the scheduled date, June 19, and Southern Senators—with the exception of Pepper, of Florida, who voted for the amendment—are to be commended for their tolerance in allowing a token victory to the "civil rights" advocates rather than disrupt the remaining legislative program. Mem. 6-9-48

FRED OTHMAN

The Constitution

When Is a Filibuster Not a Filibuster?

Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 6-9-48

WASHINGTON—Be glad you're not a senator. Derned if you do and also if you don't. Wriggle out of listening to a filibuster, only to run into a seige of extended remarks. Get callouses on your ears, no matter what. And if you'll presume I'm not sneering at anybody, I'll try to report what Sen. William Langer, of North Dakota, did to the other gentlemen in connection with the draft law. Mostly they agree that we've got to have a peacetime conscription of soldiers.

Some of the Republicans feel that this should include an anti-Jim Crow amendment; they realize also that the Southern Democrats feel exactly the other way and would talk the bill to death if such an amendment were included.

Sen. Langer, the only lawmaker who consumes unlit cigars with the cellophane wrapper still on 'em, offered six such amendments to guarantee equal rights to soldiers of all colors. For three and a half hours straight he talked on the first one, before the Senate voted to table it, 67 to seven. That didn't phase him.

He tossed his half-chawed cigar away and began to talk in favor of amendment No. 2. He shouted and he banged the desk until he sent his documents flying to the floor. And he said what manner men were his fellow Republicans?

He reached then beneath a pile of papers and pulled out a slim green book, which he whacked on the table. This, he said, was the official record of the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia in 1944. It included and antidiscrimination plank. Wed. 6-9-48

"Look at Page 145," roared Sen. Langer. "Look what it says: 'We unreservedly condemn racial and religious prejudice . . .'"

The longer he talked the louder and the bitterer he became. Most of the Republicans filed out soon after he began; the Democrats remained a while longer and smiled when he complimented them. The Constitution

"The Democrats never promised to wipe out segregation," he cried. "They at least have been honest about it. But listen to this Republican resolution." Atlanta, Ga.

I had a leisurely lunch; the 85-cent Senate special (veal goulash on noodles, coconut pie and coffee) and when I returned the gentleman from North Dakota stin was belaboring his conferees. He turned to survey them, and to his amazement found only a sea of empty red leather seats. He had an audience of one. There was not a Democrat in the chamber; on the Republican side sat all by his lonesome Sen. William F. Knowland, of California.

Sen. Langer blinked at him a moment, riffled through his papers, and produced a speech by Gov. Earl Warren of California, urging racial equality. He demanded unanimous consent that it be printed in the Congressional Record. Sen. Knowland didn't object and into the Record it went. Wed. 6-9-48

Most of the afternoon this went on. When finally Langer sat down and unlimbered another cellophane-covered cigar, Sen. Wayne Morse, of Oregon, said he had a few extemporaneous remarks. An hour later he still was extemporizing.

Secretary Forrestal's Bubble

Dallas Morning

Forrestal called the Negro leaders to explain how Jimcrow would end in the armed forces. It turned out that Jimcrow would never end in the Army and Navy so long as gents like Forrestal and Army Secretary Royall ran the works.

FORRESTAL

Forrestal is the oil banker and financier who helped finance the rise of German war industries in the 1920's. Today, he wants to draft America's youth to fight for the interests of overseas Wall Street investments. He is carrying out—in fact, he is dictating—the bi-partisan foreign policy of preparation for atomic war. The Negro people can expect from him and the bi-partisan GOP-Democratic Party coalition exactly—**nothing.**

The fight for wage increases and for Negro rights will have to be fought by building the New Third Party.

The demand for badly needed wage increases and for the abolition of disgusting "white supremacy" Jimcrow will rise from the ranks of the marchers on May Day.

Forrestal says in effect "Jimcrow is here to stay." But, May Day's marchers will say "Jimcrow must go."

The employers say "No wage increases." May Day marchers will say "Raise wages to meet the inflationary prices." New York, N.Y. Wed. 4-28-48

Democratic (General)

34d 1948

The Racial Issue

Secretary of Defense James Forrestal and Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall had a secret session with the Senate armed services committee the other day at which Royall stated that he would resign before ordering segregation abolished in the army.

This significant incident took place after southern senators mutinied against the draft bill and demanded a guarantee that white inductees would not be forced to serve with Negroes.

Immediately a four-bell alarm was put through to Secretary of Defense Forrestal. He hurried up to Capitol Hill, bringing with him as a reinforcement Secretary Royall, a native of North Carolina.

Forrestal explained to senators that any amendment protecting the right of an inductee to serve exclusively with members of his own race would be "unworkable from an administrative point of view."

Senator Russell of Georgia, however, brushed this aside. Picking up a copy of the President's civil-rights message, Russell read:

"During the recent war and in the years since its close we have made much progress toward equality of opportunity in our armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. I (Truman) have instructed the secretary of defense to take steps to have the remaining instances of discrimination in the armed services eliminated as rapidly as possible."

"What about this?" demanded the senator from Georgia, laying down the message and glaring at Forrestal. It looked, observed Russell, as if the secretary of defense had a directive from his commander-in-chief to abolish segregation.

Royall To Rescue

Forrestal mumbled that there was no cause for alarm. Whereupon Royall interceded: "I don't believe that was in the mind of the President. If such a provision is put into operation, I will no longer be secretary of the army."

Forrestal remarked that the alarm of some members of the committee is ill-advised, but Russell and Maybank of South Carolina stuck to their guns.

"I am not going to vote for any bill, not knowing what the President is going to do," snapped Maybank.

The above amendment upholding segregation was not submitted by Russell, as reported in the press, but by an anti-segregation Yankee, New Hampshire's Senator Styles Bridges. Brides made it clear, however, he did not support the bill, only offered it "for discussion."

Actually, Russell had introduced an earlier amendment, recognizing only two races—the "principal minority race" and all other Americans. It further stipulated that officers disobeying the segregation clause would be court-martialed for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, army adviser to the Senate armed services committee, approved Russell's general idea, but suggested toning down the language.

Southern senators accepted this sugar-coated, rewritten amendment, but Senator Russell appealed for "someone outside the South" to introduce it. That was how Bridges happened to agree to bring it up for discussion, though not to support it. After hearing it read, however, he gasped, "My God, I'm sick," and walked out.

When the debate reached the voting point, Oregon's Senator Wayne Morse protested against taking the roll call in secret.

"I want no secrecy," he blurted. "I have been accused of leaking information to Drew Pearson, and I don't want a secret vote, then be blamed when it appears in Drew Pearson's column."

So the results of the vote were announced, 7 to 4, against the segregation amendment, but not how each senator voted. However, here is the secret roll call: Hill of Alabama, Byrd of Virginia, Maybank of South Carolina voted "present" on the final bill, but with Russell for the amendment. Gurney of South Dakota, Wilson of Iowa, Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Morse of Oregon and Baldwin of Connecticut voted against segregation. Gurney also held the proxy of Wyoming's Robertson. Bridges stayed away and Kilgore of West Virginia was absent.

Big Change At White House

Reminiscing with friends recently, Mayor David Lawrence of Pittsburgh, who is Democratic national committeeman from Pennsylvania, uncorked the following barbed comments:

"Back in the days when I used to call on Franklin Roosevelt, he always made a point of asking me: 'How are things going in Pennsylvania? What are they saying about me?'

"F. D. R. always wanted to know the score, especially about any trends in public opinion. But Harry Truman, while I admire his honesty and sincerity, never asks us questions like that. It isn't that he isn't interested, but he depends too much on a little clique of White House advisers to tell him what's going on in the country. And more often than not he gets bum advice.

"When the Democratic national committee had its last meeting in Washington, we expected Chairman Howard McGrath to invite us to get our problems off our chests when we called on the President. We thought that would be the first order of business, as it used to be in the old days. But neither McGrath nor the President made a move to ask us. Finally, some of us spoke up on our own.

"Yes, there's a big change at the White House," concluded Mayor Lawrence, "and I doubt that it's helping the party."

GOPers Compromise Plan On Race Issue In Draft Bill Fails

BY EDWIN B. HAAKINSON

WASHINGTON, May 19 — (AP) — Senate Republicans failed today in an effort to compromise the touchy racial issue raised in connection with the draft bill.

Sen. Russell (D., Ga.) told a reporter he canot go along. Russell is leader of a band of Southern Democrats who insist that no white man drafted for the armed services should have to serve alongside a man of another race if he doesn't want to.

Russell took this stand:

"We are willing to compromise if it will allow the individual, drafted or listed hereafter, to have the right to live and serve with members of his own race."

THE GOP PROPOSAL is this: Let the secretaries of army, navy and air force decide racial status of units in which drafted and enlisted men would serve.

Republican leaders want to get a compromise because if they don't there will be a terrific and time-consuming row when the draft bill comes up in the Senate, probably next week.

As the bill now stands, it says "there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color" in carrying out the draft law.

The measure's main provisions are (1) a revival of selective service to permit a draft of men 19 through 25 years for two years of service in the armed forces, and (2) a plan for training 161,000 18-year-olds as a reserve.

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

NEGRO LEADERS QUIT ARMY ADVISORY ROLE

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—A score of prominent Negroes announced today they did not want to advise the Government on how to utilize their race in the armed forces so long as segregation in the ranks was continued.

The group had been called into a closed conference by the Secretary of Defense, James Forrestal. They met with him and representatives of the Army, the Navy and Air Force.

Afterward, Lester B. Granger of New York, executive secretary of the National Urban League, issued this statement:

"The group agreed that no one wanted to continue in an advisory capacity on the basis of continued segregation in the armed services. Our group is concerned with elimination of segregation, not with its perpetuation. We are convinced that segregation is a form of discrimination."

The Negro leaders, including several lawyers, college presidents and heads of Negro advancement organizations, also denounced what they called the "brick wall" policy of Kenneth E. Royall, Secretary of the Army, on the subject of segregation in the armed forces.

DROP DRAFT PLAN FOR 18-YEAR MEN

Map Volunteer Program for Those Under 19

(The Associated Press)

Washington, May 22.—All congressional plans for drafting 18-year-old youths were reported junked today.

A member of the Senate armed services committee said 12 of its 13 members have agreed to revise its selective service bill to strip out the section calling for one year of compulsory military training for 161,000 of the 18-year-olds.

The member asked not to be quoted by name. Chairman Gurney, R., S. D., refused to comment, but it was learned that he has been checking the committee members on this point.

Under the new proposal 18-year olds would be allowed to volunteer for one year of service. After that they would have to serve four years as members of the National Guard or other reserve units with regular drill periods and summer training camps or cruises.

Men from 19 through 25 years old would be subject to drafting for two years.

Army, Navy and Air Force leaders have estimated that they will get 250,000 volunteers for the one-year training program, far more than the 161,000 who were to have been drafted.

House Speaker Martin, R., Mass., last week announced that the House would not accept any scheme for drafting 18-year-olds as provided in the Senate bill.

Senators Taft, R., Ohio, Boyd, D., Va., Wilson, R., Iowa, and others in that body also had promised a vigorous Senate fight against drafting of the 18-year-olds.

The latest Senate move, as reported, brings its bill closer in line with a House measure which calls for drafting men 19 through 25 years with registration of those 18 through 30 years. The Senate bill limits registration to 18 through 25.

The House bill still lacks clearance from the rules committee and that is not expected until early next month.

The revised Senate bill may be taken up during the next week. It is listed for consideration as soon as the Senate acts on a pending farm money bill and a measure to admit 100,000 European displaced persons.

Gurney said that if the displaced persons bill is not cleared by midweek he will ask Senate leaders to put it aside to act on the draft measure.

The one-year training plan for 18-year-olds was worked out by senators as a substitute for the original administration request to set up a separate universal military training program for the nation's youth.

It was to have had separate camps and instructors but senators said this would mean to heavy a burden of cost and manpower at a time when the armed services are to be expanded by the stopgap draft.

The new compromise still left unsettled a touchy question about racial segregation in the armed services.

Senator Russell, D., Ga., and other Southerners say they will insist that any drafted or enlisted man shall have the right to ask service in units of his own race. They plan to offer this amendment on the Senate floor. It might stir up the entire controversy over civil rights program of anti-lynch, anti-poll tax and anti-discrimination proposals.

Senator Ball, R., Minn., and other Republicans say they have the votes to defeat the Russell proposal. But they agree it may take a lot of time.

Negroes Ask Delay on Vote On UMT, Draft

By United Press

WASHINGTON

Senate and House Republican leaders were asked last night to await a report on the effect of segregation on Negro troops before scheduling floor action on draft and UMT.

The Committee against Jim-crow in Military Training and Service made the request to Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) and House Speaker Joseph W. Martin (R., Mass.)

It said that a commission of inquiry will hold hearings on the segregation question here next weekend.

The commission, created at the Committee's request, includes:

Thurman L. Dodson, president of the National Bar Assn.

Kermit Eby, CIO education director.

Goodwin Watson, professor at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Robert S. Lynd, sociology professor at Columbia.

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Equal Duties, Too

Dear Sir:

In Mr. Seymour Peterman's letter, the suggestion was made to eliminate compulsory segregation of Negroes by initiating voluntary segregation of anti-Negro whites into "lily white" units. This is a good start, but not a panacea for the problem of Jim Crow.

Prejudice exists against the Negro with respect to the tasks he is asked to perform as well as in the form of segregation. By allowing mixed units (and voluntary segregation of lily whites) it is possible to eliminate the undemocratic institution of compulsory segregation. Discrimination in the form of assignment of duties by the top level

military will continue, however, unless the mixed group of whites and Negroes is so large that it must not be discriminated against for fear of alienating the majority of the armed force.

The plan offered apparently assumes that it is enough to allow mixed units, but this suggestion will be only a partial attack on Jim Crowism unless the mixed unit is respected and large enough to demand fair and equal treatment.

SANFORD L. MARGOSHES
Princeton, N. J.

Race Segreg

BY JAMES FREE
News Age-Herald Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 17—Leaders of the armed services are thoroughly fedup with the over supply of suggestions that have been coming in from political sources attempting to tell the Army, Navy and Air Force what they should do and should not do in their handling of white and Negro service men.

The men who run our defense units have stated privately, but in unmistakable terms, that they have enough troubles without outside efforts to harass them by injection of the racial segregation issue. They want to be let alone. And the chances are that they will be let alone—at least for the next few months—although the political harangues over racial segregation doubtless will continue at a high pitch until the November general election.

Most of the pro and con proposals for changes in present armed services racial relations policies lately have come in connection with the projected selective service, or draft act.

On the one hand are those who view the draft as a potential means of eliminating racial segregation in the armed forces.

On the other side, there is the group of Southern senators who wish to amend the draft bill to provide that a draftee would have his choice of serving in a racially segregated unit if he so desired.

* * *

THEY WERE PROMPTED to this suggestion by the fact that President Truman has said that he wants to eliminate all racial "discrimination" in the armed forces, and that the president's commission on civil rights has asserted that racial segregation is a form of discrimination.

Armed services leaders regard the segregation-recognition arguments as about as impractical as the argument for the complete wiping out of long-standing general segregation practices.

In a recent executive session of the Senate armed services committee, Secretary of Defense Forrestal was asked for his views on segragation. His answer, in effect, was "Leace well enough alone."

Forrestal, who is, of course, a former secretary of the Navy, told how the Navy had worked out over a period of years the system now followed. Negroes are assigned to most larger ships and stations, but they work mainly in segregated units as messmen, ammunition handlers, members of gun crews, etc. They live in adjacent but separate quarters from the whites.

Forrestal stressed that this arrangement had been found feasible on long cruises and under difficult wartime conditions. He said that to attempt drastic changes might be to bring on severe complications.

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY Kenneth C. Royall, a native of North Carolina and a veteran of two wars, pointed out that changes in the Army's traditional policy of maintaing separate white and Negro units would cause many an administrative headache. It would be complicated to try arbitrarily to disperse and allocate the relatively small number of Negroes in the Army. Likewise, the suggested business of giving a new soldier his choice of segregated or non-segregated units would entail endless personnel complications.

Royall declared that the administrative difficulties that would arise in trying to satisfy all customers under either a segregation-guarantee program or an absolute non-segregation program would be hard to take. In fact, Royall stated firmly, they were not the type of administrative difficulties that he felt he would care to handle as secretary of the Army.

Most of the senators present got the idea pretty clearly that Royall meant he would resign before he would take on the added burden of tussling with new, sweeping regulations, either for or against racial segregation.

It is a good bet that Congress will take the not-so-gentle hints of the top military men, that there will be a lot of talk but no concrete action this session on Capitol Hill about racial segregation.

Civil Disobedience Opposed In Article

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The appeal for civil disobedience against military service by purported colored leaders was roundly denounced as un-American by Levi H. Morris, Chicago, Ill., attorney, in the feature column "On the Level" appearing in the second quarter issue of the Pyramid, official organ of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, released here last week.

Pointing out that it is nothing more or less than the exemplification of immature thought the attorney declared that "sympathizers of this diabolical plan ought to be castigated publicly."

Reminding Negro citizens that "definite methods are outlined for Americans to follow," Attorney Morris said that justice can be obtained by a resort to the court. He emphasized that political pressure short of any mass hysteria is most desirable.

Questioning the rights of the advocates of the measure, the attorney, without calling names, expressed a desire to know "who gives some people the apparent right to speak for all the people." He wrote that "a constant and careful push of our problems before the administrative heads of government and a resort to the courts is the real American way of getting desired results."

Misjudged Eisenhower, White Says

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a syndicated column published last week, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, expressed the opinion that southern supporters of General Dwight D. Eisenhower were doomed to disappointment "unless politics or the Washington scene since his return home have drastically changed" the General.

Mr. White recalled an interview with Eisenhower in which the latter "assured me that I would have been proud of him for his insistence that racial segregation be abolished in the Armed Services."

Following General Eisenhower's recent testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee approving segregation of troops at the platoon level, Mr. White commented as follows in his column released this week:

"Last week's column about General Eisenhower demonstrated once again how wrong I can be. I paid honest tribute to him, based on conversations with him in Europe during the war and in the United States since his return, as one who for both practical and idealistic reasons would never tolerate descrimination and segregation. He proved me naive by his testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee advocating perpectuation of army segregation at the platoon level. I apologize to the readers of this column for having been deluded into acceptance of General Eisenhower's words at their face alue. And for believing he had ourage to tackle prejudice as valantly as he did the Nazis. The fact, of which the Army boasts, that white and Negro soldiers fought aby and without friction during the critical Battle of the Bulge seems o have faded from the General's memory."

Randolph Plans National Fight On Jim Crow Draft

NEW YORK—Strong pressures to have President Truman issue an executive order outlawing segregation in the armed forces were being exerted last week as A. Philip Randolph announced plans for a nation-wide civil disobedience program aimed at the draft law.

Randolph, who is chairman of the newly-formed League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation, said that his organization had been formed into a well-knit group of both Negroes and whites who are "prepared to face prison rather than submit to segregation in the armed forces."

The plan of disobedience would be underway shortly after his announcement of "other subterfuges."

Grant Reynolds, chairman of the Committee Against Jimcrow in Military Service and Training, sat in on Randolph's announcement prss conference. Reynolds said that his organization was in sympathy with the disobedience league but that he would make further efforts to seek direct action from President Truman.

Randolph said that his organization would distribute pamphlets containing the civil disobedience pledge and lapel buttons carrying the inscription: "Don't Join a Jim Crow Army."

Youth Draft Bill Again Slowed By Race Rider

WASHINGTON, June 4—(UP) Sen. Langer, Republican, North Dakota, headed the Senate into a racial rights battle Friday by demanding a vote on his plan to tack an anti-segregation rider on the 19-through-25 Draft Bill.

It was the first of seven proposals drafted by Langer in an attempt to merge the Draft Act with President Truman's disputed Civil Rights Program.

If pushed, they are certain to provoke a Southern filibuster that might block passage of the draft measure in the rush for congressional adjournment on June 19. But Republican leaders may shut off a talk fest, if it runs too long, by adopting a simple motion to table the amendments.

Only a handful of Senators were on the floor as Langer began a long speech devoted mostly to an attack on the Draft Bill in general and the armed forces in particular.

He belabored "generals in diplomatic posts who consciously or unconsciously get us into war" and voiced fear that the Administration is planning to station troops "on every continent in the world except Australia."

Again and again, he denounced "racial discrimination" in the Army, Navy and Air Forces at a time when the United States boasts to the world that it is the cradle of democracy.

WARS ON VA HOSPITAL DISCRIMINATION ACTS

30a World Atlanta, Ga.
1-10-47

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—"I'll devote the rest of my life to fighting segregation in Veterans' Administration hospitals," said Edgar G. Brown here Sunday. Sat.

"My sister, Velma Mae Brown, has just died in a segregated wing of the Jefferson Barracks near here. Although she had served four years in the U. S. Army and retired with the rank of first lieutenant, they would not admit her to the women's ward, but put her in a room in the Negro men's ward where she was lacking any sort of decent facilities," Brown declared. He said that when she first was placed in the room and asked for assistance, a man came bearing a bed pan.

Brown said he had gone to Washington where he appealed to the medical office of VA under Dr. Hawley and to numerous congressmen and senators for relief from the rule of segregation in Jefferson Barracks but unsuccessfully. 1-10-47

Miss Brown, a native of Southern Illinois, graduated as a nurse from the Homer G. Phillips Hospital here, served in the Army for four years, much of the time at Ft. Huachuca. Before entering the hospital she had been employed as a public nurse here in St. Louis.

Negro Fights Any Separate V. A. Hospital

30a Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Segregated Institutions Assailed By White

Wed. 2-4-48

Washington, Feb. 3 (AP)—Walter White told a Senate hearing today that Negroes are opposed to separate hospitals, schools, and other institutions.

White is executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He testified before a Senate labor subcommittee considering a bill to set up a Negro veterans' hospital at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Virginia. 30a Wed 2-4-48

Washington was a widely known Negro educator. Chairman Morse (R., Ore.) reminded White that Washington had helped found several all-Negro institutions, including Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. The Courier-Journal

White said his father and Washington were "old friends." He added that if the Negro educator were alive "today I'm sure he would not favor any segregated institutions." Louisville, Ky.

Hawley Opposes Move.

He referred to the recent Supreme Court decision favoring an Oklahoma Negro woman who sought admission to the State's law school. He said such problems would not be solved by setting up segregated schools. 2-4-48

Opposition to building the Negro hospital in Virginia also came from Maj. Ben. Paul R. Hawley, a former chief of the Veterans Administration medical services, said the "greatest tragedy" at present for Negro doctors was a lack of training as specialists.

Negro Leaders Enraged by Parley with Brass

WASHINGTON.—The national conference of Negro leaders called to appease resentment against Jimcrow in the armed forces backfired here in the face of the nation's military leaders. Fifteen angry Negro leaders denounced segregation in the armed forces and told reporters they saw no hope that present army, navy and airforce leaders had any intention of changing it.

The conference was called by Defense Secretary James Forrestal shortly after two Negro leaders—A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds—had announced they would launch a campaign of civil disobedience against the draft so long as Jimcrow was practiced in the armed forces. Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the Urban League, who handpicked those to be invited, claimed today that the conference was planned two months before the announcement of the civil disobedience campaign.

The Negro leaders met on Monday with Forrestal, Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall, Navy Secretary John L. Sullivan and Airforce Secretary Stuart W. Symington.

Granger opened the press conference by inviting newsmen to ask questions.

The first question was about the civil disobedience campaign. Granger said the conferees hadn't discussed it. Did the conferees endorse civil disobedience? His answer was evasive.

"Then the conferees do not approve of the civil disobedience campaign advocated by Randolph?" the reporter asked.

There was an angry murmur among the conferees.

"What kind of question is that?" demanded Roy Wilkins of the NAACP. "He said we didn't discuss it and you suggest we disapproved it."

Charles Houston, Negro attorney and constitutional authority, broke in.

"I, for one, am very happy the proposal for a civil disobedience program was voiced by Randolph," said Houston. "It reflects the very deep feeling of the Negro people against segregation."

"My name is Channing Tobias," a voice boomed midway down the conference table. "And I agree with Mr. Houston."

(Tobias is director of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation.)

"My name is Mays," said Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College in Atlanta. "It is unfortunate that conditions are such that a proposal for civil disobedience had to be made."

The conferes were eager to identify themselves and to testify against segregation.

"My name is Lewis," said another (Ira F. Lewis, president of the Pittsburgh Courier). "There comes a time in the life of a group when it begins to develop martyrs. When that occurs, that group is on its way forward."

"My name is John W. Davis," said the president of West Virginia State College. "I regret that a General (General Idlewald Edwards) said that segregation is wise. That was a very unwise statement."

"My name is Wilkins," said the NAACP representative. "On Dec. 8, 1941, I met with representatives of the Army on this same problem. Today I heard from Royall the identical policy that was advanced then. The military mind hasn't moved forward one inch in these seven years."

"My name is Sadie Alexander," said a young woman of Philadelphia. "When I said that segregation here affects America's position in the world, Mr. Royal said I was raising a political question. I say that if that's a political question, then America's future depends on how we solve it, despite politics."

"My name is P. B. Young," said the Norfolk, Va., publisher. "We were told segregation is necessary and desirable. But the Army has never tried integration."

"And where it has tried it," put in Truman K. Gibson, former civilian aide to the War Department, "it has met with unqualified success."

"My name is George Weaver," said another, representing the United Transport Service Employes. "This conference opened with a flat statement by Royall that any advance the Army made would have to be made within the framework of a pattern of segregation."

Reporters scribbled furiously but they could hardly keep apace with the conferees.

"My name is Hopson Reynolds," said the representative of the Elks. "Royal said about our proposal to eliminate segregation that the timing was bad. It seems that the time never gets right. Here it is two years after the war and they tell us the same thing."

Houston spoke up again. "The Randolph statement was not personal," he said. "It was the effect of forces at work among the Negro people. Even without organized civil disobedience, there will be spontaneous cases of boycotting the draft."

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, spoke up to say he was "grieved" that the Army "has made up its mind to disregard successful experiences in dealing with the Negro individual as a human being. "He said that Royall is determined to force upon the Negro people a pattern of segregation similar to that of Mississippi and South Carolina.

"My judgment is that the Army does violence to the Negro as a citizen," he declared.

"I should hope that Congress would deliver the Negro people from bringing up children to be placed under such an organization. I would not want children even to have contact with such leaders," he said, "unless the nation was actually being attacked."

P. B. Young recalled with evident feeling that Royall had said "there can be segregation without discrimination."

"This is the most damning statement of all," said Young.

Truman Asks For $1,000,000 For Commission Against Bias In Jobs

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Generally overlooked in the Federal budget of 39.7 billion dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1, which President Truman sent to Congress the other day, was a little item of $1,000,000 for a National Commission Against Discrimination in Employment, which is not yet authorized by law.

The appointment of Commissioner [illegible] for another term of three years—Charley Houston was boomed to succeed him—ought to boost chances of George E. C. Hayes for appointment as judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia. That is, if the right to hold public office by appointment of the President and confirmation by the Senate is one of the privileges of American citizenship.

Incidentally, there are ten judges on the Municipal Court bench. Only one is colored. There are three on the Municipal Court of Appeals. None is colored.

Here for the argument of the racial restrictive covenant cases were Governor Bill Hastie of the Virgin Islands, Bob Mingo of the Chicago University law school faculty, Earl Dickerson, Sidney Jones, Richard Westbrook, Loring Moore, and Cyrus Colter of the Chicago bar; Willis Graves and Francis Dent of Detroit, Dave Grant and John Davis of St. Louis, and Loren Miller of Los Angeles.

SAW FIGHT

John Carter, Bob (Fluxy) Harvey, Roger Simkins, Slim Hall and Skim Jones, sportsmen, went to Cleveland to see the Archie Moore-Ezzard Charles fight. . . Frank Reeves, a local lawyer, and Dave Grant, a Ft. Louisan, were admitted to the Supreme Court bar recently.

The George Wards (Edith) are infanticipating. He's an accountant in the office of V. D. Johnston, Howard University treasurer, and she's a teacher at Cardoza High.

Washington hears that Representative Adam Clayton Powell will run for reelection next fall, even if he has to run as an independent candidate. . . Paul Robeson may be the American Labor party candidate, for Congress from Powell's district.

ACTING PRINCIPAL

Julia Brooks, assistant principal of Dunbar High School, has been named acting principal in place of Harold Haynes, who is now assistant to Garnet Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of public schools . . . Edme Manigat, foreign minister of Haiti, and Joseph D. Charles, Ambassador of Haiti, called on President Truman at the White House the other day.

Ethel Hawkins, retiring basileus of the Phi Delta Kappa (teachers') Sorority, was given a shower the other night by about sixty sorors . . . Hortense (Tordy) McDonald, a schoolmarm, has been awarded alimony of $175 a month from Earl McDonald, a sportsman. The domestic relations commissioner had recommended to the court that she be allowed only $100.

Ralph Bunche, principal secretary of the United Nations secretariat, which will accompany the five-member UN commission to oversee the partitioning of the Holy Land, will deliver the address on Frederick Douglass at the annual Lincoln-Douglass birthday celebration of the MU-So-Lict Club on Feb. 13, if he doesn't have to leave for Palestine before then. Dean William Stuart Nelson of the Howard University school of religion will be the speaker on Abraham Lincoln.

POLIO COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant to General Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service Records, and Shep Allen, supervisor of the District Theatres, are members of the executive committee of the District of Columbia Committee of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Henry (Piggy) Leake, a sportsman, and Charley Nelson, manager of the Brass Rail, who shot each other the other morning, are recuperating at Freedmen's Hospital.

The number racket is hotter than a six-shooter with the colored lads fighting each other while the white lads move in on their business.

The Truth Is Out

30a

Daily Worker

THE truth is out now. President Truman didn't really mean it when he called for adoption of a 10-point anti-Jimcrow program, including abolition of segregation in interstate travel. New York, N.Y.

He had a chance to act on his own program in the army just a week after his pronouncement—and he balked.

In passing a constitutional amendment barring Jimcrow in the New Jersey National Guard, the voters across the river made the choice a clearcut one. The army—and the President—chose Jimcrow. Tues. 2-10-48

It all came out in Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall's answer to Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll. The Jersey governor had wanted to know how his state's anti-Jimcrow law squared with army policy. Royall wrote: "This provision (separate Negro units) was considered to be in the interest of national defense, and both the staff and I feel that this is still the case."

The hosannahs sung to Truman in some sections of the press, notably PM, are now proven to have no foundation in fact. New York, N.Y.

But Secretary Royall did help throw the spotlight on other pro-Jimcrow culprits. When he said that states were sovereign and that each state was entitled to regulate its own National Guard he spotlighted the governors who have hid behind national policy in keeping Jimcrow in state guard units. New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is one of these governors. As commander of the New York State National Guard, he can abolish Jimcrow units and create a single non-segregated militia, without forfeiting federal benefits. Daily Worker

Gov. James L. McConaughy, of Connecticut, after reading Royall's letter, promised to abolish Jimcrow in his state. Gov. Dewey, despite pressure from Negro Guard officers and other groups, has kept silent. Tues 2-10-48

The stage is now set to abolish Jimcrow in the armed forces in many states. And it is about time that the Empire State—and the country as a whole—discard the degrading practice of treating Negroes as inferiors even while wearing the uniform of the U. S. Army. It is this practice which endangers the defense of the country and cannot be squared with a sincere defense of democracy.

30a

Discrimination

N.Y. (NATIONAL GUARD)
BARS COLORED OFFICER

May 6, 1948

Press Service, The NAACP

NEW YORK, May 6.--Charging that a Negro veteran had been given the run-around when he sought a commission in the New York State National Guard, Franklin H. Williams, assistant special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has written the Adjutant General of New York asking "what action, if any, your office contemplates to correct this undemocratic and wasteful practice of the New York National Guard in refusing to commission qualified Negroes solely because of their race."

New York, N. Y. Thurs. 5-6-48

The veteran, Frank R. Lawton of Brooklyn, served as a lieutenant in quartermaster and transportation units during World War II. A graduate of the Officer Candidate School, quartermaster corps, Mr. Lawton served overseas from May, 1943 until November, 1945. He was shunted from one unit to another and was finally informed that Army regulations prevented acceptance of his application for a commission.

N. Y. Thurs. 5-6-48 NAACP

Don't Serve on Draft Boards, Randolph Warns

(The Courier's New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—In a new move designed to strengthen his stand against Army jim crow, A. Philip Randolph has called upon adult Negroes throughout the country to refuse to accept positions on local Selective Service Boards.

Speaking as national chairman of the League of Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation, Mr. Randolph asserted Sunday that "Negroes would serve no useful purpose by accepting invitations to become members of Selective Service Boards under the Jim-Crow Draft Act which Congress passed and President Truman signed."

By serving as draft board members, he observed, Negroes would not be in a position to assure a draftee of equal and unsegregated treatment in the Army. Their very presence on a local board "would tend to becloud the opposition to this racist law," he argued. Army Secretary Royall would "gleefully" point to Negroes on draft boards as window-dressing "evidence" that the law itself is just and its administration fair and equitable, he said.

"Refusal to register and be inducted under this undemocratic law is one side of the coin of resistance," he continued. "Refusal to serve on draft boards and to be a cog in the jim-crow machinery of inductions is the other side of the coin."

Expressing himself of the opinion that solidarity among Negroes never has been more urgent and more essential, the organizer of the famous March On Washington movement asserted that persons above the draft age should stand squarely behind the draft resisters.

"If any Negroes have already been prevailed upon by the Government to serve on draft boards, I hope that they will resign promptly and not become a party to the injustice of this law," he said in conclusion.

Shun Draft Jobs, Negroes Are Told

Negro adults throughout the nation should refuse positions on local Selective Service boards, A Philip Randolph, national chairman of the League for Non-violent Disobedience Against Military Segregation, urged yesterday.

Randolph, president of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said:

"By serving as draft board members Negroes would not be in a position to assure a draftee of equal and unsegregated treatment in the Army . . ."

Says Negroes Are Loyal

It seems to me that our nation should be united at this time. We cannot afford to fight among ourselves in this hour of crisis.

The Negro has always been true to his country, even before it became an organized government, and I believe that 95 per cent of the Negroes of these United States are true blue today. We have never produced a traitor, and God forbid we ever shall.

ROBERT M. SMALL,
A Loyal Negro Citizen.

Elkton, Ky.

Judge All by One?

Editor Constitution: I would like to comment on the article "Appease Treason?" by Mr. Charles H. Allen.

Mr. Allen, do you indict all white people for what Gerald L. K. Smith or Samuel Green say? If you do not, then you should not indict 13,000,000 Negroes for what one A. Phillip Randolph says.

CALVIN CALHOUN.

Atlanta. 4-23-48

PRESIDENT'S ORDER DOES NOT END ARMY SEGREGATION STATES A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

On the 21st of June, I called upon the President to issue an executive orler outlawing segregation. At that time I informed the press that if such an order were forthcoming, I would urge the discontinuance of the civil disobedience campaign.

On the first reading of the executive order, it appears that segregation has not been eliminated. THEREFORE THE LEAGUE SHALL RELENTLESSLY CONTINUE ITS STRUGGLE.

The issuance of the executive order establishing the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Amed Services may appear a move toward genuine progress, but the declaration that "there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race" is a misleading move. This order appears merely to continue the destructive "separate but equal" pattern which has kept the colored American in semi-slavery since the end of the Civil War.

Today no self-respecting person will be satisfied with "equality of treatment and opportunity." The philosophy of equal treatment is in principle based on the theory of inferiority and superiority. For generations the South, like the Army, has maintained that equal treatment was possible where segregation existed. Thinking Americans know that where separation exists equality cannot exist. The jim-crow car and the ghetto are enlightening examples. Under the executive order colored soldiers will still be segregated. . .

The fact that Mr. Trueman presented this unsatisfactory order is indication that he has the power to issue one which will in fact outlaw segregation . . . If we have anything at all to learn from the issuance of this executive order, it is this: If we are not misled now into passivity and into inaction we shall yet achieve the abolition of segregation in the armed forces either by executive or legislative action. . . Therefore in the name of freedom I call upon older Americans to express their rejection of of this order in letters and telegrams to the President.

No Disloyalty

Editor Constitution: The times as they are today in our great commonwealth are running into many trends of thought. Some are good and wholesome and are, therefore, worthy of acceptance and execution. Others are wild, sinister and pernicious.

We set forth as coming under the latter class the talk coming from certain unauthorized sources that the Negro race will be canvassed and urged to practice treason and sedition toward the orders of the Federal Government with respect to subscribing to the enlistment of our men for military training and duty. These sources seem to forget that from the days of Crispus Attucks to the present time the race has never produced a Benedict Arnold; and we are herein pledging that, as far as we are concerned, we shall not produce one now nor hereafter. 5-9-48

We realize that there is no perfection in any government set up by human beings, but as far as our Government is concerned, we are willing, as we have been at all times, to do the sane and sensible thing, working with the majority group of our great commonwealth to bring to bear upon all American citizens to do their full part in the "Exaltation of American Standards."

To this end. the Rome Colored Interdenominational Ministers Alliance find ourselves on record of opposing any person or persons who would lead so faithful a race as ours to suicide in more ways than one, as the case would be should we rise up to defy the orders of "Old Glory" and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

We do not mean to follow nor encourage the voice of any trumpet that blows an 'uncertain sound."

THE ROME, GA., COLORED INTERDENOMINATIONAL MINISTERS ALLIANCE.

J. L. VAUGHN, President and Pastor of the Lovejoy Baptist Church.
L. R. TAYLOR, Reporter and Pastor of the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church. 5-9-48
W. H. FERRELL, Treasurer, and Religious Education Director of the General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia.
F. L. SANDERS, Secretary and Pastor of the Thankful Baptist Church.

Treason Is Still Treason

We are glad that a great many Negro leaders have disclaimed the statement by Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, that his race would resist the draft if segregation were not eliminated in the armed services.

Most probably Randolph was speaking chiefly for himself, Walter White and like fanatics when he had the effrontery to tell a Congressional committee his race would commit mass treason rather than allow segregation to continue.

Negroes do not need to be told that such spokesmen as Randolph and White do their cause infinitely greater harm than good. They also are aware that the purpose of such absurd statements is to curry favor with the more rabid elements and that the benefit of the Negro race is not among the concerns of such rabble rousers.

Whatever the injustices which some may do to others, all are citizens of the nation. And treason is still treason.

Reply to Garber

The Constitution

Editor Constitution: Please direct this to Mr. John Garber (Chicago). You have hardly heard any Negroes say they would not serve in the Armed Forces. Apparently, you have heard of A. Phillip Randolph's testimony.

6-28-48

It seems that if you heard about that you should have heard of the many white radicals and radical groups. You don't say "let's throw them out of the Army."

So, Mr. Garber, please don't judge us by polls of select groups, statements of individuals, and your being "too fed up with pushing blacks."

Atlanta. Wed. DOROTHY JOHNSON.

Is Treason Progress?

The Constitution

Editor Constitution: Front-page publicity is given in current papers to a report of the Senate Armed Service Committee in Washington regarding the Negroes' opposition to universal military training because of undemocratic segregation. Sen. Morse, Republican of Oregon, told A. Philip Randolph, Negro President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, that he and millions of other Negroes would face treason charges if the threat of civil rights disobedience was carried out. Randolph replied that he and other Negroes were willing to pay the price.

Atlanta, Ga.

Ten years ago, maybe five, such advocacy of equal privileges for all people would hardly have gotten space at all in our daily papers, much less front-page publicity. Such ideas were thought of as bad reading as they might suggest that the same might be possible of realization.

Today, civil rights for all, regardless, is common place thinking—and few of us are still afraid of the same. "Keep inching along, keep inching along—Jesus will come bye and bye."

6-9-48

CHAS. W. KELLY.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Civil Rights and Treason

The Constitution

I would like to say, in reply to the statement made by A. Philip Randolph, that I am in full accord with any intelligent measure dealing with better civil privileges for my race (the Negro) or any other group, but I will not uphold anything contrary to our Constitution. This business of not going into the armed services until segregation is abolished is mere foolishness. Let's all shoulder arms when the time comes, and when we are back home again we can take up our civil rights fight where we left off.

Does Mr. Randolph remember the story about Solomon? Two women had given birth to boys. During the night one woman lost her child and very stealthily placed her dead child in the other woman's chamber, and took the live baby for her own. But somehow the mother of the live baby knew that this dead baby was not hers. So she complained to the authorities. When brought before King Solomon he suggested that the live baby be cut in half and each woman take her half. The woman who had lost her baby demanded, "Give me my half." But wise old Solomon said, "No, this is not your baby, or you would not consent to cutting him in half," while the mother of the live baby screamed, "Give it to her and let my baby live."

What I am trying to say, Mr. Randolph, is that you seem to be yelling too loudly, "Give me my half." Let's keep our country together and fight our problems out together. We have a clean slate as citizens; let's not start wholesale treason.

B. J. COLE.

Stanford, Ky. Fri. 6-18-48

SEGREGATION FOES FIGHT DRAFT LAW

Campaign for Non-Compliance Unless Equality Is Set Up Is Announced Here

New York Times

A nation-wide campaign for non-compliance with the draft law unless President Truman issues an executive order against segregation was announced yesterday by A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the newly organized League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation.

Mr. Randolph, who is also president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, said the league was formed to crystalize into a well-knit group both Negroes and whites who are "prepared to face prison rather than submit to segragation in the armed forces."

Sun. 6-27-48

"It may cost me my liberty but I feel that every march forward by mankind has been achieved at the cost of some suffering," Mr. Randolph declared at his union headquarters, 217 West 125th Street.

"I believe that the peacetime draft law—the enactment of this peacetime draft law with no provisions against the elimination of 'jimcrowism' in it— will set back the cause of civil rights 100 years."

13 on Executive Committee

The executive committee of the new league, Mr. Randolph said, is composed of thirteen members including John Haynes Holmes and a coordinating committee of forty-three. He added, that thirty-two lawyers in various sections of the country—not members of the league—have indicated their willingness to defend those who find themselves in difficulties with the law.

The campaign is being initiated tomorrow, he continued, by sending field representatives to all large cities on the Eastern Seaboard to establish contacts with both whites and Negroes in the draft age and urging them to join the civil disobedience movement.

There will be immediate distribution of pamphlets containing the "civil disobedience pledge" for signatures. Along with the pamphlets lapel buttons saying "Don't Join a Jim Crow Army" will be distributed.

For the present, Mr. Randolph said, the league's attention is being directed entirely on the draftees. The assumption, he added, is that if the movement is effective there "we will be cracking 'jimcrowism' in the armed forces." It is the opinion of the group he heads, the union leader said, that the Government has no defense against the justice of the movement.

6-27-48

Boston Tea Party Cited

Supporting his position, he pointed out that civil disobedience is not "a strange thing in America" and goes back to the Boston Tea Party and the "underground railroad" prior to the Civil War.

According to Mr. Randolph, four main courses of action will be urged upon adherents: 1, open refusal to register; 2, quiet ignoring of registration; 3, registration but refusal to be inducted; 4, feigned illness, faked dependents and "other subterfuges."

Grant Reynolds, chairman of the Committee Against Jimcrow in Military Service and Training, sat in on the conference. While expressing sympathy with the league, of which he is a coordinating committee member, he made it clear that his committee would continue to seek another conference with President Truman and pursue legislative and constitutional means.

He added that he derived hope from the Republican party's inclusion of an anti-discrimination plank in its platform. The league has offices at 2929 Broadway.

A. Philip Randolph Drafts National Civil Disobedience Campaign To Halt Discriminatory Draft Law

New York Age

Sat. 7-3-48

BP CONRAD CLARK

At a press conference held here on Saturday at his union headquarters, 217 West 125th street A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL., and chairman of the newly organized League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation, said that his group is planning a nation-wide campaign for non-compliance with the draft law, unless President Truman issues an executive order banning segregation in the Army's set-up.

In dicclosing his campaign, Randolph said that the initial step which began on Monday is to send field representatives throughout the country to establish contacts with both Negro and white youths in the draft age, urging them to join the civil disobedience movement.

7-3-48

"It may cost me my liberty but I feel that every march forward by mankind has been achieved at the cost of some suffering," Randolph said.

"I believe that the peacetime draft law—the enactment of this peacetime draft law with no provisions against the elimination of jim crowism in it, will set back the cause of civil rights 100 years," he added.

Randolph further disclosed plans for "carrying out the campaign" which has four principal steps for the proposed action: (1) openly refusing to register; (2) quietly ignoring to register; (3) registration, but refusal to be inducted, and feigned illness, faked dependents and "other subterfuges."

The newly organized group has an executive committee of 13 members, and a coordinating committe of 43, including Grant Reynolds, chairman of the Committee Against Jimcrow in Military Service and Training.

The League's headquarters are at 2929 Broadway, and its plans are in a mimeographed handbill, "If We Must Die".

Urges Civil Disobedience

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

COLLEGE STUDENTS
SUPPORT RANDOLPH,
NAACP POLL SHOWS

June 2, 1948

NEW YORK, June 3.--Results of a sampling of opinion among Negro college students indicates wide support of the proposal for non-participation in Jim Crow armed services as advocated by A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds, leaders of the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training NAACP-Pass New York, Ny.

A survey, conducted by the youth division of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reveals that 71 per cent of the 2280 young men who responded favor the Randolph-Reynolds proposal. A total of 13,000 questionnaires was sent out for distribution through NAACP college chapters to male Negro students attending 34 institutions. Responses were received from students of 26 colleges. Only 15 per cent of those responding opposed the anti-Jim Crow proposal. Another 13 per cent was uncertain, and 1 per cent failed to answer this question.

Thu. 6-3-48

Other results of the survey follow:

1. If called today, to register for a draft into segregated armed forces, what would you do?

Register and serve -24 per cent
Register, but not serve, if called-23 per cent
Refuse to register -14 per cent
Don't know -39 per cent

Those who reject service constitute more than a third of the total -37 per cent, and they express themselves as feeling "very strongly" about the position they have taken.

2. In case of a real war emergency, would you be willing to serve?

Yes, without qualification -31 per cent
Yes, if segregation is abolished -51 per cent
No, not at all -10 per cent
No answer -8 per cent

"It should be remembered that this poll is not entirely representative," commented Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP youth secretary, in releasing the results. "The poll was a limited sampling of the opinion of the more favored youth of the race - the college students including many veterans. We do not know what the results would have been had the questionnaire been submitted to a representative cross section of students, factory workers, farm hands, mechanics, unskilled laborers, and underprivileged youth. We present it for what it is, a sampling of opinion among young college men."

Thu. 6-3-48

That's Where We Part Company

Memphis Tribune 8-6-48

A. Phillip Randolph, International President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, went a step too far last Wednesday, when before a Senate Armed Service Committee, he testified that he and other American Negroes would lead a civil disobedience drive against Negroes serving in the Armed Services unless the Federal Government takes adequate steps to abolish segregation and discrimination laws.

We agree with Mr. Randolph that the policy of discrimination maintained by our government during the recent war was unsatisfactory and indefensible, and that the Government now has the time and the opportunity to change that policy and set forth laws which will regard all soldiers as American citizens, in a common struggle for the protection and perpetuation of democracy. But when he suggests civil disobedience as the price Negro Americans are willing to pay in order to get rid of segregation and discrimination, there is where we are forced to part company with him. And there is where the overwhelming majority of American Negroes must register their unqualified disapproval of Mr. Randolph's extreme and intemperate remarks. For that is carrying the fight against segregation and discrimination much too far for all of us.

Like all good Americans, Negroes are willing to settle such grievances as they may have within the frame work of the American Constitution and in the spirit of democracy. Like all good Americans they are willing to rest their cases for full citizenship equality in the courts and in the conscience of this great American nation. To suggest treason, as does Mr. Randolph, is strangely foreign to the American Republic and repulsive to the patriotism and loyalty of the American Negro. And Negroes won't have any part of that.

It is true that our fight for justice is hard; that our liberties are denied; that justice fails us miserably at times in the courts; that police brutality bears down heavily on us when other groups are protected, and that lynching and mob violence are still too common. But our case is not hopeless. We are making progress, although slow, we are enjoying a wider measure of equality in the distribution of educational facilities, and we are, even in the South, reaching new landings, sighting new horizons and winning a widening circle of white friends, who like ourselves, are convinced that a greater measure of citizenship justice for Negroes is the nation's number one problem. But that problem cannot be settled outside of the framework of the United States Constitution. What is more, Negroes would not even try.

Memphis Tribune Tues. 8-6-48

A. Philip Randolph Drafts National Civil Disobedience Campaign To Halt Discriminatory Draft Law

The Age New York, N. Y. Sat. 7-3-48

BP CONRAD CLARK

At a press conference held here on Saturday at his union headquarters, 217 West 125th street A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhsod of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL., and chairman of the newly organized League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation, said that his group is planning a nation-wide campaign for non-compliance with the draft law, unless President Truman issues an executive order banning segregation in the Army's set-up.

New York N.Y.

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The Age

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Sat. 7-5-48

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New York, N.Y.

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Randolph Ends Fight on Draft Segregation

New York Herald Tribune Thu. 8-19-48

League Leader Sees Help in Truman's Program; Others in League Carry On

A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation, announced yesterday he was abandoning the movement on the strength of President Truman's "announced plan to end segregation in the armed forces."

Mr. Randolph, who founded the league on June 26 to urge young men to refuse to register for the draft, said that he also spoke in behalf of Grant Reynolds, a member of the organization's executive committee. Mr. Randolph is president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, American Federation of Labor.

Sun. Thu. 8-19-48

At the same time, Bayard Rustin, executive co-secretary of the league, made it clear that the movement will continue without Mr. Randolph. In a statement issued here, nineteen officials of the league rejected Mr. Randolph's stand and promised to carry on the civil disobedience campaign until "there is an unconditional order or law stating that non-segregation in military service is the national policy."

In their statement, Mr. Randolph and Mr. Reynolds declared: "Through Senator J. Howard McGrath, chief spokesman for the President, we have been given assurance that segregation in the armed services is unequivocally banned under the executive order of July 26."

New York Herald

League officials said that twenty members of its executive and coordinating boards will be polled this week on whether they wish to join Mr. Randolph or continue the movement. Mr. Randolph said he would meet with Mr. Rustin and other league members today to tell them that if they contnue the movement they will have to use another name for their organization.

Sun. 7-19-48

Meanwhile, the acting chairman of the league is Conrad Lynn, a lawyer, of 271 West 125th Street, who said that already more than 1,000 young men of draft age have pledged themselves to support the civil disobedience campaign.

Randolph Jailed in 1918 for Crusade Against War

Pullman Porters' Chief Threatens Repeat Performance Against J. C. Army for Next War

By JOHN JASPER

NEW YORK — A. Philip Randolph's threat to lead a "civil disobedience" movement, and openly "counsel, aid and abet youth, white and colored, to quarantine any jim-crow conscription system" for the next war, is nothing new to the president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

He got into trouble by protesting against World War I, in which he not only refused to serve, but also went about the country making speeches against our joining in the war and the becoming a combatant in it.

In his public speeches and in his writing Randolph poked fun at President Woodrow Wilson's slogan, "Make the World Safe for Democratic," when colored people were being lynched and jim-crowed in America.

He was arrested by the Department of Justice and thrown into jail in 1918, while making one of his public protests against the war in Cleveland. Subsequently he was released in a few days.

He didn't oppose World War II, although he is still a pacifist. He said that war was different.

He reasoned that, while democratic nations haven't given full rights to minorities, they offer a greater opportunity than the totalitarian states. Because of this, he thought he ought to support the United Nations.

Randolph organized the March on Washington Movement, which threatened to bring thousands of angry, desperate colored people into the Capital to protest against unemployment and racial proscription.

At a mass meeting called in New York City, 20,000 crowded into Madison Square Garden and almost the same number turned out for a similar meeting in Chicago.

As a result of this protest, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued his historic executive order establishing a Fair Employment Practices Committee, which would not have been forthcoming except for Randolph's leadership and propitious timing.

He has been likened to the late Mahatma Gandhi and has been called "St. Philip."

Randolph's technique, based primarily on interracial planning and action, and which he told the Senate Committee about last week, is similar to Gandhi's civil disobedience movement.

One of his most recent successful strategies is to have white and colored friends go in groups to restaurants, theatres, hotels and shops and insist upon equal service.

In the South, he urges boycott against jim-crow trains, buses and schools, insisting always that there must be no violence in these protests.

Mr. Randolph will be 59 years old on April 15.

He was born in Crescent City, Fla., the son of a country preacher, and graduated from high school at Cookman Institute, which later merged with Mrs. Bethune's college.

He became an atheist, and came North to marry a beautician who graduated from the Madam Walker Beauty College.

Like many another migrant, he led at first a hand to mouth existence, working as an elevator operator, a janitor in a store, and a porter, but he never worked as a Pullman porter or a Red Cap.

Randolph received his higher education by reading books and taking night courses in City College, N.Y.

He edited a militant magazine called "The Messenger," and through it learned of the difficulties of the Pullman porters.

Associated with him was Chandler Owen, an able writer and "soap box" orator, whose Messenger articles on social and economic problems were widely read.

It was through this association that Randolph and Owen, purely by accident, set out to organize into a union workers in a job Randolph had no knowledge of.

For a long time some of the porters termed him an "outsider."

He courageously turned down a $10,000 check offered him to cease his attempts to organize Pullman porters and take a trip to Europe.

In politics he is a Socialist, and at one time persuaded nearly a third of the colored people in New York to vote the Socialist ticket.

He has always been a consistent enemy of Communism.

His platform for race relations contains these seven points:

1. Repeal every law which makes a distinction between citizens because of race, creed and color.
2. Enact legislation to end lynching.
3. Enact legislation to give every citizen the right to vote.
4. Abolish jim crow and discrimination in the armed forces.
5. Enact legislation to end discrimination in jobs and job training.
6. Withhold Federal funds from any agency which discriminates in their use.
7. Appoint colored people to all government missions which represent us in the peace conferences and in the United Nations.

MEMBER OF NAACP BOARD

NEW YORK — Newbold Morris, former president of the City Council, has been elected to the board of directors of the NAACP to succeed the late Mayor Fiorello H LaGuardia.

Randolph goes ahead with plans for draft boycott

NEW YORK — A. Philip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL) president, is going ahead with plans to urge all young men and particularly Negro young men subject to draft registration after Aug. 15 to refuse to register or be drafted.

Calling a news conference here last week, Randolph, saying he knew his plan might cost him his liberty, announced formation of a league to campaign for non-compliance with the draft, unless President Truman issues an executive order against segregation.

The "non-violent disobedience" campaign, he said, would be waged on a nationwide basis.

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall called a press conference himself and, in the course of it, disclosed that the Army would abandon the practice it followed under the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940, and, under the new draft, would not requisition men on the basis of color. In 1940, the drafting of colored men was at first deferred because the Army had facilities for white men only.

The Army had not, Secretary Royall said, made a "definite, final decision" to that effect, but it was his "personal inclination and that of the Army at the present time to make draft calls without any designation to race." However, the Army is to continue employment of colored men in separate units no larger than a regiment, attached to large white units. Under this plan, the Army asserts, "There will be equality of opportunity and lack of discrimination between the races."

Secretary Royall also recently informed NAACP that he had directed officers of Camp Campbell, Ky., that they must comply with Army regulations which demand that all public buildings on an Army post be opened to military personnel.

Recently NAACP had entered with him the protest of Negro officers that white officers refused to allow them use of the post officers' club. The Inspector General investigated the complaint, found it valid, and Mr. Royall issued his special directive.

The issue of segregation was given a special study recently by Newsweek magazine, with particular attention to the program advocated by Randolph and Grant Reynolds. Newsweek's conclusion was that the U. S. Army would surely face one of two problems in the near future—mass resistance from Negro youth if segregation is continued, or mass resistance from whites, especially in the South, if segregation is abolished.

equal treatment was possible where segregation existed. Thinking Americans know that where segregation exists, equality cannot exist. The jim crow cars and ghetto are enlightening examples. Under the executive order, Negroes will still be segregated."

He said the league calls upon all Negroes to follow the example of the 16 leaders who informed Secretary of the Army Royall on April 26 that they could not act as advisors in an army program including any segregation. The league also asked both white and Negro leaders "who love freedom" to refrain from serving on the President's committee.

"The fact that Mr. Truman presented this unsatisfactory order is an indication that he has the power to issue one which will outlaw segregation," Randolph asserted.

"Obviously the present order is in large part the result of the vigorous campaign of civil disobedience we have waged and that is maintained that the Army, has

"CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE" TO DRAFT TO CONTINUE, SAYS RANDOLPH

Claims Army Bias Not Eliminated By Executive Order

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—The League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation will continue its campaign against the draft law, despite the recent action of President Truman in issuing an executive order for "equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race," A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and one of the leaders in the disobedience movement, declared here last week that the "equality" statement is a "misleading move," and the order appears merely to continue the "destructive separate but equal pat-

"On the first reading of the executive order, it appears that segregation has not been eliminated. Therefore the league shall relentlessly continue its struggle.

"The issuance of the executive order establishing the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services may appear a genuine progress, but the fact that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services without regard to race, color, or creed, is deliberately issued for political purposes and to obscure the issue of segregation. To-day, no self-respecting Negro will be satisfied with equality of treatment and opportunity. The phi-er to issue one which will outlaw segregation," Randolph asserted.

"Obviously the present order is in large part the result of the vigorous campaign of civil disobedience we have waged and that is maintained that the Army, has

inferiority and superiority.

"For generations the South, like

has become an international issue. If we have anything at all to learn from the issuance of this executive order, it is this: if we are not misled now into passivity and into inaction, we shall yet achieve the absence of segregation in the armed forces either by executive or legislative action."

WATCHING THE BIG PARADE

The Afro-American
by Ralph Matthews
Baltimore, Md.

Although many people may not be willing to go all the way with A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds in their civil disobedience program against the military services, I cannot see where anything is to be gained by the opponents becoming overly vocal in their objections.

If ever there was a time when the conservatives should sit back and keep their mouths shut, this is it.

Most are Reactionaries

Fortunately most of the voices raised in the white press against the Randolph proposal have been those of the clergy and a few patriotic organizations, like the American Legion, which represent the most reactionary elements in our society.

Just what they hope to prove or gain by these Uncle Tomish antics is beyond me.

The question of our traditional loyalty (with less justification than any other minority) is a historic and indisputable fact which needs no defense.

But the question of race loyalty is not the issue in this controversy.

Messrs. Randolph and Reynolds have challenged America's jim crow Army policy and have threatened to encourage young men to refuse to enlist or be drafted as long as these insulting and depraving separations continue.

The Army has it within its power to remove these repressive measures and, in refusing to do so, is disloyal to the country by making it impossible for a large segment of the population to exercise a will to fight.

Not Question of Loyalty

There is nothing in the code of ethics which says that a man's loyalty to his country is impugned because he resents being insulted and humiliated by his fellow countrymen.

The man who perpetrates the insult is equally guilty and equally disloyal.

Messrs. Randolph and Reynolds, at great personal sacrifice, have attempted to correct and eradicate this evil.

But we are treated to a comic opera parade of buffoons, handkerchief-heads and self seekers shooting off their big mouths trying to curry favor with the "good white folks," by saying "look at me, see how loyal I am. I don't care how badly you treat me I'll always fight for you, Mister Charlie, Boss."

The latest recruit to this brigade is one Bishop E. J. Cain (never heard of him) of Little Rock, Ark., who announced that he would carry on a campaign throughout the South in opposition to the civil obedience program as proposed by Messrs. Randolph and Reynolds.

This announcement was given nation-wide circulation by the Associated Press and displayed prominently by all the dailies.

Would Follow to Hell

Personally, I would rather follow Randolph to hell than most of the bishops I know to heaven, and this gentleman, whoever he is, is no exception.

Perhaps some Arkansas plantation owner who is exploiting hundreds of poor tenant farmers will give him a sizeable donation.

We might write this churchman off as running true to pattern of the ante-bellum preacher who kept fat by pacifying his flock with promises of pie in the sky while he ate chicken on earth.

But there is no excuse for a peep out of the American Legion. What have they got to prove? It an honorable discharge and scars of battle are not proof of loyalty, what is?

We should let Messrs. Randolph and Reynolds scare the top brass into reforms without the rest of us creating an impression that they are talking through their hats.

Willard Townsend

The Other Side

RANDOLPH DUMPS THE KIDS

A. Philip Randolph's weekend excursion into the fairyland of civil disobedience came to an abrupt end last week with the world-shaking announcement that since the new policy on army discrimination represented a "substantial gain," he and Grant Reynolds

were withdrawing from the "civil disobedience" movement.

And so the nine day wonder, which was expected to shake the very foundations of our Negro-white social relations in the armed forces, died as it was born—with a press statement.

In every struggle and in every failure there are casualties. In this case the casualties are the sincere and morally conscious young Negro and white boys who enthusiastically joined in with the two national leaders to make the civil disobedience a living reality. We sincerely hope that this one experience will not dampen their desire to achieve a decent America, free from social and economic discrimination.

PRESTIGE UNIMPAIRED

In this case, we are certain that both Randolph and Reynolds escaped unharmed with prestige unimpaired. Already the newspapers are commending them for their "astute" move. In an area where there is constant manuevering and bickering for paper leadership among Negroes, this turned out better than they expected. Today, they are safe and secure, and will perhaps find other "militant" causes to sponsor which will add to their "leadership complex." Since the "strategic moment" and the "provocative statement" are the primary tools for this type of newspaper headline leadership, we can expect at the next strategic moment in our domestic life other provocative statements from this general direction.

It should be cleared up for the young people who sincerely associate themselves with the Randolph civil disobedience movement that the strength of such inspired movements and leadership capacity is not determined by the extent of organization and understanding at the bottom, but rather by thirty-six point headlines and the number of inches of newspaper space given to the leader. This serves as a prestige gauge in the continuous struggle among many Negro leaders to speak the total voice of the American Negro. In the case of the civil disobedience movement, I am certain that it was only expected to maintain a paper and pamphlet status and to serve as a charm for a "great leadership complex."

FINE TYPE OF MANHOOD

Three of the outstanding young idealists who associated themselves with the civil disobedience movement were young men of exceptional moral courage who had devoted much time to the cause of complete racial equality. They were Bayard Rustin of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, George Houser of the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE) and Bill Sutherland.

While on several occasions, I have disagreed with Bayard and George, I do have a tremendous respect for their moral courage and social idealism. To me these three kids represent the finest type of young manhood in American. Free from the haunting spectres of race hate and fear, it is here, today, among the young white George Housers and Negro Bayard Rustins that we find much of the moral and spiritual potentials for the grand American Dream.

Recently the young men announced that the movement would continue despite the withdrawal of Randolph and Reynolds. While my experience in the rough and tumble world of trade unionism and politics leads me to doubt the effectiveness of civil disobedience as a solution to discrimination in the armed forces, I would be the last to suggest that the young men abandon a single ideal in their fight to mobilize the conscience of America against the military cesspools of race hate and fear.

However, I do suggest that if the campaign to resist military segregation is continued it should be kept youthful and placed on a high moral and spiritual level. It should not be cluttered up with archaic leadership or leaders who have special prestige axes to grind.

I think there is enough room for the young people of America to develop their own organizations and out of their own collective and youthful experiences to pursue actions designed to achieve "the land of the free and the free and home of the brave." It will be their world tomorrow, let them experiment with today.

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RACES

Face the Music

In the bitter ideological war between Communism and democracy, too many Americans forget what the Communists never let others forget—that democracy in the U.S. is far from perfect. Last week those Americans got a jolting reminder from beefy, deep-voiced A. Philip Randolph, president of the sleeping car porters union. Time 4-12-48

Testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Randolph declared bluntly: If a draft like that of World War II was enacted, it would result in "mass civil disobedience" on the part of U.S. Negroes. Said he: "Negroes have reached the limit of their endurance when it comes to going into another Jim Crow Army to fight another war for democracy—a democracy they have never gotten." Grant Reynolds, chairman of the Committee against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training, soberly agreed. Newsweek, N.Y.

Randolph demanded abolition of all racial discrimination in the armed services and under U.M.T. He minced no words: "To the rank-&-file Negro in World War II, Hitler's racism posed a sufficient threat for him to submit to the Jim Crow Army abuses. But this factor . . . is not present in the power struggle between Stalin and the U.S. . . . Since we cannot obtain an adequate congressional forum for our grievances, we have no other recourse. . . ."

The Senators were shocked. Oregon's Wayne Morse asked whether Randolph realized that such civil disobedience would probably be prosecuted as treason. He did, and added: "We would be willing to absorb the violence, absorb the terrorism, face the music, and take whatever comes." Time Chicago, Ill. Mon. 4-12-48

Segregation Thorn

In the Navy 80 per cent of all Negroes were serving as mess attendants. There were only three Negro officers, no Negro chaplains, dentists, or doctors. There were no Negro Marines. In the submarine service and the air arm Negroes held only menial jobs. Not one Negro had ever been graduated from Annapolis.

In the Army the picture was much better: 931 Negro officers; Negro enlisted men in most combat and technical arms. In mid-December the Army had announced a special enlistment program to get 8,000 Negro troops into more specialized jobs. Almost every big headquarters included at least one Negro officer. But even here, there was still one besetting irritant: All Negro troops were in segregated units.

To a self-conscious and edgy nation, mounting its third great mobilization, what had previously been an incidental fact of life was rapidly becoming a top-priority problem. Negro sentiment against segregation in the armed services had reached the boiling point. The large promises and relatively small performance of every administration since Abraham Lincoln's could no longer divert Negro rancor.* 4-12-48

Mass Disobedience? Last week a startled Senate Armed Services Committee got the bad news in one electrifying flare-up

*The Selective Service Act of 1940 had barred "discrimination" in the armed forces, but Negro elation had been doused by a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals decision in 1942 which held that segregation was not discriminatory *per se*.

International

Randolph: Civil disobedience?

Mon 4-12-48

as Negro leaders testified on the UMT-draft legislation. Backed by Grant Reynolds, a New York commissioner of correction and former Army chaplain, and Pauline Myers, an active Republican (both leaders of anti-Jim Crow committees), A. Philip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters president, laid it bluntly on the line. Graying, mellow-voiced, and precise-speaking, the dean of Negro labor leaders, whose threatened march on Washington in 1941 had forced establishment of a wartime FEPC, might have been a college professor chiding his class, but his words had echoing implications:

"Large numbers of white Americans are blissfully unaware of the extent of the physical and psychological aggression against the Negro soldier . . . The War Department plans segregated white and Negro battalions if Congress passes a draft law." Time Chicago, Ill.

Then Randolph went straight to the point: "I reported last week to President Truman that Negroes are in no mood to shoulder a gun for democracy abroad so long as they are denied democracy here at home . . . I passed this information along to Mr. Truman not as a threat but rather as a frank, factual survey of Negro opinion . . . (Passage now of a Jim Crow draft may only result in a mass civil-disobedience movement . . . In my travels I shall call upon all Negro veterans to join this civil-disobedience movement." Mon. 4-12-48

Remonstrating gently that such a course of action would be "treasonable" and "misguided," Sen. Wayne Morse (Oregon) attempted with no success to get Randolph to qualify his statement. "I don't think Randolph and Reynolds speak for the Negro race," Sen. Raymond E. Baldwin (Connecticut) spoke up soothingly. "We have had other Negro leaders who said they favor UMT and the draft." Two days later, on April 2, a uniformed Dwight D. Eisenhower took the stand before the Committee in defense of the proposed legislation. Faced with the question of segregation, Ike ducked: "There is race prejudice in this country . . . When you pass a law to get somebody to like someone, you have trouble."

No Traitors, Negro Says Of His Race

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 4-3-48

BOSTON, April 2—(AP)—A Negro Democratic leader expresses confidence that members of his race will never be found guilty of "regardless of the issues involved."

Victor Bynoe, President of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Chapter of the Young Negro Democrats of Massachusetts, took issue last night with a Negro union leader.

The union chief, A. Philip Randolph, warned Congress that millions of his race will refuse to be drafted into a "Jim Crow" army. He is President of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

His statement drew a retort from members of the Senate Armed Services Committee that they might face treason for such action.

In letters to several members of Congress, Bynoe said:

"We believe that as American citizens, no group or groups should ever hope or attempt to be greater than the source from which they stem. Sat. 4-3-48

"The Negro . . . has never in the history of America committed any act which could be held up as treasonable, and we shall never be found guilty of such conduct regardless of the issues involved."

A Spokesman of Race Injures His Own Cause

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Sat. 4-3-48

IT IS at once plain that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH has wrought dismay among most of those at work for racial tolerance in the United States. He tells members of the Senate Armed Service Committee that "millions of Negroes" will refuse to register or serve in a manpower draft or universal military training unless discrimination in the armed services is ended. He says he will advise them to refuse. Instantly the fight for a program of civil-rights legislation becomes harder, tensions are tightened, prejudices are confirmed. Time 4-2-48

Mr. RANDOLPH is a representative and spokesman of his race with influence beyond that of his position as president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Obviously he spoke in the former role, not as a trade unionist, the leader of a minor union. Another important Negro voice, that of GRANT REYNOLDS, New York State Commissioner of Corrections, echoed his words. What they proposed will seem to many to be a final withdrawal from obligations which the Negro has never been loath—indeed, has been eager—to assume. The senators who heard them bluntly uttered the word "treason" to describe such a course.

In his great work, *The American Dilemma*, GUNNAR MYRDAL described an irony in that the Negro in the United States has had to fight for a chance to fight. The Negro has had to fight for a chance to work in war industries. It was this very fight, the justice of it recognized widely, that led to creation of the wartime Fair Employment Practices Commission.

In this unprecedented step, the fight was vindicated, the fight itself was found to have been valuable. Responsible leaders of the race have urged that to take part in a common cause, under arms or otherwise, is to establish more firmly and deeply a claim to the right of equal participation in all things, to make demands as citizens more nearly unanswerable. 4-2-48 Tme.

It is the prospect of danger for the security of everybody that has brought about consideration of renewed selective service and universal training. The forces that create this prospect ought to be plain to see. They are tyrannical and undemocratic forces, under whose power there is security for nobody. And so in the democracy that is the United States—the yet imperfect democracy, if you insist—the fight is for the right to keep on fighting for the better order.

Four spokesmen of the Negro citizenship of Louisville touched on this understanding in their response to Mr. RANDOLPH. Not one of them may be accused

WITNESSES REYNOLDS & RANDOLPH — Associated Press
No words minced by them.

Time. Chicago, Ill. Mon. 4-12-48

Mr. Randolph Sees 'Danger'

Daily Worker

PRESIDENT TRUMAN was visited the other day by A. Phillip Randolph, prominent Negro trade union official.

Mr. Randolph's plea to Truman was that the President must abolish Jimcrow in the Army and Navy "in order to fight Communism." He said that Jimcrow added to the "Communist danger."

If by "Communist danger" Mr. Randolph meant that the Communists are not going to rest until the last rotten remnant of Jimcrow oppression is wiped out in our country, including the armed forces—if that is the "danger" which Mr. Randolph fears, he has darn good grounds for his fears. New York, N. Y.

But why should the Communists' fight against Jimcrow appear as a "danger" to Mr. Randolph? It is a clear danger to the plantation owners and industrialists who keep Jimcrow alive because it is profitable. But where is the "danger" to Mr. Randolph? Thurs 3-25-48

Mr. Randolph is historically very much like the "trusted" Negro servant who used to keep the plantation master informed as to what the "restless slaves" were thinking and doing. He would urge that the slave masters be "kinder" perhaps to the slaves; but he would shiver at the thought of fighting to overthrow slavery altogether. The Communists have no respect for such belly-crawlers, and we believe neither do the Negro people.

Mr. Randolph's Warning

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

MR. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, startled the members of the Senate committee taking testimony on the draft and UMT. He sharply focused attention on the running sore of Jimcrow in the armed forces.

Randolph bluntly informed the Senators that he would urge the Negro youth to refuse to be drafted, to go to jail rather than be inducted into a Jimcrow army. He said he would urge the white youth to join the Negroes in this "civil disobedience" campaign.

RANDOLPH

ROYALL

Mr. Randolph is only expressing the indignation of millions of Negroes. He is expressing the bitterness of the Negro veteran who came back to see his buddies lynched and murdered in the uniform of the U.S.A. Tue. 4-2-48

Jimcrow in the armed forces during the war against the Axis was a disgrace. It is, if anything, worse today.

President Truman's tongue-in-cheek report on civil rights offers nothing to the Negro people but cheap election promises. This was proved when Truman "ordered" Secretary Forrestal to begin to abolish Jimcrow in the armed forces. Forrestal refused, and Truman, who knew he would refuse, said and did nothing. It remained for Henry Wallace to demand that Truman fire Secretary of the Army Royall, as well as Forrestal.

Why does Randolph hurl this blunt warning to the Marshall Planners and the Big Money leadership in Washington? Randolph does not criticize the war aims of the Forrestal crowd which now wants American youth to do the dying for its private profits. On the contrary, Randolph emphatically told the Senators that he agrees with the war drive against the "Soviet menace." Randolph can't fight Jimcrow when he supports the Marshall Plan bankers who are the main source of Jimcrow in the country.

Randolph didn't criticize the war policy which is allying America with "white supremacy" reaction in Europe and Africa. Randolph warned the war-makers that they will not get the Negro youth to serve them unless they make some changes in the way they will be allowed to die. Daily Worker

* * *

BUT the Negro people are not seeking the "right" to be buried in "non-Jimcrow" graves overseas fighting for the greater glory of the Jimcrow corporations back home. They are fighting, along with the rest of the nation, against any reactionary war whatsoever. They want peace.

It is the peace movement embodied in the Wallace candidacy which alone is really standing up against both the war drive and the Jimcrow that it breeds and fosters.

The problem of Jimcrow in the armed forces is not separate from the problems of schools, housing, jobs and the daily discrimination practiced by Big Business. The Negro people are fighting these enemies together with the labor movement, the Wallace forces and the Com-

erhood of Sleeping Car Porters, over his advocacy of civil disobedience to any compulsory military training or service law Congress may enact unless race segregation is wiped out of the armed forces. Sat. 3-27-48

The Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance issued a statement saying it agreed with Mr. Randolp's stand regarding segregation but regretted that he "presumed to give the impression that the Negro majority share his extremist view of seeking the abolition of racial discrimination in the armed forces by becoming disloyal traitors to their country."

The statement added that "The Negro has never been guilty of treason and we believe that the

Ga. Clergymen Take Issue With Randolph

ATLANTA, Ga. — (NNPA) — An organization of clergymen took issue last Friday with A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brot-

On Negro's View of Draft Southern Senator Frowns

WASHINGTON

Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) asked the Senate to censure a New York State official because he favors civil disobedience by Negroes unless recial segregation is banned in any new draft law.

The Southern Senator's attack was aimed at Grant Reynolds, a State Corrections Commissioner who testified at a Committee hearing Wednesday as chairman of the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Training and

Eastland sought unanimous

munist Party.

Randolph Asks Civil Disobedience Unless Military Forces End Bias

WASHINGTON — Members of the Senate Armed Forces Committee heard A. Philip Randolph, veteran labor leader, announce in cold, unequivocal language that he would lead "civil disobedience" campaign against draft registration and military service unless strong safeguards against segregation and racial discrimination are provided in any draft or universal military training legislation.

"While I cannot with absolute certainty claim results at this hour," Randolph said, "I, personally pledge myself to openly counsel, aid and abet, both white and Negro, to quarantine any Jim Crow compulsory system whether it be the draft of UMT or selective service." He added, "I personally will advise Negroes to refuse to fight as slaves for a democracy they cannot possess and cannot enjoy."

Cost Of Rights

Warned by Senator Wayne Morse, Republican, Oregon, that such action in time of war or national emergency would bring treason charges against himself and millions of other Americans, Randolph replied, "I would anticipate nationwide terrorism against Negroes who refuse to bear arms, but I think that is the price we have to pay for our rights."

Asked by Morse if he would take such a stand if America were attacked and forced into war, Randolph answered that the government "now has time to change its program on segregation and discrimination."

Randolph was preceded on the stand by Grant Reynolds, national chairman of the Committee Against Jim Crow of which Randolph is national treasurer. He assured Randolph, who is also national president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, that he would stand "shoulder to shoulder" with him in his fight against segregation and race discrimination in the armed services "Including his program for civil disobedience."

Reynolds disgressed long enough from the prepared text of his statement before the armed Services Committee to make a broadside attack on Truman K. Gibson of Chicago, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War and member of President Truman's committee on UMT. Earlier in the day's hearings, Gibson said he read "with shocking dismay" the statement that Negro leaders had advised the President that Negroes would refuse to shoulder guns in defense of democracy abroad which they do not enjoy at home, obviously referring to the conference which Reynolds and Randolph had with President Truman last week.

Gibson said that patriotism should not be a subject for "cynical bargaining," suggesting that Reynolds and Randolph were bartering their patriotism to gain their demands.

Taking strong issue with Gibson, Reynolds bitingly replied that during World War II "I did not sit on a swivel chair and appease Negroes. I did not gain financial advantages at the expense of my people." He said that in the uniform of his country he went into the army as champlain where he personally observed the many and grave acts of injustice practiced against Negro troops.

Cites Italy Record

He then recited a long list of abuses against Negro soldiers, including oblique identification of General Armond as the man who was permitted to lead Negro soldiers into combat in the Italian campaign despite official war deknowledge that he was held in "mutual disrespect and contempt" by his men. "The repercussion of what happened in that campaign iolted the sensibilities of Negroes throughout the nation," Reynolds said, "when reports were circulated by a hand picked War Department mouthpiece who charged that 'Negroes wilted and melted away in the line of fire."

Here Reynolds had reference to the statement made by Gibson in his widely publicized Rome press conference which stirred up nationwide resentment.

During the testimony before the committee, Gibson urged the adoption of UMT's program but insisted that "integration must be a part of any training." He also made clear that the UMT program "must not be hedged about by quotas or by segregation."

RANDOLPH MAKES WISE CHANGE

A. Phillip Randolph, president of the National Union of Sleeping Car Porters, has announced that he has abandoned his campaign advocating disobedience to the draft. While in Des Moines a few months ago, he urged Negroes to refuse to register for the draft as long as the armed services maintained Jim Crow units.

Mr. Randolph changed his position on the strength of the recent order of President Truman requiring equality of opportunity without regard to race or color and announced determination to banish segregation in the service.

Whatever the reason, it is commendable that Mr. Randolph has taken such a course. He head a large organization which cannot afford to be other than loyal to the government. Such a course would be detrimental to the group to have a man as its head one who flounts the authority of the government.

The Bystander has never supported Randolph or anyone else who advocated the refusal of citizens to bear arms in defense of the government. Certainly the Negro has gained friends by his loyal support in past wars and that record has been a good argument in defense of his right to full citizenship.

That's Where We Part Company

A. Phillip Randolph, International President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, went a step too far last Wednesday, when before a Senate Armed Service Committee, he testified that he and other American Negroes would lead a civil disobedience drive against Negroes serving in the Armed Services unless the Federal Government takes adequate steps to abolish segregation and discrimination laws.

We agree with Mr. Randolph that the policy of discrimination maintained by our government during the recent war was unsatisfactory and in defensible, and that the Government now has the time and the opportunity to change that policy and set forth laws which will regard all soldiers as American citizens, in a common struggle for the protection and perpetuation of democracy. But when he suggests civil disobedience as the price Negro Americans are willing to pay in order to get rid of segregation and discrimination, there is where we are forced to part company with him. And there is where the overwhelming majority of American Negroes must register their unqualified disapproval of Mr. Randolph's extreme and intemperate remarks. For that is carrying the fight against segregation and discrimination much too far for all of us.

Like all good Americans, Negroes are willing to settle such grievances as they may have within the frame work of the American Constitution and in the spirit of democracy. Like all good Americans they are willing to rest their cases for full citizenship equality in the courts and in the conscience of this great American nation. To suggest treason, as does Mr. Randolph, is strangely foreign to the American Republic and repulsive to the patroitism and loyalty of the American Negro. And Negroes won't have any part of that.

It is true that our fight for justice is hard; that our liberties are denied; that justice fails us miserably at times in the courts; that police brutality bears down heavily on us when other groups are protected, and that lynching and mob violence are still too common. But our case is not hopeless. We are making progress, although slow, we are enjoying a wider measure of equality in the distribution of educational facilities, and we are, even in the South, reaching new landings, sighting new horizons and winning a widening circle of white friends, who like ourselves, are convinced that a greater measure of citizenship justice for Negroes is the nation's number one problem. But that problem cannot be settled outside of the framework of the United States Constitution. What is more, Negroes would not even try.

Army Reveals No Change Of Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) — Shortly after A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds told the Senate Armed Services Committee last Wednesday that they will advocate civil disobedience by colored people to any draft or universal law unless Jim Crow practices are wiped out of the armed forces, the Army revealed that it plans no drastice change in the organization of colored units.

General Jacob L. Devers, commanding the Army Field Forces, told reporters at the Pentagon that colored draftees under the proposed revival of the draft would be dealt with as they are at present. He said one colored battalion would be allocated to a regiment with two white battalions.

"That puts them in competition with their own units," the general said.

This scheme of organization conforms with the recommendations of the Gillen Board on utilization of colored manpower in the postwar. These recommendations were adopted in the main by the Department of the Army and now constitute Army policy.

"ACCEPTED POLICY"

"Groupings of Negro units with white units in composite organizations will be accepted policy," declares an Army Department circular issued April 27, 1946, and which is still in effect.

This circular fixes a ratio of 10 percent as the troop basis for colored personnel, and provides:

"Employment will be in Negro regiments or groups, separate battalions or squadrons and separate companies, troops or batteries which will conform in general to other units of the postwar Army.'

OPINION ON PLAN

Senator Chan Gurney of South Dakota, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, asked both Truman K. Gibson, Jr., former civilian aid to the Secretary of War, and Elwood S. McKenny, a member of the Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission, whether they thought if the recommendations of the Gillem Board were implemented by the Army legislation would be unnecessary.

Mr. Gibson said he believed safeguards in the legislation being considered would be necessary. He argued that without the prohibition in the Selective Service Act of 1940 forbidding discrimination in the selection and training of the men the Army would not have accepted and trained as many colored inductees as it did.

Mr. McKenney, on the other hand replied that he thought implementation of the Gillem Board report would go a long way toward taking care of the problem. He was doubtful that colored organizations would accept the recommendations of the Gillem Board because he did not believe they had been publicized widely enough.

No Way To Win Support

A. Phillip Randolph, president of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has made a serious mistake in advocating civil disobedience. His statement before the Senate armed services committee, made on Wednesday, was ill-advised and will do more harm to racial relations in America than it can do good. Questioned during the hearing, he admitted that he spoke for himself only and was not sure that other Negro leaders would go along with him. It seems evident that he was not presenting a widely held view.

The doctrine of civil disobedience is always a dangerous one to advocate. In this particular instance it comes at a time when Negroes need to cultivate and maintain as much good will as can be generated. To take such a militant stand at a time of national stress would alienate a great deal of the support which Negroes seek in their campaign for economic and political equality. Randolph's bitterness might turn from the cause he espouses a lot of the assistance which men of good will might offer under other circumstances.

* * *

As citizens of this country Negroes pay taxes, but often receive a proportionately smaller part of the benefits therefrom than do white men. As human beings they frequently smart under indignities. One of the best ways not to get what they desire is to refuse to obey the nation's laws. One always has the right to disapprove of a law, to work within the legal frame to have an unpopular, or even a seemingly unfair, law repealed. No one, white or black, has the right to refuse to obey it so long as it stands on the statute books.

* * *

Many Negroes resent a segregated Army. Right or wrong, they have the privilege of making their resentment known. But to advocate wholesale refusal to register or to serve in the armed forces is to strike at a basic principle of democratic living. Negroes of the United States have some things to be happy about. There is also much for them to be unhappy about. In spite of all the discouragements they face, they are better off as citizens than they have ever been before, and the future looks better than the present. They, like all of us, have duties as well as rights. To refuse to serve is not the way to secure that further advancement for which they hope.

Within American society, in the South as well as in the North, there are ways of winning confidence and help. But to say, as Randolph did, that "we just don't propose to take it, and we do not care what happens," is not the right course. The statement has about it the aura of hysteria, and responsible Negroes everywhere should recognize it as such. More persons than ever of both races now "care," but irresponsible statements will lessen the number. It is a pity it was ever made.

2 Negro Lawyers Here to Refuse To Serve In 'Jim Crow' Army

Two Louisville Negro attorneys yesterday said they would refuse to serve in a segregated Army and believe most members of their race who are of draft age would take the same stand.

Alfred Carroll and James A. Crumlin, law partners, supported the stand of A. Philip Randolph, president of the A.F.L.-Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who told Congress Wednesday that millions of Negroes will refuse to be drafted into a "Jim Crow Army."

Carroll said four Louisville Negroes who disagreed with Randolph's statement "have lost the true concept of what the Negro is fighting for." Thirty-five-year-old Carroll said he would have refused to serve in a "Jim Crow Army" during World War II, but was not called.

"Why should I be willing to give my life in Europe," he asked, "fighting a man who has done nothing against me to save a man who is so prejudiced that he discriminates against me even while I serve with him?"

Carroll and Crumlin are both active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Crumlin, 33, served with the Army in Europe in the last war.

People in Europe got the idea when the last war was over, he said, that "there were two American Armies, the white and the black, and began to treat the black the way Negroes are treated in the South."

"Come hell or war," Crumlin said, "I'd rather go to prison than again be considered inferior by a conquered nation."

C. Ewbank Tucker, president of the Kentucky Bureau of Negro Affairs, disagreed with Randolph, saying:

"The battle for equality and justice for the Negro must be

fought within the framework of the Constitution and not by evidence of any disloyalty. Such a procedure is inconceivable and will work toward the detriment of the Negro's welfare and security." 4-2-48

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND *By Drew Pearson*

WHEN Pullman Porter President A. Philip Randolph told the Senate Armed Services Committee that Negroes would risk treason rather than serve in a segregated Army and Navy, it wasn't news to President Truman.

The President had had a stormy private session with the head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters a short time before. Calling to ask that an anti-segregation clause be inserted in any Selective Service or military training bill, Randolph described Negro bitterness over segregation in the late war, and added:

"I'm afraid there are many Negroes who would not want to shoulder arms if we get into another war, Mr. President. They feel if they are fighting for a democracy, they should have democracy here at home first."

Indignant, President Truman reprimanded the Pullman porter chief.

"We are doing all we can to preserve world peace," he said, "but if there is another war, everyone must serve his country to the best of his ability."

"I didn't mean to offend you, Mr. President," Randolph quickly apologized. "But those are the facts. I've been sounding out many Negroes on the Universal Military Training program and they don't like the way it's being handled. Out of all the youths trained at the Army's experimental U.M.T. school at Fort Knox, there wasn't a single Negro.

"Unless Congress outlaws this type of segregation, Negroes will continue to believe that the Government is sponsoring Jim Crow." Mon 4-5-48

The President said he realized there is still some discrimination against Negroes.

"But," he added, "we can't eliminate it overnight. It takes time. We are doing our best. Certainly, everybody should know by this time how I stand on the issue."

Randolph assured the President that he considered his civil-rights message a "courageous and democratic" document that had given much hope to American Negroes. Mon 4-5-48

NAACP States Sympathy With Randolph View

The remedy for possible Negro resistance to a Jimcrow UMT and selective draft program "is not to threaten treason trials," the national office of the NAACP wired Senator Wayne Morse yesterday. Senator Morse had threatened A. Philip Randolph with the charge of treason when the latter announced Wednesday that he would lead a Negro passive resistance movement against service in a Jimcrow UMT and a proposed draft. 4-3-48

Signed by its national secretary, Walter White, the NAACP wire told Sen. Morse that "there is sympathy in many hearts for the Randolph point of view." White invited the committee members to "darken their faces and don a uniform for six weeks" in order to understand the Negroes' point of view.

As We See It

A Strange Way To Fight Jimcrow

By Abner W. Berry

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, the old Socialist and head of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleepingcar Porters, is conducting a strange fight against Jimcrow. Randolph has discovered that Jimcrow in America—and especially in the armed forces — makes Truman's war program unpopular among Negroes. He has discovered also, that the Communists are opposed to Jimcrow in the army.

He is trying to dress up Universal Military Training and the draft so that Negroes can be induced to fight the bankers' war Truman is trying to sell the country. Indeed, Randolph is seeking to get from the Marshall Plan that which isn't there — domestic democracy. Randolph is pathetic; his proposition could be tragic if he had a mass following.

Randolph told President Truman the other day in Washington that Jimcrow in the armed forces "is the best bridgehead Communism ever had in this country." He also told the President that Negroes didn't want to fight abroad unless they had democracy at home. Not a word about the kind of war the Negroes — and whites — were being asked to fight now by the Chief Executive.

Not a word about the kind of foreign policy the banker-inspired war program supports. No. Just please, Mr. President, make this war program acceptable to Negroes. And this from a Negro Socialist who in his younger days pretended to know about imperialism and its attitude toward subject peoples and colonies.

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RANDOLPH is suffering a strange myopia, under the spell of which he sees a liberating Marshall Plan led by a crusading "liberal" named Truman, ably assisted and advised by a well-heeled group of generals and bankers. How his head got soft enough to believe that this crew of democracy-wreckers and dollar-diplomats would lead the Negro people and the world's oppressed into the land of the good life I will leave to psychiatrists. But, to be sure, the Negroes, and those interested in democracy, should be warned.

Jimcrow in the armed services is no bridgehead for Communism. Jimcrow is a part of the system of oppression which has spawned the race-baiters like Rankin and Gov. Fielding H. Wright of Mississippi.

Jimcrow, segregation, lynch law, poll taxes and all the trappings by which white-supremacy is upheld in America have the definite atmosphere of fascism about them. That same atmosphere enshrouds the anti-Communist program of the Truman Administration.

RANDOLPH

Jimcrow in the armed forces, if characterized correctly, should be termed another bridgehead for fascism. That is why the Communists oppose it.

Randolph's attempt to be of service to the Marshall Planner, Truman, wasn't appreciated at first. The President was angry. And the Negro labor leader was only too quick to apologize: "I'm not pointing a finger at you, Mr. President, etc." 3-25-48

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HERE HE WAS face-to-face with the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the nation, but he was not holding him responsible for what the armed forces did. Instead Randolph complained about the attitude of Kenneth C. Royall, a Presidential appointee. This type of action I can only attribute to a latter-day brand of sophisticated Uncle Tomism.

Truman's final answer, as reporter in the press, is a dead give away. It tells the Negro people what they can expect in the way of a real fight for a civil rights program. 3-25-48

"I'll try to work out the problem on the basis of fairness to all concerned," the President is quoted as replying. Randolph is not reported as challenging this reply.

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WHAT IS MEANT by "in fairness to all concerned?" Here are Negroes fighting for the right to serve their country as they see fit. Opposed to them is a clique in the government and the armed forces who say that white-supremacy must be maintained. The President promises to arbitrate the fight and do justice "to all concerned." To do justice to the race-baiters he would have to leave Jimcrow unmolested. In other words the bridgehead to fascism is treated as a legitimate trend in American political life.

Randolph, who mixed the role of political informer with the Negro crusader, allowed Truman the out and failed to advance the fight against the Jimcrow system which the Negro people are fighting to destroy. Thurs. 3-25-48

The Negro people need better leadership than this. And I'm willing to predict that both Randolph and Truman will be surprised to find that they are already getting it.

It should be clear from Randolph's example that the fight for Negro rights mixes poorly with anti-Communism.

would refuse to bear arms in an- in Washington to urge an end to refusing to bear arms and to carry other war because of segregation in the Army, was re- out their obligations as American practices in the armed forces to- ferring to a statement made at the citizens," Mr. McKenney said. day was termed "sheer nonsense" same hearing by A. Philip Ran- by Elwood S. McKenney, Negro dolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL. member of the Massachusetts Fair "Negro citizens, at least in New Employment Practices Commis- England, know full well that the sion. security of the United States is Mr. McKenney, one of the wit- essential in their struggle for equal nesses who appeared before a opportunity and that it would be Senate Armed Services Committee folly to jeopardize that security by

BARS NEGRO WAR PROTEST

Senate Witness Calls Forcast of Arms Refusal Nonsense

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 1—A prediction that many American Negroes

Embargo, Not Civil Disobedience

The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Philip Randolph of the Pullman Porters' Union and Grant Reynolds of New York, opponent of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell in 1946, are on record as favoring a civil disobedience campaign unless jimcromism in the armed forces is discontinued.

30a Discrimination

Columbia, S.C.

The two ought to be credited at least for projecting a dramatic emphasis to the seriousness with which Negroes consider segregation in the armed forces although their unprecedented proposal may be too drastic and harsh for a race which has devoted many years lauding their record of loyalty under their flag. Sun. 4-11-48

Randolph, Reynolds and others would find it extremely difficult, if not even calamitous to marshal adequate backing for such an undertaking; moreover, it is to be doubted that they would give serious thought to such a campaign, though there be ample justification for it. It is too new to attract general support among a people which has come up the path of temperance.

What is wrong in America is not the fault of America itself; rather, this should be placed where it belongs—on the people in America who are so bigoted as to be blind to practical democracy. A punitive program, therefore, is misdirected unless it is aimed at the offending the people and that would garner greater approval and support than a civil disobedience program would.

We have long suggested, and repeated the suggestion, that were Negroes to throw an embargo in trade, services and relations against persons and groups hostile to them, they would command greater respect and hasten the day of deliverance. Negroes ought not trade with men who are their enemies on any matter. And we prefer this approach to one of civil disobedience. Sun. 4-11-48

DISOBEY DRAFT, NEGROES URGED

Des Moines Tribune

30a Discrimination

The Register

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—A Negro officeholder from New York state Monday proclaimed a nationwide campaign of civil disobedience against "any Jim Crow draft or universal military training law." Tues 4-20-48

"Our organization has placed an initial order for a hundred thousand buttons which state, 'Don't join a Jim Crow army,'" Grant Reynolds told the house armed services committee.

Considering Draft.

The committee is considering a military draft bill and Reynolds testified in support of anti-racial segregation amendments.

He is chairman of the "Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training" and a member of the nine-man New York state correction commission.

Tues 4-20-48

Quotes Union Head.

As for the campaign to encourage disobedience of any military law which permits segregation, Reynolds quoted President A. Philip Randolph of the Pullman Porters' union:

"While I do not minimize the dire consequences of a civil disobedience program, it may yet prove ironically true that the army's headlong drive for permanent Jim Crow slavery was the last straw which has ignited within us the spark of revolt that sets men free."

Reynolds said he served in the last war as an army chaplain. Des Moines Tribune

Reynolds and Randolph testified along similar lines before the senate armed services committee Mar. 31. At the time, Senator Wayne Morse (Rep., Ore.) told Randolph such a civil disobedience campaign would lead to charges of treason. The Register

Doesn't Like Russia.

Questioned, Reynolds said he didn't like Russia, that "Communism stands for slavery." Times

"I'm simply not going to join a Jim Crow army. The police can come and get me if they want to," Reynolds said. He added that he wasn't speaking for "Uncle Tom Negroes," but, "I speak for Negroes with backbone." 4-20-48

LETTERS

PM

Jim Crow: Traitor

To the Editor:

If it be treasonable for American Negroes and whites to resist a Jim Crow conscription system, then all States countenancing and practicing Jim Crowism are guilty of violating Article XIV, Secton 1 of the Constitution which states: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." Times 4/13/48

Another section in this amendment declares anyone born or naturalized in the United States to be a citizen, and forbids discrimination. The following section punishes by loss of representation any State which prevents citizens from voting. New York N.Y.

If these be the laws of our country then why haven't the Jim Crow States been punished for discrimination, abridgement of privileges and immunities and the poll tax which prevents citizens from voting?

New York MRS. JEAN GOLDIN

NEGRO STUDENTS BACK DISOBEDIENCE PLANS

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of 20 West Fortieth Street found yesterday from a poll of 2,280 Negro men students that 71 per cent were sympathetic with the A. Philip Randolph-Grant Reynolds civil disobedience campaign as a means of ending segregation of races in the drafting and training of the armed forces. The association cautioned against over-estimating the importance of the results, pointing out that the poll reflected only a section of "the most favored youth of the race." New York N.Y.

The students were asked to tell how they felt about the civil disobedience program, and warned that the proposal was "of the most serious import both to Negroes and to the nation as a whole." If the 13,000 questionnaires had not been sent out near the close of the school year, the poll would have received a better response, association leaders said. Ind. 6-5-48

To the question: "If called upon today to register for a draft into segregated armed forces, what would you do?" Twenty-four per cent replied that they would register and serve. The association viewed as very significant the fact that 23 per cent said they would register but not serve and 14 per cent said that they would refuse to register at all. The Times

Dealing With Treason

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Editor Constitution: If the Negroes of America refuse to be conscripted, they should be imputed with sedition. Mass persecution and incarceration is too inhumane in the Western civilization. The Federal Constitution should be modified to take away the citizenship and, in particular, the rights of suffrage, of any racial or religious minorities who perversely disregard peacetime defense preparation. 5-12-48

Hatteras, N. C. LLOYD C. McMINN.

PM Jennings Perry New York, N.Y.

Inchmeal

Wed 4-21-48

The proposition advanced by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Pullman Porters, and some other Negro leaders that Negroes refuse to abide by "any Jim Crow draft or universal military training law" undoubtedly has shocked a good many people in addition to liberal Sen. Wayne Morse. The shock will be tempered, I presume, by a general doubt that the Negroes really mean it, and by an uncommon appreciation of the reasonableness of their position.

Perry

This appreciation proceeds naturally from the shock. By it a great many among the non-Negro population will have been nudged into asking themselves what they would do in similar circumstances—whether they would answer "Here" or risk the consequences. The thought is particularly annoying to sensitive people who are touchy about their own precious "rights." Wed.

In obtaining this reaction, the Negro leaders have accomplished a great deal. They have stirred the sense of fairness that still has a considerable potency among a people that loves to think of itself as pre-eminently fair. They have hitched their case to some of its most cherished traditions—that all men are created equal, and that non-resistance against arbitrary discrimination is "absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind." Thus some progress may result from the startling proposition itself. 4-21-48

Whether an actual resistance to the draft would gain anything further, or anything at all, is a lopsided question. If there should be a Jim Crow draft law and a resistance to it, this would be "civil disobedience," and the president of the Pullman Porters could find himself in Judge T. Alan Goldsborough's court in a hurry. A law is a law, fair or not fair; and Mr. Randolph already has said enough to set a code word for strike. I doubt seriously that his personal purse could stand a $20,000 rap, or that the Pullman Porters' treasury would survive a million-dollar subtraction.

On the other hand, the Negro leaders fighting Jim Crow in the

[illegible] the Mississippians. 4-21-48

to men who have to square their answers with the Bill of Rights.

Of course, if they should win, another question would arise—but then the shoe would be upon another foot. For when the Army has to do without Jim Crow, it probably will have to do without some Dixie patriots who'd see their country with its cadres down before they'd fight to save it in mixed company. I say that is another question for the courts, however, when it comes, and not before. A peaceful yond their wisdom. It would suffice, once having rooted Jim Crow out, and placed the Army on a basis of equality, to make a mild course is to lay down a taxpayer's proper, peaceful adjustment for morale—and segre-

law unto itself. It is an arm of a people's government, and, to phrase the ruling of the Richmond court, "no military machinery can be upheld if its purpose or effect is to deny the Negro, on account of his race or color, an opportunity to shoot and get shot on a basis of equality." I think Negro leaders' proposed suit against the first appropriation for the draft, and leave the question of discrimination in the Army adjustment for morale—and segre-

'Jim Crow' Army Revolt Proclaimed

The Press
Detroit, Mich.

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A Negro officeholder from New York State proclaimed a nationwide campaign of civil disobedience against "any Jim Crow draft or Universal Military Training law."

"Our organization has placed an initial order for 100,000 buttons which state, "Don't join a Jim Crow Army'," Grant Reynolds told the House Armed Services Committee. Tues.

Reynolds is chairman of the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training and a member of the nine-man New York State Correction Commission. 4-20-48

AS FOR THE campaign to encourage disobedience of any military law which permits segregation, Reynolds quoted President A Philip Randolph, of the Pullman Porters' Union:

"While I do not minimize the dire consequences of a civil disobedience program, it may yet prove ironically true that the Army's headlong drive for permanent Jim Crow slavery was the last straw which has ignited within us the spark of revolt that sets men free."

Reynolds said he served in World War II as an Army chaplain. He added that he was a Republican candidate for the House from the 22nd New York District in 1946. The Press

REYNOLDS AND Randolph testified along similar lines before the Senate Armed Services Committee March 31. At the time, Senator Morse (R., Ore.) told Randolph such a civil disobedience campaign would lead to charges of treason.

Detroit, Mich.

The treason angle did not come up in the House Committee hearing Monday, but Rep. Hebert (D., La.) commented: "If an advance copy of this statement has been sent to the Kremlin, I am sure there is great rejoicing in Russia today." Tues. 4-20-48

Questioned, Reynolds said he didn't like Russia, that "Communism stands for slavery."

WHO SAID IT?

5-27-48
The Advertiser

Editor, The Advertiser:

With reference to your editorial "Overlooked" you are respectfully requested to check records and I think that you will find that it was A. Phillip Randolph and not Walter White who told a congressional committee and the President of the United States, that Negroes will not bear arms in a segregated army during another war. The viewpoints on racial issues of both these great men, White and Randolph are highly respected by the entire Negro race, and we would like that their records be kept straight. Both of them have a host of supporters. Montgomery, Ala.

While the objectives of White and Randolph of the Negro race as a whole, and of all sane people of other races are that all men enjoy all the privileges of citizenship regardless of race, color or creed, their methods of approach are not the same. This must be granted, I'm sure you will agree, because of individuality.

I note that the University of Alabama will be host to the boys of Alabama on June 5, 1948, as announced in the Sunday issue of The Montgomery Advertiser. This meeting is being sponsored by the State Legion's Americanism, the purpose of which is to orientate Alabama youth as to how American government and democracy works. This is an exceptionally fine gesture. The big question in my mind is, however, whether the proposed meeting is to orientate the youth of Alabama into how American government works or whether it is to orientate them into how American government and democracy should work. This question arises by the mere fact that there is no evidence of Negro representation at this meeting.

For any agency to be of the people and by the people, it must be, of necessity, representative of all constituents to be governed by or served by it. 5-27-48

Tuskegee, Ala. Thus F. D. BAKER, JR.

There is no confusion over the fact that it was Randolph, not White, who said it.—Ed.

Out In His Reckoning

To the Editor of The News: The News

In The Birmingham News of April 19 appeared an article captioned "Negroes Launch Civil Revolt, Congress Is Told." This overstatement, supposedly made by Commissioner of Corrections Grant Reynolds, of New York City, before Congress, is nearsighted expediency.

The course of action proposed by Commissioner Reynolds, if the Congress failed to enact a law against jimcrowism in the armed forces, is unsound, unreasonable and un-American. They who aim at an object by unreasonable means are apt to ruin themselves in the attempt.

How prolific of good would have been the course of action had the commissioner admonished the use of faith, tolerance and patience, the forces which never fail as a means to a desired end. Birmingham, Ala.

The Negro has never been a slacker when America needed fighting men; he is always ready to fight, bleed and die for his country and his flag. Thus far the Negro has never sold a military secret or map of his country, nor has he ever been guilty of treason.

As an American of color, maybe I do fall short in receiving many of the things that democracy or the American way of life offers; perhaps unearned abuse and maltreatment come my way often. But America is my home, the Star-Spangled Banner is my flag, and I should never let a night pass without asking God to protect my country and my flag. Mon.

Back of my flag are the best conditions for all men found anywhere in the world today. Here in my great country is enshrined the greatest human progress recorded in history. I compare my country with my mother; I belong to my country, just as surely as I belong to my own mother. It is my duty to stand by her, right or wrong, as I would stand by and protect my mother. 4-26-48

This is the expressed sentiment of the soldiers of yesteryear, builders of today, guardians of the future, the officers and members of the William B. Johnson Post No. 301, American Legion. THOMAS E. WOOD, SR.,

Chairman Americanism Committee, 1400½ Seventh Avenue. North.

Cross Burnings

To the Editor of The News-Age-Herald: The News

The meeting of the Alabama Student Council at Talladega College during the past weekend was climaxed by a "cross-burning." About a week ago A. Phillip Randolph stated Negroes would not serve in a Jim Crow American Army in case of another war. Since then various elements have been trying to prove that Randolph's stand was ill-timed and unwise, and that things are working out fine for the Negro. Birmingham, Ala.

Two crosses have been burned in Talladega in as many months, the first being in the yard of one of Talladega's colored doctors. Sun

This is surely the way to prove that Randolph was wrong and that other Negroes should not adopt his policy! Or is it?

Talladega, Ala. 4-18-48 H. HOLMES.

Negro Leaders Reject Civil Disobedience

Columbia, S.C.

Negro leaders in the South, a survey conducted by the United Press reveals, are persuaded that the fight against segregation will be hindered not helped by the Reynolds-Randolph plan of civil disobedience.

Grant Reynolds, wartime army chaplain, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, told two congressional committees that they would advocate a program under which Negroes would refuse to serve if they were to be drafted into a "jim crow" army. Wed. 4-21-48

Reynolds and Randolph are ignoring the fact that there are methods of fighting against things to which they may be opposed that cannot be allowed. It isn't permitted that any person should take the law into his own hands and punish those who have done him wrong; that is the lynch mob method. And there are others. Also denied is any method, such as that advocated by the two Negroes, which would destroy the whole basis of orderly government. All Reynolds and Randolph need to consider is what would happen if the whites should adopt a civil disobedience program if the United States government would not agree to maintain segregation in army and navy and air force to come to the conclusion that they are adopting an impossible method to persuade the army to abolish segregation.

The Negroes of the United States have an obligation as United States citizens to obey the laws of the United States first. They may at the same time, of course, campaign for a change. Wed. 4-21-48

As Dr. Michael Dent, a staff member at Meharry medical college for Negroes, put it, "If a person is disloyal to his country, he cannot expect it to help him fight for what he wants."

Reynolds and Randolph are misleaders. They are trying to take the Negroes of America down the wrong path.

Anti-Segregation League Clarifies Draft Stand

Columbia, S.C. Herald, Columbia, S.C.

Bayard Rustin, executive co-secretary of the League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation, 2929 Broadway, gave out a statement Monday by Justice Edward R. couraged evasion of the draft law by "feigning illness, fake dependents and other subterfuges." Wed

The misunderstanding originated, he said, in a press conference A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the league, held Saturday. On that occasion, Mr. Rustin said, it was pointed out by Mr. Randolph that the number resisting the draft could not be ascertained promptly because while some would openly refuse to register, ignore registration or refuse to be inducted, others would "feign illness, fake dependents, and resort to other subterfuges." 6-30-48

The league, Mr. Rustin said, would advocate open refusal.

Randolph Program Depends on Support

Columbia, S.C.

To the Editor:

The success of A. Philip Randolph's non-violent civil disobedience program depends to a great extent upon the wholehearted support of the race and also upon the individual effort of its members.

If we are to be a great people among others of the world we certainly must stand on our own feet for our basic human rights.

I am not communistic, but I am faithful to the cause of democratic rights for all people. Instead of being subservient to meaningless lip service handed out by some leaders in this country we need to get busy and do something that will be felt.

I urge wholehearted support of the Randolph program. 4-22-48

ROBERT INGRAM REED
World War II Veteran
New York, N. Y.

Randolph's Fight on Army Bias Blasted by Attorney

Columbia, S.C. Record

BUFFALO—The appeal for civil disobedience against military service by several colored leaders was roundly denounced as "unAmerican" by Atty. Levi H. Morris, Chicago, Ill., in the feature column, "On the Level," appearing in the second quarter issue of the Pyramid, official organ of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, released here this week. 7-21-48

Pointing out that it is nothing more or less than the exemplification of immature thought, the attorney declared that "sympathizers of this diabolical plan ought to be castigated publicly."

Names of the leaders were not mentioned in the article, but it was obvious that the writer was referring to A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds, leaders of the movement to abolish segregation in the United States armed forces. 7-22-48

End Army Bias, Randolph Tells Pres. Truman

Pittsburgh Courier

NEW YORK—President Truman was reminded of his power to end racial segregation in the armed services through an Executive Order this week and was urged to set a "moral pace" for the special session of Congress.

The letter to Mr. Truman—forwarded by Grant Reynolds and A. Philip Randolph, top-ranking officials of the Committee Against Jim-Crow in Military Service and Training—also urged an early conference with the President in the interest of the Executive Order.

"The date for registration under the draft is only a month away," the letter read, "and it is the hope of all Negro youth that there will be an alternative beyond submission to a discriminatory law

Negro Leaders Enraged by Parley With Top Brass

By Rob Hall

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The national conference of Negro leaders called to appease resentment against Jimcrow in the armed forces backfired today in the face of the nation's military leaders. Fifteen angry Negro leaders denounced segregation in the armed forces and told reporters they saw no hope that present army, navy and airforce leaders had any intention of changing it.

The conference was called by Defense Secretary James Forrestal shortly after two Negro leaders— A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds— had announced they would launch a campaign of civil disobedience against the draft so long as Jimcrow was practiced in the armed forces. Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the Urban League, who handpicked those to be invited, claimed today that the conference was planned two months before the announcement of the civil disobedience campaign.

The Negro leaders met this morning with Forrestal, Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall, Navy Secretary John L. Sullivan and Airforce Secretary Stuart W. Symington. At 2 o'clock, they held a press conference at the Pentagon before resuming conferences with defense officials.

Granger opened the press conference by inviting newsmen to ask questions.

The first question was about the civil disobedience campaign. Granger said the conferees hadn't discussed it. Did the conferees endorse civil disobedience? His answer was evasive.

"Then the conferees do not approve of the civil disobedience campaign advocated by Randolph?" the reporter asked.

There was an angry murmur among the conferees.

"What kind of question is that?" demanded Roy Wilkins of the NAACP. "He said we didn't discuss it and you suggest we disapproved it."

Charles Houston, Negro attorney and constitutional authority, broke in.

"I, for one, am very happy the proposal for a civil disobedience program was voiced by Randolph," said Houston. "It reflects the very deep feeling of the Negro people against segregation."

"My name is Channing Tobias," a voice boomed midway down the conference table. "And I agree with Mr. Houston."

(Tobias is director of the Philips-Stokes Foundation.)

"My name is Mays," said Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College in Atlanta. "It is unfortunate that conditions are such that a proposal for civil disobedience had to be made."

The conferes were eager to identify themselves and to testify against segregation.

"My name is Lewis," said another (Ira F. Lewis, president of the **Pittsburgh Courier**). "There comes a time in the life of a group when it begins to develop martyrs. When that occurs, that group is on its way forward."

"My name is John W. Davis," said the president of West Virginia State College. "I regret that a General (General Idlewald Edwards) said that segregation is wise. That was a very unwise statement."

"My name is Wilkins," said the NAACP representative. "On Dec. 8, 1941, I met with representatives of the Army on this same problem. Today I heard from Royall the identical policy that was advanced then. The military mind hasn't moved forward one inch in these seven years."

"My name is Sadie Alexander," said a young woman of Philadelphia. "When I said that segregation here affects America's position in the world, Mr. Royal said I was raising a political question. I say that if that's a political question, then America's future depends on how we solve it, despite politics."

"My name is P. B. Young," said the Norfolk, Va., publisher. "We were told segregation is necessary and desirable. But the Army has never tried integration."

"And where it has tried it," put in Truman K. Gibson, former civilian aide to the War Department, "it has met with unqualified success."

"My name is George Weaver," said another, representing the United Transport Service Employes. "This conference opened with a flat statement by Royall that any advance the Army made would have to be made within the framework of a pattern of segregation."

Reporters scribbled furiously but they could hardly keep apace with the conferees.

"My name is Hopson Reynolds," said the representative of the Elks. "Royal said about our proposal to eliminate segregation that the timing was bad. It seems that the time never gets right. Here it is two years after the war and they tell us the same thing."

Houston spoke up again. "The Randolph statement was not personal," he said. "It was the effect of forces at work among the Negro people. Even without organized civil disobedience, there will be spontaneous cases of boycotting the draft."

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, spoke up to say he was "grieved" that the Army "has made up its mind to disregard successful experiences in dealing with the Negro individual as a human being. "He said that Royall is determined to force upon the Negro people a pattern of segregation similar to that of Mississippi and South Carolina.

"My judgment is that the Army does violence to the Negro as a citizen," he declared.

"I should hope that Congress would deliver the Negro people from bringing up children to be placed under such an organization. I would not want children even to have contact with such leaders," he said, "unless the nation was actually being attacked."

P. B. Young recalled with evident feeling that Royall had said "there can be segregation without discrimination."

"This is the most damning statement of all," said Young.

Face to Face

No Jimcrow Army, and No Jimcrow War for Wall Street

By Benjamin J. Davis

Member, New York City Council

TO THE EXTENT that A. Philip Randolph's civil disobedience proposal finds sympathy among Negroes, it is not due to acceptance of the proposal whose correctness as a method of struggle they wisely question. But it is due rather to the Negro's raging anger against the Jimcrow brutalities imposed upon Negro soldiers in an army supposed to represent democracy.

In that anger, the whole Negro people share, particularly the Negro veterans and youth facing the grim possibility of Jimcrow Universal Military Training and the draft. It must be said however, that labor and white progressives have not identified themselves with the Negro's indignation sufficiently, nor have they done enough about it. Randolph's testimony before the Senate Committee focussed attention on the evil of Jimcrow in uniform, but beyond that, it presented no program to abolish it.

* * *

HITLERITE practices against Negroes in the army are dramatic expressions of the increasing Jimcrow against Negro Americans in employment, housing, voting, education, police brutality and in the barbarous lynch terror against Negroes in the deep, poll-tax South.

The only way to end Jimcrow in the armed forces and everywhere else is through the unity of the Negro people within themselves and with their labor-progressive allies in sharp struggle against the war program of Wall Street imperialism and its two-party lackeys in Washington. That united struggle should be directed not only against Jimcrow in the proposed UMT and the draft in themselves, but against all other aspects of Truman's bi-partisan war drive.

That is why the Negro people, with millions of other working Americans, are building the candidacy of Henry Wallace and are establishing a solid third party movement throughout the country. Of all the presidential candidates only Wallace is combatting, not only Jimcrow in uniform, but the UMT, the draft, and the entire Truman war program. (It will be interesting to see what Randolph will say now that his Liberal Party boss Dubinsky has dropped Truman for

Eisenhower, and Eisenhower has come out four-square for Jimcrow and segregation in the armed forces!) Only Wallace has demanded the resignation of Secretaries Forrestal and Royall, for continuing army Jimcrow. But Truman keeps both of them.

* * *

RANDOLPH'S civil disobedience proposal, like most of his so-called remedies, doesn't unite the Negroes within themselves nor with their staunch and necessary labor and progressive supporters. On the contrary, the proposal is already spreading division, confusion and defeatism among the Negro people, their organizations and responsible spokesmen.

Civil disobedience leaves unanswered the whole question of the war which the Jimcrow imperialists are trying to incite. It is a tactic of weakness and futility which surrenders in advance to the reactionaries driving toward war. The Negro people do not want a Jimcrow army. Neither do they want a Wall Street war to impose the Jimcrow system all over the world.

Randolph's proposal tends to paralyze the Negro people by advising them to wait until UMT and the draft are passed, instead of getting into the struggle with their natural allies to defeat them now so that they are not passed in any form whatsoever.

* * *

MOREOVER, Randolph accepts and supports the war drive of Wall Street and the two major parties, and is eager to swallow UMT and the draft if a couple of coats of whitewash are daubed on them. During his testimony, as usual he did as much if not more red-baiting and Soviet-baiting than the reactionary Republican and Democratic Senators. Randolph nor anyone else is fighting Jimcrow as long as they support the pro-fascist, anti-Soviet war drive of Wall Street imperialism aganist world democracy.

But the imperialist lackeys in the White House and in Congress are the last ones who have any moral right to castigate Randolph or to threaten him with prosecution for treason. These war-whoopers, who wish a fascist police state in America, are the ones responsible for the Jimcrow system and nothing is more treasonable than this cruel and inhuman system. If Randolph's frankenstein proposal now backfires against them, and they yelp, it is because they and the monopoly press have been building him into an anti-Communist saint to prevent the Negroes from uniting against the two Wall Street parties and their war and militarization programs.

Therefore, in order to save Randolph for further usefulness to reaction, they may make one or two empty gestures, in return for Randolph's selling Wall Street's war plans and red-baiting to the Negro people. But Negroes do not wish to die for the glory of Wall Street—they want to live for democracy, as dignified human beings in a world of freedom.

LAST Saturday, Leslie Perry, legislative representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Washington, accurately reflected the feeling of Negroes when

(Continued on Page 10)

he warned Negro youth against "endorsing measures leading to war 'just so long as they are not Jimcrow'."

Obviously, Randolph did not consult the Negro people through their organizations and responsible leaders, about his civil disobedience proposal. It seems that he conferred only with Dewey's handpicked head-line hunter, one Grant "Slick" Reynolds, who is feverishly searching for publicity for another try at Congressman from Harlem.

The Negro people, who have experienced Randolph's grandiose demagogy, will not be deceived.

When the redoubtable fighter fighter for Negro rights Rep. Vito Marcantonio, sought to compel Rankin to debate the FEPC issue on the radio, Randolph sent a letter to the radio station, not urging that Marcantonio be heard, but demanding that Marcantonio, not Rankin, be banned from the air on the ground that Marcantonio was a red! This is typical of how Randolph "fights" against Jimcrow in the armed forces or anywhere else, and it is this kind of "fighting" that has stabbed many an effective struggle of the Negro people in the back.

Fortunately, the good sense of the Negro people leads them to recognize that the only course toward combatting Jimcrow in uniform and elsewhere today is along the path of bitter struggle, besides their allies, against all aspects of the war drive of American imperialism and its two rotten major parties. The urgent need of the moment is for positive united and demonstrative mass action in that direction.

As We See It

The R-Revolutionary Randolph Evades the Big Fight

By Abner W. Berry

Daily Worker

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, head of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleepingcar Porters, is still pushing his program of "civil disobedience" against Army Jimcrow. About a week ago in Boston he threatened to call on Negroes serving overseas to lay down their arms.

"There is no treason involved," he answered when questioned by reporters. "It would be just violating the law."

Now this all sounds very, very brave and r-r-revolutionary to boot.

Randolph told his Boston audience that "there was nothing else to do now to abolish Jimcrow but to do something drastic."

The deeper Randolph gets into his "civil disobedience" program the more he sounds like Bigger Thomas, the hero of Richard Wright's novel, Native Son. Bigger, you will remember, was the slum-reared Negro youth who remained out of the mainstream of American life, sullen, isolated and inscrutable. Bigger fought his battles alone and saw his chance for freedom in "something drastic."

Bigger's end was tragic, his life having run its exciting course. I'm afraid Brother Randolph's movement is in for the same kind of end. He's fighting for democracy with a weapon that would take the Negro youth into a go-it-alone desperate struggle.

Democracy, I always thought, meant enforcing the will of the majority. Randolph is trying to reach this objective by the Big Man and the Great Deed route. He's the goof, all militant and unafraid, who seeks a shortcut to the battle line. And he's getting the headlines in exchange for demagogy and fake heroics.

MILLIONS are now engaged in a fight against Jimcrow in America. The 8,000,000 Negroes in the South are stirred by it. The Negro youth just went through a fight against Jimcrow in Birmingham. And to top it all, the third party movement led by Henry A. Wallace is challenging the whole system of Jimcrow at its roots—in the South where the majority of Negroes live.

Sen. Glen H. Taylor, Wallace's running mate, is now under sentence from an Alabama court for having "disobeyed" a Jimcrow law in Birmingham.

This act of Senator Taylor's inspired the Detroit church leader Rev. Horace White, to comment:

"Senator Taylor has set up a technique of civil disobedience that should be adhered to by every big named person traveling in the South. There should be nothing more powerful to knit America into a striking force for democracy than big named people refusing to participate in those things that are undemocratic and humiliating to their personality."

Rev. White has put the question of "civil disobedience" on its feet. He is in agreement with the late Mr. Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, wro held in 1896 that no government had the right to prevent Negroes and whites from occupying the same rooms and the same seats. Justice Harlan hoped that the American people would never cease to fight this evil.

After over 50 years this sentiment in being carried into life down South by the followers of Henry Wallace. The Wallace movement is fighting against Jimcrow and for peace.

BUT RANDOLPH moves over into a corner to fight his own kind of a fight. He is not a part of the Big Fight. He is willing to let the peace question go by saying that he would not oppose a draft because "I am not a pacifist." He is quick to let it be known that he is not opposing the war being planned.

"If Negro youth must fight and die," he says, "at least we should have the right to die as free men."

I'd like to add that most Negroes — and white youth, too —would like not only to fight and die as "free men" but they'd not like having to fight and die for the new slavery which the architects of ERP and the "cold war" strategists are cooking up.

There are a few other peculiar features of Randolph's moves which prompt some questions: Is he still associated with the Americans for Democratic Action whose candidate is the Jimcrow-sponsoring General Dwight D. Eisenhower? I have heard no repudiations from his corner. Is he supporting Norman Thomas, the Socialist warmonger who presumably will run against Joseph Stalin in the coming presidential election campaign? What is his election story to go along with his "something drastic?" What side is he on?

•

THERE ARE a few indications as to what Randolph is driving at. I got one from the leaders of the Civil Rights Delegation to Washington. This delegation is to go to Washington tomorrow morning. Randolph and his side-kick in civil disobedience, Grant Reynolds, I was told, were invited to participate in the delegation but refused.

This delegation going to Washington to support legislation outlawing Jimcrow has the support of leading Negroes throughout the country. But the leaders of the movement to do "something drastic" about Jimcrow pass it by.

It's a case of come-and-play-in-my-private-anti-Jimcrow-alley-or-not-at-all. But Randolph's alley is a blind one. Bigger Thomas, the novelist's character, played the same game and wound up there. But I don't think the Negro youth are going to emulate the bad example of Bigger. They have a great capacity for bravery. I've seen them in action. But they were fighting in the great democratic stream that's swelling in America for real democracy and peace.

I think they will reject Randolph's role of Bigger even if he is swathed in the romantic robes of Gandhi and speaking with a Harvard accent. They are fighting for something with a future.

Enlistment of Negroes

The Department of the Army has announced a new program for the enlistment of specially qualified Negroes for duty with specified units of the Army Ground Forces and technical services.

Those eligible are: men with prior military service who have completed high school or have been awarded a decoration for valor, the Bronze Star Medal or the Army Commendation Ribbon, and can attain a score of 13 or higher on the standard Army test; and all others who can attain a standard score of 17 or better on the same test. All enlistments are by men now in civilian life and the period of enlistment will be for three, four, or five years.

The program, which began the latter part of December and will continue until 27 March, 1948, fixes definite weekly quotas by Army Areas.

ENLISTEES—T-4 James R. McDaniel of the U. S. Air Force of 108 North Napoleon St., College Park, left and Pvt. Ben J. Davis, of the U. S. Army, 411 Berkle St., S. W., Atlanta are shown being sworn in by Major Dale E. Thomas commanding officer of the U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force Recruiting Station here. They were the first Negroes to be sworn in at the central recruiting station. (Formerly it was necessary for enlistees to go to Fort Benning and wait before being sworn in.)

McDaniel is the husband of Mrs. Bertha Mae McDaniel. He is to go to Kessler Field, Miss., on his 3-year enlistment. Sgt. McDaniel was able to reenlist in the grade he was discharged from the army on December 24, 1945.

Pvt. Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Davis, enlisted in the Army for three years and was shipped to the 35th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron at Fort George Meade, Md. He had previously served eight months with the U. S. Navy. (Signal Corps Photo.)

These steps were: (1) Lifting the quota on Negro enlistments; (2) implementation of the Doolittle recommendations for improvement of the court-martial system; (3) a return to wartime standards as to eligible scores on the Army's General Classification Test, and (4) immediate action to change the Army's policies in line with the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Mr. Paterson urged the President to make every effort to secure needed manpower by voluntary methods. "We believe that selective service should be resorted to only to the extent that a revitalized recruiting program fails to meet the Army's basic needs." he wrote.

AVC is opposed to universal military training by convention mandate. The AVC voted at its 1946 convention in Des Moines in favor of the extension of selective service to fulfill the international commitments of this country until such time as sufficient volunteers are obtained.

New Negro Enlistment Army Program Announced

WASHINGTON — (S N S) — The Department of the Army has announced a new program for the enlistment of specially qualified Negroes for duty with specified units of the Army Ground Forces and technical services.

Those eligible are: men with prior military service who have finished high school or have been awarded a decoration for valor, the Bronze Star Medal or the Army Commendation Ribbon, and can attain a score of 13 or higher on the standard Army test; and all others who can attain a standard score of 17 or better on the same test. Varying physical standards must be reached, the most rigid being for service with Parachute Infantry units.

All enlistments are by men now in civilian life and the period of enlistment will be for three, four, or five years.

The program, which began the latter part of December and will continue until March 27, 1948, fixes definite weekly quotas by Army Areas.

Prior to enlistment, each applicant, will be informed that assignment to the specific unit of his choice will be for initial assignment only, and no promise will be made or implied that the assignment is for any specific period of time, or that it is for continued service within the continental limits of the United States. However, if an enlistee proves himself well qualified for the duty concerned, he may reasonably expect to remain assigned to the unit unless eligible for overseas

If the individual is assigned to a unit and that unit is transferred to a new geographical location, including transfer to an overseas command, the individual will be transferred with his unit.

THEY MADE IT "FIVE"—Thirty members of the 7800th Inf., Platoon who have extended their enlistment to five years, stand at attention in Berlin, Germany. The platoon is an honor guard composed of men from Negro units throughout the European Command. (U. S. Army Signal Corps photo from Public Information Office.)

Lifting Negro Quotas Seen As Making Draft Unnecessary

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Revival of selective service may not be necessary to meet international commitments if the Army will take certain steps which it has failed to take so far, Chat Paterson, national chairman of the American Veterans' Committee, has told President Truman.

In a letter to the Chief Executive, made public last Tuesday, Mr. Paterson enumerated four specific steps which he said would increase enlistment to bring the Army up to its authorized strength.

Members Of Platoon In Germany Stretch Enlistment To Five Years

THEY MADE IT "FIVE"—Thirty members of the 7800th Infantry Platoon who have extended their enlistment to five years, stand at attention in Berlin, Germany. The platoon is an honor guard composed of men from Negro units throughout the European Command, and give exhibitions as a drill team in addition to duties as an honor guard for distinguished visitors to the city. (U. S. Army Signal Corps photo)

tary service who have completed high school or have been awarded a valor decoration, the Bronze Star Medal or the Army Commendation Ribbon, and those who can attain a score of 17 or better on the test.

All applicants must pass physical examinations, and enlistment periods are three, four or five years.

Racial Restrictions Retard Army Quota

FORT MEADE, Md. (NNPA)—Although the Army contends revival of selective service is necessary to keep it up to authorized strength, there still are restrictions on the voluntary enlistment of colored men.

This was revealed last Thursday when Second Army headquarters announced that vacancies for colored men exist in several Regular Army special units including the 98th Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Bragg, N.C., and the 57th Ordnance Evacuation Company at Fort Knox, Ky.

Enlistments of colored men are restricted to those with prior mili-

Army Banned Enlistment Of Negroes In NY In July

By CONRAD CLARK

NEW YORK—(ANP)—By special orders to its recruiting stations here, the First Army banned enlistment of Negroes during the month of July, it was learned this week.

This order has denied 18-year-old Negro youths the privileges of enlisting in the army or, air forces and becoming exempt from the draft later on. Officers of local recruiting stations declared that there was no racial discrimination in accepting applications for enlistments.

Maj. Stephen Hewitt, public relations officer, said the enlistments were being made to "keep the equilibrium" according to population, 16 white to one Negro.

THE INDICATION

What the major did not tell the press was the existence of Daily Bulletin No. 136, dated July 14, 1948, issued by Headquarters, USA and Fort Southern N. Y., Recruiting district, 39 Whitehall street. The bulletin said in part:

"No 4—SUSPENSION OF ENLISTMENTS OF NEGROES RA UNASSIGNED (EAO.) The following message, received from Headquarters, 1202d ASU, MPPS, First Army, dated 14 July 1948 is quoted for the information and compliance of all recruiting stations and this district:

"Pursuant to instructions TAG, enlistments of Negroes RA unassigned are suspended for July. Those applicants actually in process of enlistment may be enlisted."

The order was by Col. Lathrop R. Bullene, commanding officer of the Scuthern New York Army and Air Forces Recruiting Districts.

Enlistment Bans Continue

FORT MEADE, Md.—(NNPA)—Although the Army contends revival of selective service is necessary to keep it up to authorized strength, there still are restrictions on the voluntary enlistment of colored men.

This fact came to light last Thursday when Second Army headquarters announced that vacancies for colored men exist in several Regular Army special units.

Among the units with such vacancies are the 98th Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Bragg, North Carolins, and the 57th Ordinance Evacuation Company at Fort Knox, Ky.

Enlistments of colored men are restricted to those with prior military service who have completed high school or have been awarded a valor decoration, the Bronze Star Medal or the Army Commendation Ribbon, and all others who can attain a score of seventeen or better on the same test.

All applicants must pass physical examination, and enlistment periods are three, four or five years.

332nd Fighter Wing Air Show Party Muzzled by Request of Higher-Ups

50 Officers, Enlisted Men Told to Destroy Bulletin Banning Discussion of Segregation

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEWBURGH, N.Y. (NNPA)—Twenty-four officers and 26 enlisted men of the 332nd Fighter Wing landed here at Stewart Field, last Thursday for participation in New York's Golden Anniversary Air Exposition.

Members of the party were requested before leaving their Air Base at Columbus, Ohio, not to discuss segregation in the Armed Forces with anyone while on the trip.

This information was brought to light, last Friday, when New York newsmen journeyed to Newburgh to interview the famed war pilots of the 332nd.

Written Requests Destroyed

A lieutenant, who asked that his name not be used, said prior to leaving the Lockbourne Air Force Base, personnel who made the trip here had been given a written request asking them not to discuss the matter of racial segregation in the service.

To make sure the requests did not fall into the hands of unauthorized persons, he disclosed, they had been instructed to destroy the written request after it had been read.

The officer made it plain that the request was not in the form of an official order, because as he stated, "they knew better than that." It is traditional in military circles, however, that the request of a superior officer is equivalent to an order.

Major Commands Ou[redacted]

The 24 officers and 26 [redacted] men arrived here last T[redacted] under the command of Col. B. O. Davis Jr., commanding officer of the 332nd Fighter Wing and also commander of the Lockbourne Air Force Base.

Colonel Davis, after accompanying his men here, took off for an undisclosed destination, leaving Major William A. Campbell to lead the men in the mammoth International Air Exposition over New York's International Airport at Idlewild.

Major Campbell who is group commander of the 332nd's fighter group, was tight lipped at a press conference which he held with New York newsmen.

Asked to comment on the possible effect of integration in the 332nd, he said he had no "objections" to integration, but otherwise would not comment on the subject.

Wing Almost Full Strength

He told reporters that the 332nd is practically up to strength in its quota of officers and said enlisted personnel in the organization was also up to War Department Tables of Organization requirements.

He said there had been no indications from higher headquarters that the 332nd would be trained in the operation of jet aircraft or that they would be assigned to the operation of such craft.

He was reminded that as his organization approached top officer and enlisted personnel strength, that opportunities in the present day Air Forces ar[e] growing smaller each day.

Admits Doors Are Closed

Major Campbell admitted that the "doors are closed" under the Air Forces' present policies, but would not comment further.

Under present Air Corp policy, colored men are being trained as pilots in very limited numbers at Randolph Field. When they are commissioned, they will be assigned to the 332nd until that unit reaches its peak strength.

When that happens, the Air Forces will have no other units to which they can be assigned except to scatter them in administrative posts.

Gag Request Not Denied

Some of the officers were inclined to deny the report that they had been "gagged" as far as discussing the matter of segregation in the services.

One said that all personnel had been advised against divulging "security" information, but would not say that the matter of segregation was included in the Air Corps' definition of "security."

Groups Officers Named

Another, when asked point blank whether or not he had been given such a request said that he would not care to discuss it. In no case did any one of the group flatly deny the existence of the "gag" request.

Among the officers and enlisted men who flew here from Lockbourne and who made a demonstration flight before President Truman, Governor Dewey, Mayor William O'Dwyer and other dignitaries as the International Airport was opened, last Saturday, were:

Major Campbell, group commander; Capt. James Wiley, operations officer; Capt. Joseph D. Ellsberry; 1st Lts. Virgil A. Davis, Leroy Roberts Jr., Jack Chin, Harry T. Stewart, Harvey N. Pinkney, Charles W. Cooper, Leon L. Turner, William W. Green, Lawrence D. Wilkins, James E. Harris and 2nd Lt. Samuel Watts. With the exception of Major Campbell and Captain Wiley, all of the above pilots are members of the 100th Fighter Squadron.

Pilots of the 99th Squadron who participated in the air show included 1st Lts. Edward P. Drummond, Spann Watson, Eugene Williams, Weldon K. Graves, William B. Ellis, Harold H. Brown, Leonard Turner, Charles W. Dryden, George E. Bell, Halbert L. Alexander, Andrew A. McCoy and Samuel R. Lynn.

Non-Coms Listed

Enlisted men accompanying the pilots as maintenance crews included:

100th Squadron — S/Sgt. Bernies Priestly of Indianapolis, Sgt. Horace D. Hollis of Los Angeles, Cpl. John Amos Jr. of Memphis, Cpl. Wilbert Miller of Hackensack, N.J.; Cpl. Frank I. Travis of Georgia, Sgt. Oliver Pittman of Buffalo, Cpl. Albert Daniel of Baton Rouge, Cpl. Ernest Long of Los Angeles, Cpl. Wesley G. Robinson of Newport News, Va.; Sgt. Jonathan Gibson of New York City, Cpl. Leroy Thornton of New Orleans, Cpl. Rudolph Archer of Chicago and Cpl. Walter Isley of South Carolina.

99th Squadron — T/Sgt. Calvin Hobbs of Omaha, S/Sgt. James Lawrence, Portsmouth, Va.; S/Sgt. Stanley Black, New Orleans; Sgt. Mervin Dennis, West Virginia; Sgt. Walter Moon, Louisville; Sgt. Johnny Dill, San Francisco; Cpl. Leroy Smith, Little Rock; Sgt. George Merriweather, Milwaukee; T/Sgt. Lee Ratcliffe, Texas; S/Sgt. Charles Darden, New York; Cpl. Thomas Newton, New York; S/Sgt. Buford A. Johnson, Valego, Calif., and S/Sgt. Norman Christian, Pittsburgh.

Capts. James T. Wiley and Herbert Clark served as pilot and co-pilot of [redacted] transport which brought [redacted] Davis and the enlisted men [redacted] Field; and S/Sgt. Easie [redacted] of Chicago came as aerial

Ohio Based Fighter Group Tearing Targets to Bits

Firing Rockets, Dropping Bombs From P-47 Thunderbolts, They Stand Out in Maneuvers

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, Fla.—The 332nd Fighter Group of the 332nd Fighter Wing at Lockbourne Air Force Base, under the command of Major William A. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., is already giving a brilliant account of itself in the opening stages of the terrific offensive-defensive battle now raging across Florida.

In the grim and horrible atmosphere of conflict, the pilots from Lockbourne, near Columbus, Ohio, are united strongly in their terrific determination to "fight and beat 'em."

The scene for action is set at the air force base here, at which the 332d Fighter Group arrived a few weeks ago and was settled on the almost uninhabited Field No. 7.

Using Bombs and Rockets

The 332nd Fighter Group on this maneuver is flying several types of missions, all of which call for the the firing of live ammunition. The pilots are firing high velocity rockets at simulated enemy positions, dropping 250 pound general purpose bombs from their P-47 "Thunderbolts" and laying smoke screens for friendly units on the ground.

The accuracy of the pilots is great—and—they always seem to hit their targets. The officer responsible for operations of the fighter group in the current maneuvers, known as "Operations Combine III," is Capt. James T. Wiley of Pittsburgh.

Other Staff Aides Listed

The intelligence section that keeps the various staff officers and pilots informed as to the situation of both themselves and the enemy is headed by Lt. Leon L. Turner of Washington.

Lt. Allen G. Lane of Demopolis, Ala., is the group adjutant and is charged with the responsibility of accurate administration of all personnel assigned or attached to the 332nd Fighter Group.

The group material officer is Lt. William D. Phears of Detroit, who sees that aircraft is properly maintained and that the group is well supplied.

Other staff officers are:

Lt. Joe A. Lewis, of Detroit, armament officer; Lt. James M. McFatridge of Cincinanti, ordinnace officer; Capt. Fitzroy Newsome of New York City, ground safety officer; Capt. Claude B. Govan of Newark, N.J., personnel services officer; Capt. Richard S. Harder, of New York City, postal officer; Lt. Charles Dryden of New York City, flying safety officer; Lt. William R. Watkins of Columbus, Ohio, chief of air police;

Lt. Allan W. Hylton of New York City, communications officer; Lt. Frank A. Titus of Chicago, post engineer; Lt. William Estelle of Kansas City, Mo., mess officer; Lt. Edward DeVaughn of Columbus, motor transportation officer; Lt. Ulysses E. Toatley of Washington, maintenance officer; Lt. James W. Hicks, supply officer; Capt. Vernal V. Cave of Brooklyn, medical officer; Capt. Alfred E. McWilliams of Newton, Kansas, chaplain; and Lt. Francis B. Collier of Berkeley, Calif., public information officer.

Fighter Squadron Leaders

In addition to these group staff officers, each of the participating fighter squadrons has four key officers. They are:

The 99th Fighter Squadron, commanding officer, Capt. Marion R. Rodgers of Elizabeth, N. J.; operations officer, Lt. Spann Watson of New York City; engineering officer, Lt. George Helen of Greenwood, S. C.; and armament officer, Lt. Heri Fletcher of Chicago;

100th Fighter Sqaudron, commanding officer, Capt. Joseph D. Elsberry of Langston, Okla.; engineering officer, Capt. Herbert V. Clark of Chicago; armament officer, Lt. Virgil A. Daniels of Jacksonville, Fla.; operations officer, Lt. William L. Green of Staunton, Va.;

301st Fighter Squadron, commanding officer, Capt. Richard C. Pullam of Kansas City, Mo.; engineering officer, Lt. W. Schell of Brooklyn; armament officer, Lt. Yancey Williams of New York city; and operation officer, Capt. Alvin Temple of Carrilton, Ala.

The close co-operation of all personnel in the 332nd Fighter Group and their tireless toil and effort, sometimes under adverse conditions, has resulted in a superior performance in the opening stage of the gigantic and sweeping aerial and ground maneuver, "Operations Combine III."

Two Negro West Point Men Participate In Camid Action

NORFOLK—Two of the nine Negro cadets now enrolled at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point are members of the second (junior) class, who are here this week to observe and participate in realistic amphibious landing maneuvers, along with a similar group from the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

They are Davis Carlisle of Los Angeles, Calif., and Robert Green of Oakland, Calif.

Cadet Carlisle was appointed by Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglass and Cadet Green by Congressman Tolan. Cadet Green, whose father is a retired lieutenant colonel in the regular army, plans to go into the air forces upon graduation in July 1950. Cadet Carlisle has not yet decided on the branch of service he will enter.

"It depends," he said, "on whether we are at peace or war—which service branch I will select."

Cadet Carlisle is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Carlisle, 462 E. 42nd Place, Los Angeles, and Cadet Green is the son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. John E. Green, 359 Kenmore avenue, Oakland, Calif.

STUDIED ENGINEERING

Young Carlisle finished high school in Los Angeles and studied engineering for two years at the California Institute of Technology prior to his ap-

commment to West Point. Young Green graduated from high school in Oakland. Upon graduation from West Point, they will both be commissioned as second lieutenants and will receive B. S. degrees in engineering.

Operation Camid III, now in progress in the Chesapeake Bay area is the first experience for either cadet with amphibious operations. Earlier this Summer they were part of a West Point cadet group, which received indoctrination training with the air forces at Langley Field, Va.

Cadet Carlisle decided at the age of seven that he wanted to go to West Point, "My appointment was the climax of that boyhood ambition," he remarked. Cadet Green smilingly added that he "didn't know" how he came to select a military career, but agreed that his father's record in the regular Army had something to do with it. At one time his father was in charge of the ROTC at Wilberforce University in Ohio.

LIKE WEST POINT

They both like their training at West Point very much and made no mention of any complaints about their experiences or treatment there.

Both are single —cadets are not permitted to marry until graduation— and neither admitted to any current plans for changing their status as bachelors when they graduate.

Other Negro cadets at West Point are: first year (seniors), Edward Howard, Washington, D.C., and Charles Smith, St. Louis, Mo.; third classmen (sophomores), Douglass Wainer, Norwalk, Conn.; Roscoe Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.; James Young, Brooklyn; William Woodson, Washington, D. C. and Norman Brown, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED MONDAY

The cadets arrived at the U. S. Naval Amphibious Training Base at Little Creek on Monday, Aug. 9. During their stay they have attended numerous lectures on the art of amphibious warfare. On last Monday, along with others they observed marines making an amphibious landing at Little Creek, supported by aircraft and war ships. Tuesday and Wednesday the cadets went aboard ship to observe live bombing at Bloodworth Island and other operations. Friday morning they will participate in an actual landing themselves in the climax manuevers of Operation Camid III.

This landing will be made on the beach at Camp Pendleton south of Virginia Beach and will be reported by a press corps of nearly 200 men including representatives of newspapers, radio, newsreels and television. Friday's operation will also be opened to the public and will begin at approximately 8:30 daylight time.

Seats will be provided by the public.

The operation this Friday morning (Aug. 20) will involve hundreds of airplanes and ships and thousands of army, navy, marine, airforce, and national guard personnel, including one Negro National Guard outfit from Ohio.

NEGRO ARMY STRENGTH 58,437 ON NOVEMBER 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. — On November 1, 1947, the total Negro strength of the Army was 58,437. Of this total, 26,593 were serving within the continental United States and 31,844 were assigned to duty stations in foreign theaters of operation. Assigned to either Army Ground or Services Forces were 277 Negro troops who were enroute from the United States to overseas stations on this date. The total strength of the Army does not include the nine Negro cadets at the United States Military Academy.

Of the Army total, 314 were members of the Women's Army Corps. Assigned at Fort Ord, Calif., were one WAC officer and 144 enlisted women. Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo., was the station of two officers and 47 enlisted WAC personnel. Serving with the Air Force at Lockbourne Air Base, Ohio, were two officers and 116 WAC enlisted personnel and two WAC officers were on duty in the Military District of Washington.

Included in this total figure of Negro Army strength on this date were 937 commissioned officers and warrant officers. One was a member of the Women's Medical Specialist Corps, seven were WAC officers and 69 were members of the Army Nurse Corps. The remainder, 860, were commissioned in 24 widely varied arms and services of the Army.

Within the United States, Negro troops comprised 9.21 per cent of the overall (Army and Air Force) troop concentration while 8.32 per cent of the troops serving in overseas theaters were Negro.

Negroes in Army Nearly 60,000

WASHINGTON—The total Negro strength of the Army as of Nov. 1 was 58,437. Of this total, 26,593 were serving within the continental United States and 31,844 were assigned to duty stations in foreign theaters of operation.

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KITZINGEN G.I. TO RETIRE AFTER 20 YEARS SERVICE

KITZINGEN, Germany — 1st/Sgt. Andrew Lewis of Ahoskie, N.C., recently completed 22 years of service in the Army, and is scheduled to return to the United States for retirement.

555th 'Chuters Join 82nd Division

FORT BRAGG, N. C. — In accordance with the Department of the Army's policy on the use and integration of Negro manpower in the postwar Army, the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion has been redesignated the Third Battalion, 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment. The unit is now part of the Eighty-second Airborne "All-American" Division, commanded by Major General James M. Gavin.

A Momentous Decision

Progress is a snail. In 1918, prejudice was so rampant in the United States Army white soldiers refused to fight on the same front and in the same trench with black troopers from their homeland, and that is the reason why General "Black Jack" Pershing, who won his military spurs fighting with bronzed troopers in Mexican border warfare, had to quarter Negro troops of this nation with the French. This is one of the reasons why so many war heroes of sable hue returned to America with the coveted Croix de Guerre.

Twenty-five years later we fought another global battle, and while black troopers in a large measure fought in segregated units, tolerance and brotherhood in the United States had slowly crawled up to a point and place where, when the going got rough, white boys and black boys united under the same banner in the fox holes of freedom. We talked recently with a white youth who said he fought two years in Italy with ground forces under the sheltering wing of the 99th Pursuit Squadron. While thousands of Negro troops were forced to fight in labor battalions and other less spectacular units, thousands on the other hand, in this last war, were in combat battalions by the side of white boys whose homes were in Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee. I can never forget the way this white youth, who told of his experiences overseas, expressed the confidence he had in the protection given him from the skies by black boys of the 99th Pursuit Squadron.

But even so, despite the wave of good fellowship that has swept America as an aftermath of that solemn interracial embrace with death, America's army brass hats still feel the time has not arrived to integrate white and black troopers together. Segregation and jim crow are too deeply rooted in the Southern complex to permit all Americans to fight side by side for democracy. It worked all right in the fox holes but it will never do as a training program.

During the last world war right here in Oklahoma at Fort Sill, in the officers training center, blacks and whites slept, marched and ate together, but such a program will not be tolerated on lower levels. They roamed the streets of a dozen European capitals on a plane of complete equality but nothing approximating this sort of brotherhood can be permitted on the home lot. We have it direct from General Eisenhower that this is not the appropriate time for America to get rid of her jim crow legions.

Men earn their right to citizenship through blood and sweat and tears. It has been the absolute and total loyalty of the Negro, whenever this nation has been in crises, that has been the compelling influence lifting us from the level of slaves to half citizenship. This writer is just as impatient as any other individual of color respecting the denial of constitutional rights, but we doubt the vision of those who suggest black soldiers' refusal to fight for the Stars and Stripes, thus tarnishing the record of patriotism and devotion to this country that surrounds the black man's three hundred years upon this continent. We shall have to ponder deeply upon the program outlined by A. Philip Randolph, when he says if war comes he shall tell the Negro not to fight.

First Army Integrating Colored Servicemen Qualified For Jobs

By Associated Negro Press

NEW YORK — First Army Headquarters on Governor's Island is integrating Negro officers and enlisted men in assignments for which they are qualified without fanfare. It was learned here this week.

Three men who have jobs that are similar to their civilian qualifications are Capt. George E. Norford, Capt. Leo Gibbons and 1st Sgt. Norwood Boyette. Capt. Norford is a public relations officer in the Army Information Service; Capt. Gibbons a plans and training officer, and Sgt. Boyette, chief clerk in the plans and training office.

Before the war, Capt. Norford was a newspaper man, and during the war he was a correspondent for Yank, the army weekly. His present job is not to send out news releases to Negro media on Negroes alone, but to send out news of the First Army in general to all kinds of publications.

ENTERED ARMY IN 1942

He entered the army in 1942, and received his commission in 1943. He was assigned to the Bureau of Public Relations, now the Public Information Division. He is now serving in his reserve officer status. He is a student of Columbia University.

Capt. Gibbons, a native of Harlem and an officer in the 369th Infantry New York National Guard for 15 years, assists in the First Army area.

This area includes New England, New York, New Jersey and Delaware. During the war he served in Hawaii and the Philippines. Although he was separated from the army in 1946 he returned to active duty in June of this year.

From Goldsboro, N. C., comes Sgt. Boyette to serve as chief clerk in the plans and training section of the office of the senior state instructor, First Army reserve section.

His superior officers have often commended him for his efficiency in keeping records. During the war the sergeant studied at the University of Florence in Italy. He is now studying at City College of New York. He is an ex-member of the 92nd Division.

Planes Drop Live Bombs

In War Games

8 Hits Of Four Play As Negroes Die In Blast

ELGIN FIELD, Fla. — "The troops were in the right place, but the bombs were'nt." This statement by scheduled to begin here on Sep- tember [illegible] the 82nd air- borne division, and the 785th tank battalion, all based at Ft. Bragg, N. C. The bombing force were an army public relations officer whereby the Negro soldiers who were blasted to their death by live bombs dropped from a height of 10,000 feet by B-29 planes during army practice for large scale war games. The ground troops, all Negroes, were members of the 505 airborne regiment, the 82nd air- Twenty-eight other Negro soldiers and their white captain were seriously injured by the blast, which is attributed to an accident from their home base at Briggs Field, El Paso, Tex. All engaged in a fire-power rehearsal for the giant air-ground maneuvers known as Operation Combine III, which will start Sept. 27.

Army and air force officials were quick to deny that the foul play or an attempt to "throw a scare"

into the ground soldiers was involved in the tragic mishap. The ground force was moving according to split-second schedule and were in their correct position. The bombers were supposed to drop the explosives sufficiently well in advance to safe-guard the infantry units. The mishap is blamed on an error in calculation from the 10,000 foot ceiling at which the bombers were flying.

Four of the dying and all of the injured men were evacuated from the target area by air plane ambulances. One man was buried in a crater blasted by one of the bombs. Among the dead was Pvt. Richard Crittendon of Chicago. Names of the other casualties could not be learned until their families had been notified.

GENERAL IKE has torn his pants on Randolph's barbed-wire fence. General Ike dropped down to Washington to testify before the Senate Armed Services Committee just after Phil Randolph had finished speaking his piece.

Phil told the Senators that Negroes would refuse to answer calls to a jim-crow army and that he would encourage them. That sounded terrible to some of the Senators. So they were primed to ask questions about segregation in the armed forces when General Ike showed up.

Mr. Prattis

General Ike was afraid to speak from his heart so he gave just about the worst possible excuse for a jim-crow army. Said it was desirable because Negroes are not as well educated as whites and because, in an integrated army, they wouldn't have the chance, competing against whites, for advancement which they have in segregated units.

* * *

THIS WRITER is convinced that General Eisenhower didn't mean what his words said. In effect, General Eisenhower was saying that if you discover a dumb boy on your hands, the best thing to do for him is to keep him by himself, away from association and contact with smarter boys from whom he might learn something.

The only difference is that the general was applying the theory to a group, our group.

Any such theory, even General Ike would admit, is silly. All of us, as individuals, as groups, as nations, as races, learn from one another. It can be demonstrated that the most backward peoples in the world, from our point of view, are those who have had the least contact with the kind of world in which we live.

* * *

THERE WAS a time when the kind of civilization we know hugged the shores of the Mediterranean rather closely. That is, this civilization flowered in Asia Minor, North Africa, Southern Europe. The Sahara desert barred most of Africa from it. The Pyrenees and the Alps closed off Northern Europe.

General Ike's ancestors were pure, brutal, coarse savages until they were able, by dint of numbers, to force their way into the front parlors of the Romans. They were not as well organized politically, nor socially, as the natives of Central Africa.

* * *

IT IS NOT too much to say that if the Teutons, the Gauls, the Angles and the Saxons, had been compelled to live off by themselves, denied any contact, they would have remained in much the same ignorance in which they were found 2,000 years ago. As a matter of fact, they made very little progress in the first 1,000 years after Christ. When the weight of the ignorance of these northern peoples fell upon Rome, the latter declined and Europe was in darkness for a thousand years. All during this period, civilization, so astounding as to appear fantastic to the Europeans, flourished in Northern and Eastern Africa and in Asia.

IF THERE were anything to General Ike's theory why is it that all the dumb whites are not set off to themselves? Why are not special corps created for the Jews who, man for man, are generally much smarter than the white gentile? It would be easy to find a million whites just as dumb, or ill-prepared, as a million Negroes. But they are not segregated. They are integrated and given a chance to catch on.

General Ike did not justify segregation in the Army, but he did expose the real evil of segregation. All the evidence which the Army may have to show that Negroes do not classify as high as whites in tests, is but proof of the fact that segregation is a system which prevents growth, not inherent inferiority.

I would not say that General Eisenhower, even in his heart, believes in integration in the armed services now. I think he fears that there will be trouble unless integration is accomplished by means of a well-controlled plan. Race prejudice to him is a very deep-seated kind of malady which you can't cure with an order. Right now, I'm sure, he thinks it is too hot to tackle. I'm sure he'd agree to bring about integration if you would give him fifty years, probably less, to do the job.

WHEN THE Senators plied him with questions, General Ike fell back on a lot of fol de rol which the Army brass has polished up in the last few years. Soldiers in the last war were classified in five grades. Most of the white soldiers made the first three grades. Most of the Negroes the last two. These figures led the Army brass to make special provisions for Negro soldiers. They had to be given extra help. So did many white soldiers, but they were never segregated after being trained.

Neither ignorance nor illiteracy justify segregation. Each is a compelling reason for integration whereby the least prepared may be helped by the best prepared.

When General Ike says something about Negroes not getting promotions in competition with whites, he is in effect saying that it is the practice of the Army now to put all ill-prepared men, if they are colored, in separate, sub-standard units which the taxpayer will pay for — — simply to give ill-prepared Negroes a chance to win warrants and commissions. That does not make sense.

General Ike had a bad day. I wish he had not said what he did say. I wish he had told the Senators what he once told this writer on the subject of integration. In substance, he said:

"It is difficult to deal with race prejudice. People do not get rid of it easily. It is a queer sort of sickness. White people have it and so do colored people. I don't think I know of any way of getting rid of it by order. I don't think we can have integration in the Army tomorrow. But I do think we should have integration and I'm willing to try some plan to bring it about if we can do so without impairing the efficiency of the Army and endangering the security of the country."

Army Recruitment Order Rescinded

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The Department of the Army has rescinded authority contained in a circular for the recruitment of colored men to fill vacancies in special units which were made parts of larger units, it was learned last Wednesday.

A spokesman for the Army Department said the recruiting was done for eight or ten special units. Men enlisting were required to have high intelligence quotients and were given special school training. Upon completion of their schooling or basic training, they were assigned to the special units.

The total number of men involved was slightly more than 6,000. Recruiting was to stop when the quota was attained.

Individuals, who enlisted under the authority contained in the Army Department circular, will continue to be assigned to the units for which they enlisted.

Cites Advance Made By Negro In U.S. Army

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. Army has given more attention to the problems of race relations than any other department of the government, according to the statement of James C. Evans, special aide to the Secretary of the Army.

In a document titled "The Negro in the Army, Policy and Practice" Evans details the progressive steps which the U. S. Army has taken for full utilization of Negro manpower which he declares "will contribute to national strength, safety and security." From a number of booklets, and other publications which have been prepared by the army for use in indoctrination and preparation for eventual integration, Evans lists four as designed to develop as realistic approach to the problem of race relations. These are "Utilization of Negro Manpower in Postwar Army Policy," "Negro Manpower in the Army," "Prejudice," and army talk prepared for both officers and enlisted men, and "Of One Blood," a chaplains' lecture.

Cites Figures

To support his contentions of a marked advance made by Negroes in the army, Evans reports the following official figures of army statistics: At the present time there are 63,511 Negro troops in an army of 569,704, about 11.5 percent of total army personnel. There are 987 Negro officers, including 53 warrant officers, or approximately 1.32 percent of total officer personnel. Evans describes this as a marked advance over former status of the Negro in the army, and pointing to a trend of fuller utilization of Negro citizens in the development of a national defense army.

Branches of the service which were previously closed to Negro aspirants are being gradually opened up, and the Army has established a correctional policy with regard to discrimination in the use of recreational facilities at army establishments all over the world.

Army Works Toward Gillem Report Plan

30a Memphis World

Memphis, Tenn.

Washington, D. C. —(NNPA)—A careful reading of the transcript of a press conference held by General Jacob L. Devers, commanding the Army field forces, shows that the Army is working toward carrying out the policy adopted as a result of the recommendations of the Gillem Board on the utilization of colored manpower in the postwar Army.

This policy calls for the employment of colored troops in units no larger than a regiment, and these units will be parts of large white organizations. Present plans do not call for integration on an individual basis.

Fri. 4-16-48

At the press conference held in the Pentagon building on March 31, General Devers was asked whether there had been any planning on the integration of colored troops.

Work To Doctrine

"Yes", he replied, "We propose to carry out the doctrine which we are working on and which was given in the Gillem Board report, and will take care of the Negro troops just as we are in the Army today. The Army has a pretty clean bill of health in this matter."

Memphis, Tenn.

"Will they be segregated or integrated? he was asked.

"I don't want to get involved in the term 'segregation' or 'integration" General Devers replied. "I am not going to get involved in that. What we are trying to do is to put a Negro unit or battalion in a regiment with two other white battalions.

Memphis World

"I don't know whether you call that integration or segregation. It is along the policy of the Gillem Board report and puts them in competition in their own units, so that they can develop and grow and give us a broader base; so if they ever have to put into battle, they will, we feel, fight on a better basis than before."

Fri. 4-16-48

QUERIED ON INFANTRY

"Hasn't that been done already in one of the infantry units?" he was asked.

"It has been done in the Eighty-second (Airborne Division); it's being done in all my units at the moment," General Devers replied.

"The Third Armored?" a reporter asked.

"Yes, replied General Devers," the Third Armored has Negroes in training down at Fort Knox. They handle the Negroes at Knox in that training division and we also handle them in the Ninth Division at (Fort) Dix."

"I was thinking of the Second Armored," a reporter suggested.

"There used to be a colored battalion in there," said General Devers. "but they have a battalion somewhere else down in General Gillem's command.

TANK BATTALION

"There is to be a colored tank battalion," remarked Lieutenant General Alvin C. Gillem, commanding general of the Third Army, who was the chairman of the Board of officers which made the study and submitted to the Secretary of War the report on the post war utilization of colored manpower.

"You have a regiment in the Twenty-fourth Division, have you not, sir?" a reporter asked.

"It (the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment) is over in Japan," volunteered Major General Floyd L. Parks, chief of the Army's division of public information.

4-16-48

"That is a solid regiment," said a reporter. Will there be any more Negro units as well as battions in your present planning, as in the case of the Twenty-fourth Division?"

Memphis, Tenn.

"I am inclined to think there will not be any regiments; there will be battalions," replied General Devers. "General Gillem, can you answer that?"

Memphis World

"It was prescribed that there would be, by the board—that there would be up to and including a regiment," General Gillem said.

U. S. Working Toward Carrying Out Policy Of Gillem Report

The Ohio State News

Columbus, Ohio

WASHINGTON.— (NNPA). — A careful reading of the transcript of a press conference held by Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commanding the army field forces, shows that the army is working toward carrying out the policy adopted as a result of the recommendations of the Gillem Board report on the utilization of Negro manpower in the postwar army.

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Sat.

"You have a regiment in the 24th Division, have you not, sir?" a reporter asked.

4-10-48

"It (the 24th Infantry Regiment) is over in Japan," volunteered Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, chief of the army's division of public information.

"That is a solid regiment," said a reporter. "Will there be any more Negro units as well as battalions in your present planning, as is the case of the 24th Division?"

League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience

Walter White Answers Morse, Raps Congress

The Courier - Sat 4-24-48 - Pittsburgh Pa

Walter White A. Philip Randolph Grant Reynolds Sen. Wayne Morse

Grant Reynolds, former Army chaplain, Monday struck the first actual blow in the proposed civil disobedience campaign. He and A. Philip Randolph reaffirmed their intentions not to stop that campaign. Republican Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, weighed the NAACP's reply to his demand for "unequivocal rejection and repudiation" of the Randolph-Reynolds program, while Walter White charged Congress with "cheap politics" on civil rights issues.

SCHUYLER VIEWS and REVIEWS

What Caused 'Buddy' and 'Slick' to Drop Army Fight?

The Courier - Sat 8-28-48 - Pittsburgh Pa

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

HAVING a soft place in my heart for A. Philip "Buddy" Randolph and Grant "Slick" Reynolds, I am gratified to learn that both of these estimable gentlemen have suddenly seen a vision, even as did St. Paul, and taken a powder from the League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation. Both of them are handsome, upstanding fellows and I would hate to see them washing dishes in Leavenworth. Countless others in this Land of the Free would also be distressed to see them in the Big House. Undoubtedly such a development would cause weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth throughout Aframerica, but scarcely any rending of garments—clothing being as expensive as it is.

* * *

What caused "Buddy" and "Slick" to suddenly yell "Include me out!"? A hand-out from the former's office gives their "reasons" for their commendable (or at least astute) step:

(a) The "belief that President Truman intends to enforce his announced plan to end military segregation."

(b) "We have been given assurance that segregation as well as other discriminatory practices in the armed services are unequivocally banned under the executive order of July 26."

(c) "We still cannot know how many young Americans, black and white, would follow us to prison on this issue if our campaign continued . . . The President's executive order . . . understandably reduced the number of men prepared to surrender their freedom."

(d) "Inasmuch as non-segregation in the armed services is now the announced policy of the Commander-in-Chief, we can now place in storage the League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation."

* * *

This is, to put it kindly, disingenious. To put it bluntly, "Buddy" and "Slick" are playing the Negroes for saps because anybody outside a padded cell knows that these "reasons" are as full of holes as one of Stalin's liquidated moujiks. One must resent this reflection on Aframerican intelligence. Apparently my friends have forgotten what Lincoln said about the inability to fool all of the people all of the time.

Let us examine these "reasons" under the cold light of logic and common sense. Why should these two brave leaders believe that the President "intends to enforce his announced plan to end military segregation," when Mr. Truman has never issued any plan to end military segregation? I have before me the text of the President's executive order of July 26, 1948, and there is not a word in it about ending military segregation.

What the order says is: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changing without impairing efficiency or morale."

The constitution of every Southern State says substantially the same thing, and yet even the U. S. Supreme Court has never said that this meant ending segregation of the so-called races. It has long been the prevailing American philosophy of race relations that there can be segregation without discrimination, hence the "separate but equal" fiction.

* * *

The second "reason" is as phoney as the first, there being nothing in the President's order of July 26 "unequivocally banning" segregation.

As to the third "reason," we were under the impression that our two courageous and undaunted leaders were attacking the principle and practice of segregation, and that "how many young Americans, black and white, would follow us to prison on this issue if our campaign continued," was beside the point. If military segregation is wrong and the leaders of the civil disobedience movement are willing to go to prison as a matter of principle, then what does it matter whether one or one million youngsters follow their example? Gandhi and Nehru, et al did not choose prison in order to get a huge number of Indians to likewise (which few, indeed, did) but because of principle. Jesus did not quit the cross because there were only two leaves beside Him instead of 22,000. How could the President's order "reduce the number of men prepared to surrender their freedom," because of military segregation when it does not even mention military segregation?

* * *

As to "reason" No. 4, what validity does it have when it is clear from the President's order that "non-segregation in the armed services" is definitely NOT the "announced policy of the Commander-in-Chief"?

The President in his order is talking about "equality of treatment and opportunity" and saying nothing about complete integration of Negroes with whites in the armed services. The word segregation does not appear once in the President's order. Actually this order is a political come-

To contend that this hollow order is sufficient for "Buddy" and "Slick" to "now place in storage" the League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation, shows cynical disdain for logic.

Why not honestly come out and say, "Listen, kids! This racket is getting dangerous so we're cutting out. If any of you goofs want to go to jail, that is your little red wagon. We choose freedom!"

Morse Blasts NAACP Stand, May Quit Post

(Special to The Courier)

WASHINGTON — Reaffirming the NAACP's intention to continue to fight segregation and discrimination, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, told The Courier Monday that he "could make no statement for the NAACP" on Senator Wayne Morse's demand for NAACP rejection of A. Philip Randolph's civil disobedience program.

However, it was learned that Mr. White had disavowed "civil disobedience as an offensive technique for solving the race problem" in a letter to Senator Morse in answer to a wire from Morse demanding "an unequivocal rejection and repudiation of the Randolph program in all its aspects."

Senator Morse's ultimatum to the NAACP said that he would "disassociate myself from the board of directors" of the NAACP, of which he is a member, if the Randolph program was not repudiated by the organization.

In his letter to Senator Morse, Mr. White expressed the hope "that sufficient courage can be mustered by the Government to do the simple thing which will make unnecessary and unthinkable any campaign of civil disobedience."

"WIPE OUT SEGREGATION"

"That simple act," Mr. White wrote, "is to wipe out segregation forthwith." He wrote further that "the Negro is totally fed up with segregation in the armed services and will oppose in every legitimate and legal fashion such segregation." His letter reached Senator Morse's office on Monday morning and had not been read by the Senator.

Republican leadership in Congress came in for a bitter tongue-lashing by the NAACP secretary, who charged that not only had Congress failed ot take effective steps towards eliminating segregation in the armed services, but that it had also engaged in "the cheapest of politics" with regard to a minimum civil rights program.

CRITICIZES REPUBLICANS

"It is openly reported," White wrote, "that the Republicans are debating how little they can do on the civil rights program and still attract Negro support." He flayed the GOP for giving "an emasculated anti-lynching bill" priority, while overlooking the demand for abolition of the poll tax and freedom to secure jobs on merit through FEPC measures. He accused the Democrats of being litle different in their attitude on the same measures.

Mr. White had no comment to offer on Senator Morse's threat to quite the NAACP should the organization not reject and repudiate the program advocated by A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds.

ROOSEVELT-CHAVEZ CLASH

At a meeting here Sunday, Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late FDR, called upon President Truman to issue an executive order banning segregation in the armed services. He was challenged by Democratic Senator Dennis Chavez of New Mexico, who said Mr. Roosevelt's father had been in the White House for thirteen years and "he didn't issue any such order."

RANDOLPH AND REYNOLDS

The announcement that A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds had withdrawn their support from the League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation enhances the prestige of these leaders in the eyes of all Americans who are sincerely interested in obtaining full citizenship for Negroes.

They declared that the Executive Order of President Truman regarding racism in the armed forces represented a "substantial gain particularly in view of the President's later statement that the order 'aimed at the eventual end of segregation'."

Messers Randolph and Reynolds have demonstrated sound statesmanship in their decision to abandon a course which cannot serve any constructive purpose nor materially advance our course. The administration of President Truman has thrown its weight against Jim Crowism in the armed forces and Mr. Truman has made his personal views crystal clear.

Mahatma Gandhi, who was without a doubt the greatest modern non-violent crusader and the source of inspiration for the League here, worked among people whose traditions are far different from our own. A campaign of civil disobedience in America would unquestionably produce reactions unlike those in India. The difference would not be in our favor either.

Negroes differ widely among themselves over the strategy and methods of fighting for full citizenship. All of us are agreed, however, that Jim Crowism must go, that it is a great injustice to us and a barrier to the effective functioning of our democratic system.

President Truman and the enlightened leadership of white America today recognize this latter fact. The American ideals of freedom and equality must be made to live or our democratic system will surely die. We abhor the tyranny of Communism and Fascism and we must fight them with a superior philosophy in which we really believe. Most important of all, we must practice what we preach. Messers Randolph and Reynolds want our democracy to work and only the fascists and communists will hold that against them.

Randolph Halts Civil Disobedience Program

A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds announced last week they had abandoned their intention to oppose the draft and council civil disobedience to military service, so long as jim crow remained a pattern in the armed services. They take this position because of the recent executive order of the President, in which a discrimination committee was set up to study inequalities in the Army.

The nation was set on edge some few weeks ago when Randolph and Reynolds appeared before a senate committee and announced they would openly suggest to the Negroes of the United States that the draft laws be disregarded so long as military segregation continued. A few days ago, President Truman issued an order, which was criticized by this publication, because it did not go far enough in the elimination of separate units, but the President since that time has issued clarifying statements which seem to have satisfied Messrs. Randolph and Reynolds.

In their formal statement the civil disobedience advocates offer the following reasons for abandonment of their highly publicized plan:

"1. The President's executive order and further 'clarification' represented a 'substantial gain.'

"2. The sentiment of the people and leaders is no longer with us.

"3. The civil disobedience movement cannot fight against these odds."

We suspect there is considerable sentiment and approval that has developed for the executive order recently issued by President Truman, although in the belief of the Black Dispatch this new policy will not halt jim crow in the Army, and will only serve to appease Negroes past the November ballot. Randolph and his associate in their rash program are doubtless conscious of the change in sentiment, realizing that a civil disobedience program would have to have a large body of the people swayed into action if it succeeds.

The League for Non-Violent Disobedience Against Military Segregation will, however, continue to function without Messrs. Randolph and Reynolds, according to a statement issued by Bayard Rustin, secretary of the league. Rustin says he and associates feel resistance to the draft is still valid for those who understand what they are doing and are willing to accept the penalties that may ensue.

Nineteen signatures have been secured to the statement pledging continuation of the disobedience struggle from persons living in widely scattered sections of the United States.

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"We shall build slowly, if necessary, but always carefully and democratically—only thus can a genuine and solid civil disobedience movement be built. . . civil disobedience should be called off only when there is an unconditional order or law stating that non-segregation in the military service is the national policy," the continuing statement of the Rustin statement says.

This is the second time Randolph has backed up on threats to commit overt acts. President Roosevelt issued the original fair employment practice order in order to appease Randolph's declared intention to march on the capitol with thousands of protestors to work discrimination. Rustin, the secretary of the civil disobedience organization, who says he will continue the struggle, is prominent in an interracial organization that recently defied jim crow regulations on southern railroads.

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develop such a program. One never misses the water until the well goes dry, and it could conceivably effect a substantial gain in national respect for Negro labor if such a plan were properly organized. It worked in Rome and it could be a success in America.

Civil disobedience could be more effective in the field of military industry than in the armed forces. For instance, if all of plan that would open the eyes of reaction just as the plebians of patriotism than in the Stars and Stripes. Most of what anyone the gains we have made since blacks arrived on the American scene stem from the unreserved patriotism that has always welled in the black man's breast to preserve this nation in moments of crisis. It is the genuine evidence that it does not take the spoken world to reveal, that black men under the flag of this nation consider this their home, irrespective of economics than in the Negroes in America would go on a sit-down strike for a week they would open the eyes of reaction just as the plebians of ancient Rome, when one morning the upper class discovered the ditch diggers had moved out from Rome's seven hills to the gutters to be cleaned by the aristocrats. Randolph being primarily in the labor field is the ideal man to

Reject Ca

An Editorial in "The

A CIVIL disobedience campaign is being conducted by A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds, leaders of the League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation and the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training. Mr. Randolph has urged violation of the Selective Service act of 1948, and counseled young men eligible for Registration and Induction into the armed forces to refuse to register and enlist in the armed services of the United States.

In public speeches, press releases, and in testimony before Congressional Committees, Mr. Randolph and Mr. Reynolds have stated openly and bluntly that they would refuse to enlist in a Jim Crow army; that they will urge American citizens to do likewise. In other words, some Negro leaders are calling upon Americans to violate the law in order to correct the evils and eliminate abuses which violate the United States Constitution and the laws of th[illegible]

IT IS hardly necessary for this newspaper to emphasize its well known stand against segregation, racial discrimination, mob violence, bias in jobs and educational opportunities, and all the evils and abuses which are the result of racism in this country. We are bitterly opposed to the denial of full citizenship rights to any one; we are pledged, as we have always been, to work for the elimination of these evils and abuses. Our position has never been in doubt; we have never wavered in defending the rights and liberties of all citizens.

However, believing as we do that Mr. Randolph and Mr. Reynolds believe that democracy is the best form of government in existence today, and that the democratic way of achieving reforms and progressive measures is by education, the change of public opinion by the weight of justice and righteousness of a cause, and the ballot, we fail to understand how and why these leaders of the Negro should advocate a line of action that could easily lead to the rule of the minority, violence or revolution. Democracy offers a peaceful way out of its difficulties, and we are positive that Mr. Randolph and Mr. Reynolds would have no other form of government in the United States.

DEMOCRACY is government of the majority under which the rights of every citizen, even so-called minorities, are guaranteed and protected. The democratic way is that of the reign of law, ordered liberty, and the elimination of social injustice through peaceful and lawful means and methods. This newspaper believes that the policy of violating the law being advocated by Mr. Randolph and Mr. Reynolds is wrong. We submit the following reasons:

1. The Negro, whose freedom, liberty and future welfare depend upon the strict enforcement of law, should not advocate the violation of the law.

2. In a democracy, the power of public opinion and the free use of the ballot are relied on to eliminate oppressive and discriminatory legislation, customs, practices, and the denial of full citizenship rights to racial, religious and national groups.

3. The Negro cannot afford to alienate the support of that great body of citizenry which, from day to day and year to year for more than a hundred years, has supported the cause of progress and fought to raise the Negro to equal citizenship with other citizens. The Negro has made substantial progress, from emancipation to the national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties at Philadelphia. He cannot at this time follow a policy or take action that would place his past progress in jeopardy or lose the hard-won gains that have brought him to his present position in the life work and government of his country.

4. America belongs to the Negro, as it does to other segments of the population. America is his to hold and defend from all enemies in time of war or peace. He must accept his full responsibilities as a citizen in the defense of his country, as he should wage a determined campaign, short of the violation of law, to achieve his full citizenship rights within the American democratic system.

5. If the violation of law as urged by Mr. Randolph and Mr. Reynolds were to be followed, even in the sole case of the Negro and Jim Crow in the armed services, a pattern would be set for every aggrieved group to go out and lead a civil disobedience campaign, urging the people to violate the law. The end result of such action would be the break-down of law and order, with a possibility that so-called majority groups would take the law in their own hands against Catholics, Jews, Negroes, Italians, Yankees, Southerners or others.

6. To counsel Americans not to enlist in the armed forces could so weaken the defense of the nation that a powerful totalitarian state would be tempted to step in and take over, thus establishing a form of government in this country that would be the very thing that Mr. Randolph and Mr. Reynolds would not and could not want. This is not a pipe dream. France in World War II is an example of what can be done within a country to weaken and destroy it; the United Kingdom is an example of a country in which the weakening and disruptive forces were not allowed to get to work.

THE problem of civil disobedience has been under study by this newspaper from the time it was first announced. We have always respected and admired Mr. Randolph for his courage and work; we believe he is sincere, even if in error in leading a civil disobedience campaign. We have supported him in many of his efforts to broaden the civil-rights structure of the United States and carry forward his work as president of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. However, instead of leading a civil disobedience fight against registration and enlistment in the armed forces, we would rather see him continue to lead the decent forces of the nation for a national F. E. P. C.

The Negro is, above everything else, a citizen of the United States.

Truman Appointees

Sengstacke, Granger Will Study Army

WASHINGTON — It was announced here Saturday that Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, and John H. Sengstacke, Chicago publisher, are on the seven-man committee named by President Truman, to examine Army rules and procedures leading up to recommendations on carrying out the executive order on non-segregation in the armed services.

The other five members of the committee are Charles H. Fahy, former U. S. Solicitor General, chairman; Alphonsus J. Donohue, Stamford, Conn.; Charles Luckman, Cambridge, Mass.; Dwight R. G. Palmer, New York City, and William E. Stevenson, Oberlin College, Ohio.

DAWSON INFLUENCE CITED

The announcement concerning Mr. Granger and Mr. Sengstacke confirmed rumors long circulating in high circles in the Capital. Sources of these same rumors point out that the naming of Sengstacke on the committee was due to the insistence of Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat of Chicago.

This indication of President Truman's determination to enforce a policy of non-segregation in the armed service follows his executive order earlier this year which declared that "there should be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin."

New Organization Joins Draft Disobedience Move

Peacemakers Formed in Chicago; Executive Order Fails to Halt Randolph's League

CHICAGO — Viewing the current draft act as part of the preparation for an atomic and bacterial war, a group of clergymen, Quakers and their followers, last week, started a civil disobedience movement to the draft during a meeting at Olivet Institute.

Like A. Philip Randolph's League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation, this new movement urges it adherents to refuse to register or serve under the draft act and to refuse to enlist in the Armed Forces.

Named the Peacemakers, the order asks those now in military service to withdraw and those not subject to the draft to openly support the non-violent opposition by identifying themselves with non-registrants.

To Continue Fight

In the meantime in Washington, Randolph has announced that his league will continue its campaign against the draft law in spite of President Truman's recent order for "equality of treatment in the Armed Services without regard to race."

Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, declared that the "equality" statement is a "misleading move," and the order appears merely to continue the "destructive separate but equal pattern which has kept colored Americans in semi-slavery since the end of the Civil War."

Segregation Still Present

Calling attention to his statement of June 21 that if the President issued an executive order outlawing segregation, he would urge the discontinuance of the civil disobedience campaign, he said:

"After reading the order, it appears that segregation has not been eliminated. Therefore, the League shall relentlessly continue its struggle. Establishment of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, may appear to be progressive, but the declaration that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity is misleading.

"It is difficult to believe that it has not been deliberately issued for political purposes and to obscure the issue of segregation. Today, on self-respecting colored man will be satisfied with equality of treatment and opportunity."

Abandonment of Civil Disobedience

SOMETHING of rarity and great significance happened last week when A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH announced that he and GRANT REYNOLDS have reached the conclusion that the "civil disobedience" campaign against military segregation should be abandoned.

Their reasons, he explained, included the realization that "the sentiment of the people and leaders is no longer with us."

Furthermore, he added, the President's executive order creating a committee to investigate discrimination in the Army with a view toward ending it, "represents a substantial gain."

Mr. RANDOLPH added, realistically, that "the civil disobedience movement cannot fight against these odds."

The rarity of the RANDOLPH - REYNOLDS decision lies in the infrequency that any leaders, committed to a position, admit they are wrong. The significance is that a movement that had every advantage to winning popular support did not do so. It was a spectacular project; it was launched when Negroes are admittedly getting a bad deal in the Army and Marine Corps, especially, and are keenly sensitive to all forms of second class citizenship.

Despite this, level heads prevailed and the agencies of voicing and channelling public opinion, especially the Negro press, made it unmistakedly clear that the *one* mistaken means of opposing all forms of discrimination was "civil disobedience" that would lead to *treasonable* refusal to bear arms.

RANDOLPH-REYNOLDS position did so without wavering one iota in their opposition to racial discrimination.

They made their opposition known and effective against the obstacle of a white press which, in the main, gave great prominence to the "disobedience" advocates and little or no notice to the voices raised against it as a means to an end to which every Negro is dedicated.

Mr. RANDOLPH and Mr. REYNOLDS announced their intention of leading the disobedience movement early last Spring when they testified before the Senate armed services committee. When the President later issued his executive order looking to the end of jim-crowism in the services and in government departments and agencies, Mr. RANDOLPH said he did not go far enough and that he would continue the civil disobedience effort.

Meanwhile, as with the Progressive Party movement of Mr. WALLACE, a number of Communists, Communist-front groups, and fellow travelers began to horn in and attempt to "take over," seeing that the program would both weaken this country's security efforts and further divide the people.

Unlike Mr. WALLACE, who accepts any support for his political ends, regardless of the ultimate consequences, Messrs. RANDOLPH and REYNOLDS have demonstrated the good sense to change their minds and the direction of their otherwise commendable efforts to eliminate un-Americanism in America, and have declined to go further with a movement which has attracted the support of clearly subversive elements.

League To Push Fight On Army Jim Crow As Randolph Bows Out

NEW YORK—"We feel morally bound to continue the civil disobedience campaign until objective for which the league was organized (elimination of racial segregation and discrimination in the U. S. Army) has been accomplished."

With these words issued in a public statement from the headquarters of the League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation a group of the national officers and a number of local leaders all over the country announced their split from the leadership of A. Philip Randolph and Grant Reynolds, founders of the movement, who this week declared the campaign should be discontinued in deference to President Truman's recent executive order banning "Jim Crow" in the armed forces.

To Watch And Wait

Randolph and Reynolds last spring startled the nation when they boldly announced before a Congressional committee that they would advise Negro youths to refuse to register for the draft so long as the selective service and military training of the army operated on a basis of racial segregation. They promised leadership of a nation-wide civil disobedience program of non-violent character, despite veiled threats of imprisonment for treason.

Following the issuance of the Executive Order on July 28, ordering "equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race," the coordinating committee of the League met in Chicago, at which the President's order was described as "inadequate," and the committee voted to continue the civil disobedience until military segregation was specifically outlawed by presidential order of Congressional action. Randolph and Reynolds disagreed with this stand, and announced their withdrawal from the movement, giving as their reasons: 1. That the President's order represented an initial step toward the eventual fulfillment of the objective, 2. That as a result of the executive order the sentiment of the Negro people no longer supported the civil disobedience program, 3. That the Negro leaders and newspapers were definitely opposed to the program. They recommended a program of watchful waiting to see that the order is carried out by the army and draft officials.

Fight To Go On

Among the national officers of the league determined to carry on the fight are: A. J. Muste, vice president; William Sutherland, field secretary; Winfred Lynn, treasurer, George M. Houser and Bayard Rustin, executive co-secretaries, the following members of the national coordinating committee, David T. Burbank, St. Louis, Francis Hall, New York, William Lloyd Imes, Albany, N. Y., and a number of executives of locals all over the country.

s of Different Races Work Side by Side at Peekskill

Usually different racial units of New York State's National Guard encamp at Camp Smith, Peekskill, at different times. This summer for the first time, colored and white units are there simultaneously, and MP's like those above, representing all races, creeds and religions, work side by side. Both races are also on the staff of the Composite Regiment. The MP's shown above are: S/Sgt. Daniel Robinson, 176th MP, Brooklyn; T/S4 Harold Nagle, 165th Inf., Richmond Hill; Sgt. John Cotter, 165th Inf., Whitestone; Sgt. K. L. Arrington, 176th MP, Brooklyn; Cpl. Thomas Howard, 101st Signal Battalion, Yonkers; Sgt. Philip Warnes, 71st Inf., New York City; Pfc. William Coleman, 106th, Brooklyn; Pfc. Charles Wright, 176th MP, Brooklyn; Pfc. Edwin Bergenson, 42nd MP, Mt. Vernon; Pfc. Melvin Owens, 176th MP, Brooklyn.

World News In a Nutshell

Pittsburgh Courier

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

Sat (Courier Staff Writer) 12-4-48

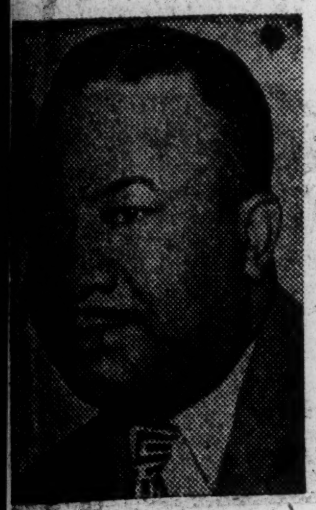
The Negro in the Army

Pittsburgh Sun

(Final Article in a Series) 30a

Shortly after the integration of Negro service troops into frontline infantry platoons in the ETO, a number of Negro soldiers were sent to the Infantry Officer Candidate School in France. All had orders to report for officer training, but when they arrived, well here's the exact wording which was placed in the "201 file" of a sergeant in the 847th Engineer Aviation Battalion, who went to the OCS along with eight fellow-soldiers of the 923rd Engineer Aviation Regiment who were hand-picked for their fitness and general soldierly excellence:

"2. This headquarters has been informed that no quotas exist for colored infantry officer candidates at present. It is suggested applications be held until such time as quotas are made available, and resubmitted."



Mr. Anderson

That came from the 923rd Regimental Headquarters . . . and that "quota" never came! . . . When First Sgt. Harry White of Philadelphia, S/Sgt. Ivan Achong of New York, T/Sgt. John D. Strauther of Detroit, Mich., and others, reached the OCS they were turned away . . . and that OCS was operated by the headquarters of Com Z. (Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee) . . . Special Order 70, from the headquarters, Seventh Army, by command of the Lieut. Gen. Alexander Patch, ordered these four members of the 999th Field Artillery Battalion to the same OCS: First Sgt. Roy R. Woods, Corp. Edward W. P. Landrum, T/5 Warren G. Crudup and T/5 James E. Williams, all Negroes . . . They suffered the same fate as the others . . . In fact, at Ninth Engineer Command Headquarters, white Warrant Officer Gunther was sent back to the States the day after the aviation engineer men were rebuffed . . . so, we couldn't question him.

* * *

BASICALLY THE QUESTION of the fitness of a soldier still remains the responsibility of his officers . . . We have cited the deactivation of Negro combat units, and the later dire necessity for impressing service troops into combat service as replacements and it seems as if there was some shortsightedness somewhere along the line for those Negro combat troops were already trained.

By the way, here's a final word on that planned Paris Negro news setup which was sabotaged. It is tersely explained without comment in this single sentence from a letter from Major Homer B. Roberts in March, 1945: "It will not surprise you to know that the bomber pouches are still burdened with port battalions, quartets and General Davis' inspections" . . . And in the front lines at that time, Negro troops ranged from Holland to the Mediterranean, but with nobody to tell their story to the world.

Sat 12-4-48

AND FOR THE BENEFIT of Senators Eastland and Russell who frequently tell of the cowardice of Negro soldiers: Gentlemen: Write ex-T/Sgt. Malcolm Thomas, 31½ Calhoun Street, Aurora, Ill., and ask him to tell you about the day (Nov. 8, 1944 when a white officer of the 761st Tank attalion, left his tank, his battalion and men on the field of battle under fire and hasn't been seen since by the 761st. That story will daze you. I checked the records and found that this same officer was reported "slightly wounded in action" by the Twenty-sixth Infantry Division AD Hospital on Nov. 10 . . . note that date . . . He was reported on the morning report of Headquarters Company, 761st, as "slightly injured in action" on the same date... YET, he was not even with the 761st on Nov. 10, 1944. . . . But down in Italy, the Ninety-second Division put Capt. Leroy (Hickey) Clay (a Negro) through a dishonorable discharge and fifty years' imprisonment for not taking command of a rifle company across a river . . . That white officer got a Purple Heart . . . And furthermore, Senators, ask ANY of the men of the 761st about those white infantrymen of the Eighty-seventh "Golden Acorn" Division who threw their guns away and ran away with arms flailing the wind in the Battle of the Bulge . . . No, you shouldn't belittle the performance of Negro troops just to prove a point . . . instead you should make the GPO print the true story of what the Negro soldier did . . . and follow the excellent recommendations of that alert and splendid Adviser to the Secretary of Defense, who is also Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army, James C. Evans, and forget that color makes a difference "up there" when danger threatens, because there are thousands of white and Negro soldiers who can tell you that it is not that way . . . And Mr. Evans has the right program for you.

We have recalled these wartime incidents because it is our hope that the powers-that-be will see to it that they do not happen again . . . That calls for vigilance at every point.

World News In a Nutshell

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Staff Writer)

The Negro in the Army

For the next few weeks "World News" will be devoted to a comprehensive digest of the Negro in the Army. This is the eighth in the series.—The Editors.

What Did the Army Do With Its New Negro Press Setup?

Captain Roberts and Lieutenant Day were put in charge of the Negro Interest Section, a group of civilians who prepared news releases about activities of Negro troops. Eventually, both officers came majors in rank. In August, 1944, Major Roberts, chief of the section, came to the European Theatre of Operations, accompanying Carlton Moss and Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis Sr. Major Roberts—a man of vision and foresight—had as his immediate objective the creation of a press setup in the ETO to cover actions by Negro troops. His plan was positive, good and would have turned the trick—if Army chicanery and politics had not dealt it the death blow.

With a four-column headline and a picture of Major Kenneth Eudell Campbell of Chicago, The Pittsburgh Courier in October, 1944, carried the following story:

"WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj. Kenneth E. Campbell, former field artillery officer with the 596th outfit of the Ninety-second Division, will head a staff of public relations officers who will facilitate news collection for the Negro Press in the European Theatre of Operations, it was learned last week.

"He will have working with him and assigned to the various areas of the theatre, five experienced newsmen. Major Campbell's office will be with that of the theatre commander in Paris.

"Working with him will be Sgt. Trezzvant Anderson, Associate Negro Press; Sgt. Feyton Gray, Afro-American; Pvt. John S. Kinloch, California Eagle, and Pvt. Charles P. Howard Jr., Iowa Bystander. A photographer, Sgt. Earl W. Tibbs, formerly with a lithographic company in Pittsburgh, has been assigned to the unit."

Mr. Anderson

The above was released by the War Department itself, and undoubtedly Major Roberts, on the assumption that his well-laid plans had been put into execution in Paris, which he left on Sept. 28, 1944, after lining up all the plans and the order of activation, with the approval of Col. J. B. L. "Jock" Lawrence, head of Public Relations, ETOUSA. Neither the major nor Colonel Lawrence knew what was to come.

* * *

LET ME INJECT HERE this statement: the idea of explaining these things is that it will serve to let you know WHY the record on Negro troops failed to do justice to them, and put us on guard to prevent any recurrence in the years to come. Just to show you how far a little wrong information can go and the credence with which "facts" about our wartime lads was received, read this extract from page 338 of the "Negro Year Book 1947" telling of the Negro press:

"Following the visit in 1944 of Maj. Homer B. Roberts of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations to the European Theatre of Operations, a program for coordinating the flow of news about Negro troops was inaugurated. A special news agency staffed by Negro reporters and officered by Negroes was created to serve as a clearing house for reports from Negro units." . . . End of item . . . and never was a statement more untrue than that one.

Hardly had Major Roberts' plane gotten into the air from Orly than the machinations set in. Since this reporter was the only one of five newsmen mentioned who ever did any work from Paris during the actual course of the war, and having had the opportunity of working directly with Major Roberts on planning the proposed setup, I can safely say of my knowledge that Colonel Lawrence had approved the plan and it would have worked.

There was one grave mistake made, as future developments showed: Major Roberts, realizing that Major Campbell was en route from the USA, decided to let the actual activation order's issuance wait until Major Campbell arrived! And, if ever a gentleman—and that definitely describes Major Campbell, one of the finest men I have ever had the privilege of working with—got a raw real, then Major Campbell is that gentleman.

General Davis cabled the U. S. twice trying to find out where Major Campbell was, after we had learned that he had left the States on Sept. 5 to come to Paris and, as late at Oct. 5, still had not arrived. The major (now Lieut. Col. Campbell, back in Chicago, and a top man in the Democratic machine of Rep. William L. Dawson) may not want it told, but, next week I'll tell it anyhow, in justice to the modest Major Campbell. You ought to know the story, so it won't happen again.

World News In a Nutshell

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Staff Writer)

The Negro in the Army

Ninth Article in a Series

Considering Colonel Davis for a General

IT IS GRATIFYING to learn that Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., commandant at Lockbourne Air Base, is being considered by the staff of Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg for promotion to brigadier general and possible assignment to General Vandenberg's staff. We wish to offer the name of Lieut. Col. George Roberts of Fairmont, W. Va., former top man next to Colonel Davis, for consideration for promotion to the rank of colonel and assignment to succeed Colonel Davis as Lockbourne's commanding officer.

Here's what happened to Maj. Kenneth E. Campbell, assigned from the U. S. to come to Paris in 1944 to head up the Negro press section in ETO headquarters which everyone seems to have thought came into being: Major Campbell was at the Tenth Replacement Depot, Litchfield, England, for some three weeks and then another week at an officer's replacement pool in France . . . and all the while Gen. B. O. Davis Sr. was cabling back to the States, realizing that Major Campbell's orders called for his coming to Paris—not the replacement depots . . . Perhaps somebody didn't want the major to reach us??? . . . and why??? . . . Major Roberts had left a sealed memorandum for Major Campbell, detailing the steps gone through and the plans for the section . . . it also told Major Campbell what people he should watch because they were not favorable to the idea of having Negro newsmen at the Army's headquarters. The reason activation was not completed while Major Roberts was in Paris was because Roberts thought Major Campbell should handle it since he was to be in charge.

* * *

Mr. Anderson

IN THE INTERIM, for some reason??? Colonel Lawrence, who was persuaded into Colonel Hall's feeling expressed in the view that a "Negro" section would be self-segregation "and you don't want that now, do you?" . . . and that was the word which went to higher headquarters and spelled the end of what was to have been the section detailed in The Pittsburgh Courier and the Negro Year Book of 1947 . . . and Major Campbell? . . . He was a "facilities officer" in the Com Z PRO . . . the news about Negro troops? . . . A certain Army correspondent, now on The Courier staff, took care of that—ALONE—in Paris, fed by some thirty-four unit reporters from the First,

Taylor of Cleveland and Amo Ledgerwood of Knoxville, both of the Henry LeTang dance school, are plotting a dancing act . . . The 84 has been hit by the nitery slump and has junked its big show way: Beautiful Edna Mae Harris and Teddy McRae will be chief entertainers up there for a while . . . Arthur Bryson and the city marshal couldn't see eye to orb and he's out of his B'way office . . . Folks along the bar-path are talking about Phil Williams' new hill drinker with food on the side and Vivian (Brown Twins) Jackson as hostess . . . A long-distance phone call saved that producer's face and car from going the way of the finance company after the horses had eaten up the dough he should have been meeting notes with.

V—WILL INSURE THE GROWTH—V

An official autopsy brought out that Duke Bethel Gibson of the luo, found dead in the H[illegible]son River

World News In a Nutshell

Pittsburgh Courier
Sat 11-27-48

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

Courier Staff Writer

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Negro in the Army

(Tenth Article in a Series)

Let's Call a Spade a Spade!

For some time we have written about what we called the Army's indifference to the dissemination of news about Negro troops during war-time, the failure of civilian war correspondents to get their stories first-hand in many instances, resulting in erroneous reports being put into the records as "history."

The aspects of such a situation loom large on the horizon when men like U. S. Senators James Eastland of Mississippi and Richard Russell of Georgia get up on the floor of the Senate and—for publication—charge Negro soldiers with cowardice and their remarks go into the Congressional Record—without a single voice lifted to refute the charges, BECAUSE the voices know not what to say and the record fails to show anything to prove them liars.

Mr. Anderson

We cited the buck-passing of Adjutant General Ulio, the "deal" which kept Major Kenneth E. Campbell's news section from reality in Paris (even the "Negro Year Book" and 125 Negro newspapers said it was a fact), we cited the fight made to force the Army to put Negro officers into its Bureau of Public Relations (even though the man for whom most of the fighters were pulling didn't get the job), we brought out instances of battlefront proof of the workability of a non-segregated fighting force wherein men care naught for the color of their fellow-soldier's skin, but for his fighting ability . . . and it brings us to the conclusion that somewhere, somehow, somebody was deliberately trying to relegate into insignificance the actual accomplishments of Negro troops for certain reasons. Here I want to get off my chest one statement which has been rankling me ever since that day ten light tanks from Company "D" of the 761st Tank Battalion made up the honor guard when the Third U. S. Army received the surrender of General Lothar Von Rondulic, commanding the German Army Group South, in Austria, in May, 1945, at the end of a trail.

* * *

EVENTS WHICH TRANSPIRED during that war—whether they got into the records or not—very definitely proved that Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson didn't know what he was talking about, or else was deliberately slurring the Negro fighting man when he made that vicious 1942 statement that Negro soldiers were incapable of mastering the weapons of combat warfare! . . . That is said without apology to Mr. Stimson or anyone else! . . . And we wonder if it could have been part of a deliberate plan from the top to keep the charge of the war-time Secretary of War from being proved a lie?

And I was amused by the way the Negro press was "taken" on that idea that it was Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee who made possible the integration of mixed infantry combat platoons in the ETO in December, 1944 and January-February, 1945. The truth is: General Dwight D. Eisenhower, in late November or early December, 1944, **ORDERED** Lieut. Gen. Lee and Com Z (service troops) to make a large percentage of his entire command available immediately for combat duty . . . The word we had at the Public Relations Office was that 88 per cent of Com Z was to be made available . . The original idea for that (and I hope Gen. "Ike" touches on it in his current series) stemmed from the late General George S. Patton, who had, long before the order, insisted that replacements for his fighting men had to be made available and they should come from service troops in the rear . . . Patton's "Lucky Forward" caught the devil in casualties in its initial assaults on Metz and the Moselle Valley . . . And at last the SHAEF high command came through on the Patton suggestion. Let's peek at some actual statistics and see how great that gesture was which was made by Lieut. Gen. Lee, for which the Negro press dubbed him a hero.

At the time of the Eisenhower order there were between 323,000 and 333,000 troops under Com. Z command on the continent in the ETO . . . some 110,000 of these Com Z. troops were Negroes . . . Approximately 2,500 of these Negroes were allowed to vounteer, along with the whites, before the take-you-anyhow order was issued . . . The actual percentage of Negro troops under General Lee was 27.4 per cent in October, 1944 . . . that's official . . . Now you figure out whether or not 2,500 is even the highly publicized "10 per cent" participation usually given Negro troops, out of a total of more than 300,000 soldiers! My point is that General Lee "gypped" Negro service troops in not allowing them an equitable proportion of participation . . . Furthermore, how about the rotten deal given qualified Negro service troops who wished to enter the Infantry Officer Candidate School set up in France to officer the newly made combatters and replace casualties? That was as lousy a trick as was ever played on anybody. We'll look at it next week.

World News
In a Nutshell

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Staff Writer)

The Negro in the Army

For the next few weeks "World News" will be devoted to a comprehensive digest of the Negro in the Army. This is the fifth in the series.—The Editors.

Neither the Department of Army, nor the Negro press will like this week's digest of the Negro in the Army . . . but if either wishes to attempt refutation, the invitation is cordially extended . . . All we say is this: Somebody has to stand up for the tan GI in khaki and since we were one, we're doing it . . . from the facts . . . cold, hard facts, which you can verify from almost any Negro ex-GI whom you might meet anywhere, whether Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine Corps . . . ask 'em.

* * *

Here Are Facts From the REAL Record!

Last week we listed a chronology prepared by James C. Evans, adviser to the Secretary of Defense and Civilian Aide to the Secretary of Army. That chronology told of certain "firsts" in the extension of the use of Negro manpower in the Army. BUT, it did NOT tell what these "firsts" did. The reason for that is two-fold: First, the Army, from all war-time indications evidently did not want the world to KNOW what Negro fighting men were doing, that from the general indifference shown to news of Negro troops. Secondly: There were few reporters who actually went and got FIRST-HAND news about Negro troops in the line and so, the real news just didn't get back . . . not even to Paris, for that matter. Mr. Evans listed the Gillem Report as the basis for post-war policy. That report was accepted and okayed by Negro leaders, mainly publishers, with no technical knowledge of military matters. So, knowing nothing—apparently—of that item called "the "T/O" in the Army, these gentlemen, meaning well, of course, approved the report which said there'd be no more Negro units larger than regiments—and ANY Pfc. can tell you that regiments are commanded by colonels. Thus the door was shut forever on the prospect of there ever being any Negro general in the U. S. Army. On the other hand, IF these gentlemen who were deciding the future for us GIs, KNEW what they were approving and still approved it, then they were doing their race a disservice—and an injustice to the men in Army uniforms who hoped to reach the highest rank in the military some day. But, let's take a look at some other implications:

MR. ANDERSON

Item No. 22 in Mr. Evans' chronology: "Second Cavalry Division (all-Negro) activated . . . Feb. 25, 1943. Commentary: As such, the Second Cavalry Division NEVER saw service abroad and was converted into Quartermaster and other service units.

Item No. 9: "First Negro Tank Battalion (758th) activated . . . June 1, 1941. Commentary: Though the first begun, the 758th was not the first to enter battle. It's offspring, the 761st Tank Battalion—my own outfit—was the first, and despite 183 consecutive days in combat with guns firing, despite five major campaigns in six European countries, and despite having more enlisted men battlefield-commissioned (eight) than the entire Ninety-second Infantry Division—we mean straight battlefield commissions—the world knows little about the 761st, less about the 784th, which grew from a 761st cadre, and still less about the 758th, the pappy of them all and which fought in Italy with the Ninety-second Division. The same is true of Item No. 14 of the Evans' chronology, dealing with the activation of the 846th Tank Destroyer Battalion Dec. 15, 1941 . . . First Negro TD unit to see battle was the 614th in the ETO with the Third Army in Nov., 1944.

The 614th and 827th Tank Destroyer Battalions rendered heroic services with the Seventh Army at a time when top brass—and Churchill—wouldn't let the world know that the Germans had kicked the Seventh Army back a farther distance in Alsace-Lorraine at the same time Von Rundstedt kicked the First Army back in "the Bulge." But those black boys were in there tossing steel at the Germans for all they were worth . . . I ask you: how much did YOU hear about 'em? And did the Army officials tell you about deactivating the 795th Tank Destroyer Battalion at the Port of Embarkation in 1944 and converting its members into service troops? . . . as IF Negroes only knew how to drive trucks and bulldozers? That is what happened to crack, trained, front-line fighting troops . . . Negroes . . . in war-time . . . and with a flimsy excuse for an alibi . . . ask Capt. Fred Durrah of Plainfield, N. J.; Lieuts. Frank Laney, Washington, D. C.; William Camblor, ex-Carnegie Tech man and William Blake of Ohio . . . they were officers in it. This could go on until it filled a whole book—and I think somebody OUGHT to do just that in fairness to Negro soldiers who gave their all . . . What about those Negro port battalions—the 490th and 494th—who also went in on D-Day in Normandy along with the 320th Anti-Aircraft Barrage Balloon Battalion? . . . What I'm trying to get at is this—the record is so empty of the real achievements and performances of Negro troops, that any informed Negro ex-GI can only look askance at recommendations and policies being adopted on the basis of "the so-called" record . . . the record does not show the real truth.

* * *

The Case for Full Integration—Already Proved!

Here is the case for full integration of Negroes pressed into this one example in the 761st Tank Battalion. Out of the 183 days of consecutive duty in the firing line, the men of the 761st only SAW and WORKED with NEGRO troops for one period of twelve days—March 12-24, 1945, while breaking the Siegfried Line with the 103rd Division of the Seventh Army. Then it worked with the Negro 614th Tank Destroyer Battalion. The other 171 days were spent with WHITE soldiers and white soldiers were ALWAYS atop our tanks!

Did the Integration Work?

Here's your answer and this is the first public revelation of this incident: At Morville, France, on Nov. 10, 1944, when the 761st attacked in front of the Twenty-sixth "Yankee" Infantry Division of the Third Army, a tank commanded by Sgt. Bobby King—strictly Negro—from River Rouge, Mich., was hit by German gunfire and set ablaze. In dismounting, Sergeant King was machine-gunned by the Germans and his body fell into the street at the side of his tank. Though tracer bullets were spraying that street, one by one, at least eight, white infantrymen of the Twenty-sixth, crawled out into that field of fire, trying to drag King out of the fire . . . and one by one . . . they were killed . . . every one of them . . . and they were white . . . They gave their lives for that very dark lad from Michigan . . . Of course, the same day, Lieut. (then Sgt.) Warren Crecy of Corpus Christi, Tex., had recklessly exposed his own life to save white infantrymen in another area of the battle which marked General Patton's offensive thrust which carried through into Germany. There's your answer, direct from the field of battle . . . not from the Pentagon in Washington . . . and it's not in the chronology.

MR. ANDERSON

. . . and with perhaps another war in the offing, that important economic item certainly should be taken into consideration.

A SUGGESTION for Air Force Chief General Hoyt S. Vandenberg: Why not promote Col. B. O. Davis Jr. to the rank of Brigadier-General and put him on your own staff? . . . After all, your branch of the service bids fair to be the first to show the most of the men in your democratic integration, by virtue of the fact that way in completely democ- in your arm of service are of a higher level of literacy than those in other arms of . . . and those rumors of impendi- pending conflict grow louder and louder every week . . . and, don't you want to be r- be ready? . . . The Air Force always has been a pace-setter . . . why not set a new pace for Army, Navy and Marine Corps . . . Colonel Davis is a highly competent man for that type of post and would, undoubtedly be a credit to your staff . . . How about it?

* * *

What Sort of Folks Are These?

Negro ex-servicemen and women are justified in griping loud and long in being hesitant about believing all they hear and even read . . . after what happened to them in World War II. After all, the record—there's that.

World News
In a Nutshell
By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Staff Writer)

The Negro in the Army

For the next few weeks "World News" will be devoted to a comprehensive digest of the Negro in the Army. This is the sixth in the series—The Editors.

The surest way under the sun for Uncle Sam to do away with all this hullabaloo about race and stuff is to simply order full and complete integration in his armed forces on land, sea and in the air . . . That would wipe out any ground we have for complaining about unjust or biased treatment . . . and—one more thing which everybody seems to forget—it's doggonned expensive to main-

word again—is what all future treatment of them must be based upon . . . and whatta record? Let's take a few more glances at it:

THE RECORD SHOWS: T/4 Barbara Richfield, white Wac stenographer for Brig.-Gen. B. O. Davis Sr., in Paris, got a Bronze Star Medal for her work in his office. **THE RECORD SHOWS:** T/5 Jack Whitby (now a die and tool maker in Detroit, Mich.) and Pfc. John McNeil, a Rockingham, N. C., lad, lay underneath the burning tank of Sgt. Roy King (we wrote about him last week, you recall) and for three and one-half hours poured machine gun fire on the German gunners and AT gunners who had knocked out King's tank, killing King and some eight white doughboys who tried to bring King's body out of the field of fire . . . Yes, the RECORD SHOWS THAT . . . It also shows that what McNeil and Whitby did brought this praise from a captured German officer: **"Such bravery I have never before seen, except once on the Russian front!"** . . . Yes, THE RECORD SHOWS THAT . . . BUT, although T/4 Richfield got a Bronze Star Medal for typing letters for General Davis, Whitby and McNeil didn't get even as much as a letter of commendation, to say nothing of the higher decorations they deserved . . . Whatta record! . . . (P. S.: I know what the "alibi" will be here, too!)

Now, perhaps you are curious as to WHY the record shows and doesn't show . . . Well, me buckos, there are two reasons which I happen to know . . . one being the apathy of the Army towards really getting out the news . . . and the other, the sometimes erroneous and misleading news sent back by some of our war correspondents . . . this was true of both white and Negro war correspondents . . . We admit the correspondents did well, but left much to be desired . . . Probably this question, which was typical of the frontline fighting man, may give you an idea: "Who the hell is fighting this war, we or these war correspondents?" . . . it was a common query which I heard often . . . Why? . . . Frankly, we GIs felt the newspapers were overglamorizing their writers . . . After all, the scribes merely had a job to do, just as we did . . . But how do you think WE felt when we read such wrong stories as these in our big Negro weeklies when they finally trickled through to us:

This story was reported by the star war correspondent for a **big** Eastern seaboard weekly: **"We had our baptism of hell that day and lost a tank."** The story was front-paged and described a **battle of the 761st Tank Battalion in November, 1944 . . . For that war** correspondent's information (since he was obviously reporting **second** or third hand news) here's what actually happened: **Company C, 761st Tank Battalion, lost seven tanks, count 'em seven, and that was just that one company alone, there at Morville . . . The** battalion casualty total at the end of the day was: **One officer and nine enlisted men killed, and twenty-two enlisted men wounded! Yet:** "We had our baptism of hell that day and lost a tank." That **same reporter describing the awarding of a Bronze Star Medal to Col. Bob Bradley of Lynchburg, Va., by Maj. Gen. E. S. Hughes, on behalf of the entire Red Ball Express in France on Sept. 25, 1944: "Somewhere along the banks of the Moselle River near Metz" . . . when everybody knows it happened on the outskirts of Paris . . . over a hundred miles from the Moselle River . . . Another correspondent for another big Eastern weekly wrote thrilling frontline stories of the fighting of the First, Third and Ninth Armies in France—from London, England, under a SHAEF dateline . . . 300** miles from the fighting . . . A writer for a big Midwestern weekly who frankly admitted: "I became a war correspondent to keep from being drafted" . . . explaining that he wasn't going up front to get the first-hand dope . . . Another war correspondent said: "My boss says a dead reporter can't write any stories." . . . (He had something) . . . But, it was the RECORD which suffered . . . and NOW we are using the record built off such reporting to guage our present steps for the future . . . See what I mean? Next week we'll tell how apathetic the Army was and how it did and didn't.

World News In a Nutshell

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Staff Writer)

The Negro in the Army

For the next few weeks "World News" will be devoted to a comprehensive digest of the Negro in the Army. This is the seventh in the series.—The Editors.

Prologue: . . . Behind the Scenes

On Dec. 14, 1944, a SHAEF communique said, in part: **"Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army infantry and armor slammed into German territory at a new point after crossing the Blies River above Sarreguemines."** . . . Nothing there to tell you that it was the Negro 761st Tank Battalion leading the slamming of the Eighty-seventh Infantry Division from France into German territory . . . but that's just who it was . . . Just another instance of failing to mention us . . . Yet, at the same time, while the equation that all soldiers were just "soldiers"—not Negro, white or Jew, etc.—was true along that line (up front) it most certainly didn't follow anywhere else but there!

* * *

Having promised last week to talk about the apathy of the Army towards getting out the real truth about what the Negro soldier was doing, and thus weakening the Negro soldier's status of performance when based upon the recorded case history, we might as well go into action with all guns firing . . . To begin with the Army didn't want to put Negro officers into its Bureau of Public Relations so that they could know and tell of the exploits of Negro troops in the war . . . It took terrific pressure to finally make Army brass hats bend . . . but reluctantly they did—in August, 1943.

Mr. Anderson

Take a gander at the way Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, wartime adjutant general, tried to dodge the issue. You can see the lack of concern over whether or not activities of Negro troops were covered, in this Ulio letter to William P. Webb of Philadelphia on April 7, 1943, in reply to a telegram sent to Secretary of War Henry Stimson by Eastern Denna Elks, urging the assignment of Negro press officers to the Bureau of Public Relations (General Ulio replied for Mr. Stimson). The letter follows:

"Dear Sir:

"Further reference is made to your telegram of March 17, 1943, regarding the appointment of Negro press officers.

"While there is a goodly number of Negro troops overseas, they are members of series of small units which are attached to larger forces. The limited numerical strength of these units precludes the attachment of a separate Public Relations Officer to them. However, the larger forces of which they are a part have adequate facilities for the distribution of all news releases to the press in this country.

"Your interest in calling this matter to the attention of the War Department is appreciated."

* * *

But nobody had asked the Army about press officers in the field: the request was that Negro press officers be put in Washington to direct a world-wide news gathering network in order to see that the Negro troops everywhere were not ignored in telling the world what American fighting men were doing. General Ulio skipped around that idea nimbly . . . for then . . . but the pressure came on in a big way . . . and from various sources . . . individuals, the NNPA, the NAACP and other groups in all parts of the country.

In the two months following, severe pressure was put on the War Department and the matter went to the White House, to the Vice President (Mr. Wallace), to the Truman War Investigating Committee of the Senate, and Mrs. Mary M. Bethune took it up with Mrs. Roosevelt who injected her influence into the picture, and on June 26, 1943, the tune of the War Department had so changed that General Ulio wrote the following letter to Woods Morgan of Charlotte, N. C., chairman of a group urging the assignment and who was coordinating then with Sen. Bob Reynolds (D.-N. C.), chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee:

"Dear Sir:

"Your letter of 18 June, 1943, addressed to the President, suggesting that a Negro Press Officer be included in the personnel of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relation's office, has been referred to the War Department for reply.

"The contents of your communication have been noted in the Department and the corespondence has been referred to the agency concerned for consideration."

* * *

PRESSURE CONTINUED to mount and during the week of July 14, 1943, a complete release of all that had transpired in the effort to persuade the Army to relent (and an official of the Bureau of Public Relations had written that the bureau had no Negro officers and that "no change in policy is contemplated.") from its stand went to these white newsmen: **Walter Winchell, Westbrook Pegler, Drew Pearson, Walter Lippman, the late Raymond Clapper, Paul Mallon, Frank R. Kent and Fulton Lewis Jr.** of the radio. The idea was that when top Army brass found that these topflight newsmen had heard something they would have to act, either to admit or deny the truth when questioned if the release was true. In the same period, the NNPA executive committee called on John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, and the roof caved in in August and two Negro officers were put in. The officers were Capt. Homer B. Roberts and First Lieut. Daniel E. Day.

IN A FACE-SAVING GESTURE, Col. Stanley J. Grogan, deputy director of the Bureau of Public Relations on Aug. 3, 1943, wrote Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, then a War Labor Board member, and also actively in the fight:

"I'm glad to be able to tell you that some time ago the Bureau of Public Relations decided that it needed the services of a Negro officer in our Press Branch, which has charge, among other things, of liaison with the Negro newspapers of the country." . . . Informed behind-the-scenes people read that "some time ago" and laughed . . . but the victory was won. What came of it?

'The Negro in the Army'

The Pittsburgh Courier

For the next few weeks "World News" will be devoted to a comprehensive digest of the Negro in the Army. This is the first in the series.—The Editor.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The basic statistical information to be unfolded in this series is taken from a summary prepared for the Secretary of Defense by James C. Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army. It will be supplemented by various factual data which—for reasons the readers will understand as they read the articles—was not available to Mr. Evans from Department of Army files. Mr. Evans' summary gives data as of July 31, 1948, from which the civilian aide made certain recommendations to the Secretary of the Army regarding the utilization of Negro manpower.

Sat. 9-25-48

Let us bear in mind that Mr. Evans had to draw on Army files for the factual information upon which his recommendations were based, and let us also bear in mind that many, many things happened to Negro soldiers during World War II which should most certainly play a major role in any decisions affecting his future status in the Army. Most regrettably—and for reasons predicated upon prejudices within the Army setup—much of this never became a part of the Army records—and, by the same token, if it did become a part of those records, it was colored to suit the expediencies surrounding the particular point which Army brass wanted to make with the public. If there is any single fact about World War II which deserves spotlighting—as far as Negroes are concerned—it is the fact that the part played by Negro soldiers in fighting and winning that war has never been given the fullest, clearest and most honest evaluation to the public, either here or abroad.

MR. ANDERSON

He has never received full credit for what he did. Because of that it is logical that it is difficult for anyone to actually base the future of the Negro soldier upon his recorded record of the past . . . which is what has been necessary here, both by Mr. Evans and by the group of intrepid Negro leaders who demanded the end of Army segregation. They had to use what they had, and the majority of Negro ex-servicemen and women will tell you quickly that they certainly didn't have all of the story . . . whether by intent or circumstance.

* * *

If you want a picture of the sort of reports which the Department of the Army received during World War II, then read this paragraph from a letter written by Maj. Homer B. Roberts while he was head of the Negro Interest Section of the Bureau of Public Relations (Army) in March 1945: "It will not surprise you to know that the bomber pouches are still burdened with port battalions, quartets and General Davis' inspections." The "bomber pouches" were the Army pouches filled with news from Europe and flown to Washington every night for release to the world . . . There was nothing from the fighting fronts where Negroes were.

* * *

Here Is the Negro Strength in the Army

As of May 31, 1948, the strength of the Department of Army was as follows:

Sat. 9-25-48

A.	Army Department Strength, total, all races	569,704
	Negro Personnel	63,511
	Negro percent of total	11.15
B.	Army Officer Strength, total, all races	73,171
	Negro Officer Strength	987
	Negro percent of total	1.32
C.	Negro Officer Ranks	
	General (now retired)	1
	Colonel	2
	Lieutenant Colonel	10
	Major	28
	Captain	241
	First Lieutenant	538
	Second Lieutenant	114
	Total Commissioned Officers	934
	Warrant Officers	53
	Total Negro Officers	987

D. Negro Women included above are as follows:

	Officer	Enlisted	Total
Army Nurse Corps	69	0	69
Women's Army Corps	8	264	272
Total Negro Women	77	264	341

Don't for one second let your thoughts stray away from those figures on officers: 987, including the seventy-seven Army nurses and Wac officers—out of a total Army officer strength of 73,171 persons.

And there you have the breakdown on the overall Army strength throughout the world. Next week we shall analyze the implications of this picture.

World News In a Nutshell

Pittsburgh Courier

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Staff Writer)

Sat. 10-9-48

The Negro in the Army

For the next few weeks "World News" will be devoted to a comprehensive digest of the Negro in the Army. This is the third in the series.—The Editors.

Series

To clarify things for readers not familiar with military usages, we wish to point out that placing both credit and blame upon officers for whatever consequences developed in the Army, is because officers order soldiers to do what they command, and their commands form the basis for success or failure, depending upon whether they are right or not. The soldier merely executes the orders he receives . . . in wartime he is shot if he doesn't do so. Therefore, the background of the Ninety-second Infantry Division as brought out by Jack Foisie's articles in the San Francisco Chronicle cannot hold the soldier responsible, but the officers, regardless of the division's high illiteracy rate.

Sat. 10-9-48

Let's digress from last week's discussion on the calibre of officers to take a look at where Army officers come from. The basic information is contained in the report of James C. Evans, civilian aide to Defense Secretary Forrestal. Mr. Evans' report shows that the West Point Military Academy has furnished eleven Negro cadet graduates in its history, although a larger number has been in attendance at various times. But, here again, we run into that old bugaboo—racial discrimination by ratio and every other standard! . . . Here's what the record says: "The authorized strength at West Point is 2496 cadets. All are Congressional appointees except 352 who come from the Army, the National Guard and military schools . . . Now, here's the payoff: "Nine Negro cadets, the largest number ever in attendance at one time, were included in the total enrollment." Must we emphasize that that ratio means NINE out of 2496? . . . The other Negro Army officers come from the ROTC and such Army officer candidate schools as are now in operation.

MR. ANDERSON

* * *

Where Your Officers Come From

The ROTC is the Reserve Officers Training Corps and the source of procurement of college students for commissions in the Officer Reserve for call to active duty in the Army when needed. There are twelve Negro colleges operating ROTC courses. They are: N. C., A. and T., Greensboro; A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Howard, Washington, D. C.; Prairie View in Texas; Tuskegee Institute; Wilberforce University, Ohio; Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.—all giving infantry training; Hampton Institute, coast artillery; Virginia State College, Petersburg, quartermaster; West Virginia State College, field artillery; Florida A. and M., Tallahassee, anti-aircraft, and Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., transportation. The Air Force maintains an ROTC unit at Howard and Tuskegee. Plus the officer candidate schools—operated on a basis of complete integration regardless of race, creed or color (solid proof of the workability of complete integration in the armed forces), these are the sources of officer material among Negroes. In 1939 there were 1,450 Negro ROTC students; a year later there were 1,589 and in 1941 there were 2,715 in the Negro colleges. Strength of the units in all these colleges in December, 1947, was 3,035 Negroes. Total ROTC enrollment of all races, however, was 72,946. Our participation, thus, was 4.2 per cent.

Since we mentioned the total those figures referred to present officer strength two weeks ago, it would be wise to remind you that strength . . . not war-time totals. Mr. Evans' report says the follow-

brutally frank vein, because we can back it up with records which probably won't show up in the Pentagon.

ing about Negro officer strength during the war: "Negro officer strength for World War II developed in general terms from five officers of the regular Army at the beginning to almost 8,000 Army and Air combined at the peak. There were approximately 574 Negro reserve officers available in 1940 and estimates indicate that about one-half of these were physically qualified for active duty. It is clear then that fewer than 400 Negro ROTC graduates went forward in response to the early calls. Practically all of these were from Howard University and Wilberforce University."

Next week we shall evaluate the performance of officers — white against Negro, by comparisons from actual battle actions—to see just what this officer implication means to an integrated Army, a fully integrated Army, which we again insist will not handicap that Army no matter what Army brass may say in an effort to maintain its stupid racial lines of demarcation, and that word "stupid" is used in a

World News
In a Nutshell

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Staff Writer)

The Negro in the Army

For the next few weeks "World News" will be devoted to a comprehensive digest of the Negro in the Army. This is the fourth in the series.—The Editors.

IN order to get a clear picture of the participation of the Negro in the U. S. Army the chronological detailing below of the extension of the use of Negro manpower will help in understanding past and present objectives in the effort to secure complete integration of Negroes into every phase of military structures from top to bottom. The chronology was prepared by James C. Evans, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of Defense and also to the Secretary of the Army.

* * *

Anent Mr. Truman's executive order on abolishment of segregation in the armed forces, A. Philip Randolph, who is definitely entitled to credit for the spotlighting of a situation which brought forth such an order, advises as follows:

MR. ANDERSON

"We intend to push vigorously the legal and constitutional work of the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training. If sufficient funds are forthcoming, we shall continue in other cities, North and South, the Commission of Inquiry hearings which were launched last May in Washington to investigate the wartime treatment of Negro GIs. We shall monitor and 'police' the executive order by keeping public attention focused on the newly appointed committee of seven civilians. It will be remembered that President Roosevelt's FEPC executive order in 1941 required constant policing."

Truly laudable and Negro ex-GIs should make every effort to let the inquiry group hear their stories . . . the group will learn plenty.

* * *

NOTE: Regular Army Infantry, Engineer, Quartermaster, Medical, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Cavalry, and Chemical Warfare units existed before the passage of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 ..... Sept. 16, 1940
Initial policy on the use of Negro troops announced .... Oct. 9, 1940
Office of the Civilian Aide established ..... Nov. 1, 1940
Negro National Guard units enter service .... Jan. 1, March 10, 1941
First all-Negro officered regular Army infantry regiment (366th) activated ..... Feb. 10, 1941
Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron activated ..... March 22, 1941
Second Cavalry Division (mixed) activated ..... April 1, 1941
First Negro signal unit (275th Cons. Co.) activated .... May 1, 1941
First Negro tank battalion (758th) activated ..... June 1, 1941
First Negro port battalion (394th) activated ..... June 27, 1941
Officer candidate schools open ..... July 1, 1941
Pearl Harbor attack ..... Dec. 7, 1941
Congress votes war ..... Dec. 8, 1941
First Negro tank destroyer battalion (846th) activated Dec. 15, 1941
First military police battalion (730th) activated ..... Feb. 6, 1942
First Negro pilots (5) commissioned by Air Corps .... March 7, 1942
First numbered station hospital (25th) activated .... March 24, 1942
Ninety-third Infantry Division activated ..... May 15, 1942
Negro Waac officer candidates enter Des Moines with first class ..... July 20, 1942
332nd Fighter Group activated ..... Oct. 13, 1942
Ninety-second Division activated ..... Oct. 15, 1942
Second Cavalry Division (all Negro) activated ..... Feb. 25, 1943
477th Bomb Group activated ..... June 1, 1943
Negro pilots down their first enemy plane ..... July 2, 1943
D-Day: Allied landing in France, with 320th Anti-Aircraft Barrage Balloon Battalion participating ..... June 6, 1944
Directive for volunteer Negro integrated infantry platoons issued by European Theatre ..... Dec. 26, 1944
V-E Day: Victory in Europe ..... May 8, 1945
V-J Day: Victory in Japan ..... Sept. 2, 1945
Gillem Board recommendations announced as post-war policy ..... March 4, 1946
First group of Negro officers (31) integrated into regular Army ..... June 28, 1946
Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment joins Twenty-fifth Infantry Division in Japan ..... Feb. 1, 1947
Unification of national military establishment ..... Sept. 17, 1947
Civilian Aide designated advisor to the Secretary of Defense ..... Oct. 29, 1947
555th Infantry Parachute Battalion becomes Third Battalion 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment in the Eighty-second Airborne Division ..... Dec. 15, 1947
One battalion of infantry assigned to Ninth Infantry Regiment, a part of Second Infantry Division ..... Jan. 10, 1948
First Negro nurse integrated in Regular Army Nurse Corps ..... Feb. 12, 1948
508th Armored Field Artillery Battalion assigned to Second Armored Division ..... March 19, 1948
National Defense Conference on Negro Affairs .... April 26, 1948
Thirteen ROTC distinguished military graduates nominated for Regular Army commissions ..... April 30, 1948
First Negro doctor integrated in regular Army Medical Corps ..... June 9, 1948
Selective Service Act of 1948 ..... June 24, 1948
ROTC units established at Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.; Florida A. & M., Tallahassee, Fla., and Southern University, Baton Rouge, La. ..... July 1, 1948
First Negro officer to receive Regular Army commission through competitive tour program ..... July 23, 1948
Training centers for Negroes and whites established at Fort Riley, Kans., and Fort Ord, Calif. ..... July 25, 1948
President issued Executive Order 9981, setting up a committee to study equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services ..... July [illegible] 1948

Non-Violent Civil Disobedience

Will Stand by Reynolds, Randolph Say

(Special to The Courier)

WASHINGTON—Congress has received the first signed card pledging civil disobedience against the U. S. Government.

Former Army Chaplain Grant Reynolds of New York, co-leader with A. Philip Randolph, in urging non-violent civil disobedience protest against racial segregation in the U. S. Army, Monday morning, told the House Armed Services committee his own card, committing himself to refuse to serve in any jim-crow Army, and renounced Republican party loyalty.

Testifying in behalf of eight anti-segregation and civil rights amendments to pending draft legislation, Reynolds told the House committee:

"I was black before I was a Republican, I maintain that a citizen cannot fight for freedom, and my party loyalty ends when human rights are in jeopardy."

Having thus turned his back on his own party, Mr. Reynolds continued: "For this reason, I formally submit to this Republican Congress a signed pledge that I will not serve again in a jim-crow Army and that I will urge men of all races to boycott completely any jim-crow draft or UMT law. We shall circulate these pledge cards nationally."

Mr. Reynolds told the committee that an order had been placed for 100,000 buttons which bears the words: "Don't Join a Jim-Crow Army!" "Upon delivery," he told the solons, "We expect to launch the sale of these buttons in two places outside the White House and on the steps of the Capitol."

BLASTS GIBSON AGAIN

He said his organization, the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training, with headquarters in New York City, would also sell the buttons "outside the Chicago office of the twentieth century 'Uncle Tom' whose testimony before the Senate ranked him conclusively, in my opinion, as the Number One Quisling among negro citizens." He was referring to Truman K. Gibson Jr., former civilian aide in the former War Department.

Blasting away at criticisms launched against the movement advocated by himself and Randolph, Reynolds told the committee that he hoped "that the daily press and Senator Eastland will continue to aid our cause of civil disobedience by tossing all possible invective against m and Mr. Randolph." He reminded the committee of slurring remarks made against Negro soldiers during the war by Eastland.

LASHES SENATOR MORSE

Mr. Reynolds also lashed Republican Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, saying that he hoped Senator Morse "continues to show his ignorance of the Negro's inner resentments. I hope he keeps on until every Negro in America is thoroughly convinced that our destiny as a minority lies in our own hands."

Meanwhile, Mr. Randolph, who was not present at the hearing, submitted a statement to the committee in which he declared: "I shall call upon Negro and white leaders, who, as opponents of racial bigotry, will map practical plans for civil disobedience on an immediate and long range basis."

WON'T BACK DOWN

Stressing his firm intention not to back down on his plan to lead Negroes in the civil disobedience program, Mr. Randolph said that he would seek the counsel of outstanding spiritual leaders like Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Bishop W. Appleton Lawrence and Dr. Howard Thurman, whom he termed "men who can provide a soul for our program."

He again emphasized the fact that his movement "will be non-violent. While I do not minimize the dire consequences of a civil disobedience program," he said, "It may yet prove that the Army's headlong drive for permanent jim-crow slavery was the last straw which ignited . . . the spark of revolt that sets men free."

NEW YORKERS ACT

In New York City five men, two Negroes and three whites, announced that they would no longer pay taxes "to support segregation in Government institutions." They were George M. Houser, Bayard Rustin, James Peck, Igal Roodenko and William Worthy Jr., all of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, who last year made an interracial bus tour through the upper South testing jim-crow seating arrangements in transportation.

But there were signs that the House and Senate committees were planning no action on the anti-segregation and discrimination angles in proposed draft and universal military training legislation. Reports indicated that the committees planned to leave the racial angles to the discretion of the administrators of the programs as the hearings continued.

Representative Paul J. Kilday (D., Texas) told Jesse Dedmon, an NAACP witness before the House committee, "I happen to know that the Army has plans to work out these problems." He declined to reveal what plans the Army was working on.

ARGUMENTS FLARE

Heated arguments flared during the hearing, with Reynolds offering an amendment which proposed an FEPC provision to prohibit selling of goods or services to the Government under draft legislation by firms or individuals who discriminated in employment.

He said he would re-enlist in the Army if that amendment were accepted, but restated that "I am not going to join a jim-crow Army."

Chairman Dewey Short (R., Missouri) allowed Reynolds to comment on Senator Eastland's slurs against Negro soldiers, despite efforts of Congressman Rivers (D., South Carolina), to prevent it. Reynolds declared that he opposed Russia's form of government and Russia's agents in this country.

A CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE campaign here could only end catastrophically, with a lot of Negroes jailed and slaughtered. The vengeance of mobs would not only be visited upon the misled young men who refused to answer the call to arms.

The campaign would be a license to every Negrophobic and patriotic organization in the country to wreak its wrath on the churches, the institutions and the businesses which Negroes have painfully acquired down through the years, to say nothing of the 800,000 homes, the more than 1,000,000 automobiles, trucks and motorcycles; the 2,000,000 radios and much other valuable personal property.

These the mobs would destroy or the Government would confiscate when their owners were sent to concentration camps as were the Japanese-Americans who committed not one act against the interests of the United States.

Chicago 'Disobey The Draft' Group Formed; Launches Drive on Jimcrow

Kansas City, Mo. The Call

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A local chapter of the League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military segregation was formed at a meeting in South Congregational church here last week, under the guidance of A. Philip Randolph, president of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters, and one of the national leaders in the campaign against jim crow and segregation in military service and training. Immediately upon organizing, the local unit launched a week's campaign, which closed Sunday, to secure pledges from eligible Negro youths and others of all races to resist draft.

The campaign included the sale of buttons reading, "Don't Join Jim Crow Army," on street corners, in taverns, restaurants, house to house; and the securing of signatures to the pledge, "not to register or be drafted for jim crow military service or training" and "to urge and encourage others of all races with similar convictions to follow the same course."

Randolph was active in the campaign during the latter part of the week. Friday afternoon he spoke on street corners and in taverns along 47th street, urging support of the campaign for civil disobedience to the draft. Later that evening, he addressed a mass rally in Washington park. Climax of the week's activity came Sunday when the churches held a "day of prayer" to give moral support to eligible draftees who have pledged not to join a jim crow army and "who by the power of good will and fidelity to principle may be able to prick the conscience of America and the world."

The organizing meeting was addressed by William Sutherland, field representative of the league, who presented the history of the campaign thus far against jim crow in the armed forces, and outlined plans for future action on a national scale. Officers of the local unit are A. C. Thompson and P. Clifton Reynolds, co-chairman; Katherine Meyers, secretary; and Gregory Votow, executive secretary.

Chicagoans who are members of the national coordinating committee of the league are Francis Heisler, civil rights attorney; Dr. Homer Jack, executive secretary, Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious discrimination, Votaw, University of Chicago student; Reynolds and Arthur Willis Jr.

The campaign for civil disobedience is to continue at full pace with a climax in a series of mass rallies in various cities on Aug. 15, Draft boards will be picketed on Aug. 16, the day registration starts. Randolph will lead a picket line in Washington on that day, joined by veteran's delegations from a number of cities.

Civil Disobedience Appeal Denounced

Daily Worker 30a 7-18-48

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The appeal for civil disobedience against military service by purported colored leaders was roundly denounced as un-American by Attorney Levi H. Morris, Chicago, Ill., in the feature column "On the Level" appearing in the Second Quarter issue of the PYRAMID, official organ of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, released here this week.

Pointing out that it is nothing more or less than the exemplification of immature thought the Attorney declared that "sympathizers of this diabolical plan ought to be castigated publicly."

Reminding Negro citizens that "definite methods are outlined for Americans to follow," Attorney Morris said that justice can be obtained by a resort to the courts. He emphasized that political presure short of any mass hysteria is most desirable. Declaring that civil disobedience would be unlawful and impracticable; he set forth two other reasons against the proposal. These were pointed out as (1) tending to destroy much good-will already built up and stored in the favor of minorities; and (2) even if legal, Negroes in America are not the mass of human beings who possess sufficient stick-to-it-tiveness to bring about the desired result.

THE REAL WAY

Questioning the rights of the advocates of the measure the Attorney without calling names, expressed a desire to know "who gives some people the apparent right to speak for all the people." He wrote that "a constant and careful push of our problems before the administrative heads of government and a resort to the courts is the real American way of getting desired results."

Continuing his remarks about a solution to the problems confronting minorities he declared: "Human welfare and advancement can best be served by tried and true methods and not by some aping of foreign ideas peculiar to special classes of people." It is too late in the history of advancement of the American Negro for some leaders to impose this theory upon the race. Our gains so far have been by arbitration, protest, intelligent action and a resort to the courts, he pointed out in ending his article.

CORE Approves Civil Disobedience Plan

Defender Chicago, Ill. 30a 7-17-48

CAMP SHARPE, Ohio — The civil disobedience movement against Jim Crow in military service and training was endorsed by the national convention of the Congress of Racial Equality in its sessions here June 19-20.

The resolution of endorsement urged local CORE groups to assist in building the civil disobedience move into a national mass movement, and urged that organized labor and civic and religious organizations be contacted for support in the fight against segregation in the armed forces. Praise was given to A. Philip Randolph, Grant Reynolds and other leaders of the movement.

Copyright Name CORE

The convention voted to copyright its name for prevention of use of CORE by groups not adhering to the policy of non-violent direct action.

The convention itself was preceded by a three-day conference in which panel discussions were held on local activities for combating discrimination in employment, recreation, housing and restaurants. Announcement was made of two interracial workshops to be held this summer, one at Washington, D. C. and one in Los Angeles. Co-sponsors are CORE and the Fellowship of Reconcilation.

Hold Elections

Officers elected were Barbee W. Durham, Columbus, Ohio, chairman; Gerald Bullock Chicago, vice-chairman; Juanita Morrow, Chicago, secretary; Catherine Raylis, Washington, D. C. and Elizabeth R. Wenger, Cleveland.

The convention approved a National Advisory Committee composed of Roger N. Baldwin Allen Knight Chalmers, John Dewey, Charles H. Houston, E. Stanley Jones Dorothy Maynor, A. J. Muste, A. Philip Randolph, Ira DeA. Reid George S. Schuyler, Lillian Smith, Howard Thurman, Willard S. Townsend and Goodwin Watson.

Negroes To Shun Draft Bayard Rustin pledges support to Randolph civil disobedience program

In a reference to the recent call for civil disobedience by A. Philip Randolph, Pullman Porters president, Rustin declared:

"The world and the United States should know that there are many younger Negroes in positions of responsibility who, not wishing to see democracy destroyed, will agree with Mr. Randolph.

"We know that men will not fight to perpetuate for themselves castes and second-class citizenship. We know that men cannot struggle for somebers, Negroes would one else's freedom in the same battle in which they fasten slavery more securely upon themselves. A jimcrow army cannot cite Rustin for leadership in a bring freedom. On the other hand, to becloud the opposition to this southern bus campaign against will bring discrimination and segjimcrow laws.

"Refusal to register and be inducted under this undemocratic law is one side of the coin of resistance. Refusal to serve on draft boards and to be a cog in the Jim Crow machinery of inductions is the other side of the coin."

Randolph has repeatedly urged Negroes to refuse to register under the selective service law.

NEW YORK, July 16—(JP)—A. Philip Randolph, National Chairman of the League for non-violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation, today urged Negroes throughout the nation not to accept positions on local selective service boards.

Randolph said in a statement:

"Negroes would serve no useful purpose by accepting invitations to become members of selective service boards under the Jim Crow draft act which Congress passed and President Truman signed.

"By serving as draftees on draft board members, Negroes would not be in a position to assure a draftee of equal and unsegregated treatment in the Army, and their very presence on a local board would tend to becloud the opposition to this

A Triumph for Civil Disobedience

The Nation

BY GRANT REYNOLDS

Drawing by Golden

ONE Negro columnist stated early in July that Congress, by enacting a draft devoid of anti-segregation safeguards, had called the bluff of those Negro leaders urging civil disobedience. This statement is true in the sense that the House and Senate rejected the specific civil-rights amendments introduced by Senator Langer, Congresswoman Helen Douglas, and others. But such legislative inaction, which blithely ignored the implications of an organized resistance to the draft by America's largest minority, was only one more example of Congressional irresponsibility and indifference to public sentiment.

In contrast, the enunciation of the civil-disobedience idea created, from the very beginning, a deep concern in the Executive branch of the government—the branch that would have the responsibility of prosecuting or ignoring the leaders and rank-and-file members of the movement; of explaining this embarrassing movement to the peoples of the world; and of handling the thorny segregation issue for those Negroes who would enter the services, but under sullen protest.

In our eyes, the same concern accounts for the issuance of the President's executive order abolishing discrimination in the armed services. It accounts for the President's repudiation, in effect, of General Omar Bradley's statement that the army would cleave to segregation as long as the country as a whole retained it. Until recently, Negroes were by no means satisfied with the executive order, because it did not specifically mention segregation, and undertook to have the order clarified and expanded to include the outlawing of segregation. We feel that this was accomplished when, on August 3, Senator J. Howard McGrath, speaking for the President, met with two of our representatives and told them that it is "unquestionably" the intent of the executive order or if the President, as Commander-in-Chief, established non-segregation as the official policy of the armed services.

Few ideas or proposals that have been placed before the conscience of America in recent years have so divided and disturbed the progressive forces as has our recommendation. We offered it, before the Senate Armed Services Committee on March 31, only after all other efforts had proved unavailing. Our conference with President Truman nine days before had been preceded by conferences with Republican and Democratic leaders of both the House and Senate, and by endless correspondence with all Senators and Representatives. No assurances of an anti-segregation policy were forthcoming. Though Mr. Randolph and I testified before the Senators as officers of the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training, we made it plain that our proposal came from us as individuals, since there were members of our committee who, for philosophical or economic reasons, could not indorse our stand.

I was convinced of the idea's effectiveness as soon as the testimony was concluded. We had sat in the Senate committee room all morning, and observed the cool and indifferent treatment that was given to representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other race-relations organizations whose proposals were couched in familiar legal and Constitutional terms. It wasn't until Mr. Randolph and I laid down the civil-disobedience "ultimatum" that the Senators across the table, including Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, came to life and seemed to realize that here was something new to contend with. By Senator Morse's own subsequent admission on the Senate floor, Negroes strongly resented his suggestion that our proposal was treason—and the best legal opinion we have been able to obtain disputes Morse's interpretation. While his statement may have frightened some Negro youths and their parents, the voluminous mail addressed to Mr. Randolph and myself indicates that it largely had the effect of rallying support behind us.

Whatever other benefits arise from our testimony, it can be said, unequivocably, that it startled white America more than any other "racial" event in many years, including the most brutal lynchings. It is difficult for even largely uninformed whites to maintain any longer that Negroes "desire to be with themselves." For, in that brief hour's testimony, we informed the nation and the world that segregation was reaching an unbearable point. The response we received shows that Negroes are now ready, in 1948, to go beyond the discussion, petition and protest stage.

The importance of civil disobedience as a pressure technique, by the way, can be appreciated when one contemplates the effect that the prosecution of even one Negro youth would have had on the election chances of any Presidential candidate. Official Washington, alert to campaign considerations, was fully aware of this political dynamite.

Although the civil-disobedience movement was called off because our terms were met, Negroes will unquestionably cast their eyes around to see whether or not a program of non-compliance is feasible in other areas of segregation. Among those that come to mind are schools in the South, intra-state Jim-Crow transportation, and segregated public facilities. Agitation for racial justice broke out of traditionally respectable bounds on March 31, and I, for one, do not believe that Negroes will ever again be satisfied with the mere issuance of educational and propaganda material or with the hat-in-hand approach to members of legislative bodies or to the White House itself.

GRANT REYNOLDS, a member of the New York State Commission of Correction, is National Chairman of the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training, and was an executive of the League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation.

National Council Against Conscription

Antidraft Group Says Negro Quota Cuts Enlistments

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Washington, May 31 (AP)—The National Council Against Conscription suggested today that the armed forces could increase their man-power supply by changing their attitude on Negroes.

The council distributed a pamphlet saying that "the rigid 10 per cent ceiling on Negro enlistments and the injustices within the segregated military forces create a roadblock."

It called the Russell-Maybank amendment to the Senate draft bill "an essentially Fascist idea." The amendment would permit members of the armed forces to serve only with members of their own race if they wished.

"Army divisions composed entirely of those who believe they belong to a superior race would be dangerous to America," the council said.

lation would have to register their choice before hostile southern draft boards. Fear, intimidation, and overt violence would lead Negroes to request 'to serve with members of their race.' In the deeper south Negroes would have no semblance of choice. Draft board officials would choose for them, and few Negroes would dare raise a question, since to do so would mean reprisals against their families.

The anti-conscription group also claimed that "the traditional 'jim crow' policies in effect create a white army and a black army instead of an American army. These policies also lay the ground-work for the ridicule in foreign lands of this country's professions of democracy. As the governmental institution expanding in influence at the greatest rate at home and abroad, the American army is today the greatest harbinger of prejudice in places where previously men had been judged in individual merit."

Jim Crow Draft Hit In 16-Page Council Story

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The National Council Against Conscription in a 16 page printed Report on Racial Segregation in the Armed Forcs this week declared that "America would be paying a high price for racist distinctions if in order to maintain them she were to sacrifice her traditional volunteer system for the regimentation of a compulsory draft."

Claiming that "an equalitarian enlistment program would go a long way toward filling the gaps alleged to exist in manpower requirements" the report cited "the rigid 10-p.rcent ceiling on Negro enlistments and the injustices within the segregated military forces" as creating a "roadblock" against enlistment.

FASCIST IDEA

The group termed the proposed Russell-Maybank amendment o the senate draft bill "an essentially fascist idea". The amendment, designed to forestall administrative action ending segregation, "would permit members of the white race who do not want to serve in army units with Negroes to form all-white divisions and units" The report added, "Army divisions composed entirely of those who believe they belong to a superior race would be dangerous to America."

"Furthermore," they added, "under such a plan Negroes in the south would be forced into all-colored unit seven-ninth of the total Negro popu

Nurses

Negro Nurse Commissioned

First Lieutenant Nancy C. Leftenant, Amityville, New York, is the first Negro to be accepted in the Regular Army Nurse Corps, the Army announced 12 Feb. 30a

Lieutenant Leftenant served at Lovell General Hospital, Ft. Devens, Mass., and Cushing General Hospital, Framingham, Mass., before receiving her present assignment at Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus, Ohio.

FIRST NEGRO ARMY NURSE

1st Lt. Nancy C. Leftenant Admitted to Regular Corps

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The Army announced today the acceptance of the first Negro in the regular Army Nurse Corps. She is First Lieut. Nancy C. Deftenant of Amityville, N. Y.

She was graduated from the Lincoln School of Nursing in New York City in 1944, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Reserve Army Nurse Corps the following year.

Subsequently, she served at Lovell General Hospital, Fort Devens, Mass., and Cushing General Hospital, Framingham, Mass. At present she is assigned to the Lockbourne Air Base at Columbus, Ohio.

SWORN INTO NURSES' CORPS: Lt Nancy C. Leftenant, stationed at Lockbourne Air Force base, recently received a regular army commission in the Nurse Corps. Photo shows Lt. Leftenant being sworn in by Lt. Owen E. Hague, adjutant, 332nd Fighter Wing. Lt. Leftenant is a graduate of Lincoln school of Nursing, Bronx, N. Y.

2nd Negro Nurse Receives Regular Army Appointment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Lieutenant Lilamae Dixon, Chicago, Illinois, is the second Negro to receive a Regular Army commission in the Army Nurse Corps. Lieutenant Dixon, a graduate of Provident Hospital School of Nursing, Chicago, Illinois, entered the Army Nurse Corps in June, 1945 at Camp McCoy(Wisconsin.

Since that time she has served at Army posts and stations in Wisconsin, California, North Carolina, Ohio and Michigan. She recently completed a course of study at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., and is stationed at Saint Percy Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, Michigan.

She received her Regular Army appointment on February 27, 1948. Lieutenant Dixon and Lieutenant Nancy C...Leftentant of Amityville, New York, appointed in the Regular Army in January, 1948, are the only Negro nurses to receive Regular Army commissions,

Officer In Regular Army Nurse Corps

First Lieutenant Nancy C.

Leftenant, Amityville, N. Y., has recently accepted an appointment in the Regular Army Nurse Corps. She is the first Negro nurse to receive an appointment in the Regular Army. A graduate of Lincoln School of Nursing, New York City, Lt. Leftenant is presently stationed at the Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus, Ohio.

U. S. Army Names First Negro Regular Nurse

WASHINGTON, D. C. — First Lieutenant Nancy C. Leftenant, Amityville, N. Y., is the first Negro to be accepted in the Regular Army Nurse Corps, the Army announced this week. She graduated from the Lincoln School of Nursing, New York City, in 1944, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Reserve Army Nurse Corps, Feb. 2, 1945.

Lieutenant Leftenant served at Lovell General Hospital, Fort Devens, Mass. and Cushing General Hospital, Framingham, Mass., before receiving her present assignment at Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus, Ohio.

Taking Course Mental Nursing

Major Vance H. Marchbanks Jr., commanding officer of the 332nd [illegible] Group, announced the transferral of Lt. Louise W. Lomax, army nurse at Lockbourne Station Hospital, to St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington, D. C., where she will undergo an intensive five months course in psychiatric nursing. Lt. Lomax has been at Lockbourne Army Air base for one and a half years.

Coming into the army immediately upon graduating from medical school, Lt. Lomax earned her degree at the Medical College of Virginia Hospital at Richmond in 1942. Her first army assignment was to Tuskegee Army Air field in Alabama, and thence to Lockbourne.

Lt. Lomax is a native of Virginia. Her new assignment to St. Elizabeth's Hospital entailed a permanent change of station which might mean that Lockbourne has bade a final farewell to one its favorite nurses.

Appoint 41 Officers To Army Air Force

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Forty-one Negro officers and enlisted men were among the 5,553 persons recently appointed warrant officers (junior grade) in the U. S. Army and Air Force.

All enlisted personnel receiving the appointment will become warrant officers as soon as they are determined to be physically qualified. Officers receiving the appointment will continue to serve in their officer grade.

The present grade of each individual is given after his name:

UNITED STATES ARMY

Vaughn W. Anderson, chief warrant officer, Philadelphia, Pa.

Walker M. Blake, first lieutenant, Darby, Pa.

Roland U. Byrd, technical sergeant, West Point, N. Y.

Booker W. Carter, first lieutenant, Los Angeles, Calif.

Frederick D. Coleman, captain, Little Rock, Ark.

Leonard H. Cypert, master sergeant, St. Louis, Mo.

Benjamin R. Durant, warrant officer (junior grade), Brooklyn, N. Y.

Henry W. Elliott, first lieutenant, Muskogee, Okla.

Felix L. Goodwin, first lieutenant, East Orange, N. J.

Kenneth D. Hamilton, master sergeant, Junction City, Kan.

Luther C. Harris, warrant officer (junior grade), Redlands, Calif.

James M. Hendon, master sergeant, Chicago, Ill.

Ozell P. Henry, staff sergeant, Washington, D. C.

Hector W. Hill, master sergeant, New York, N. Y.

William J. Howard Jr., first sergeant, Vinton, Ohio

Jesse Jenkins, master sergeant, Kansas City, Kan.

Alfred W. Johnson, captain, Leavenworth, Kan.

Clarence H. Kenner, first sergeant, Danville, Va.

Lamar L. Kirven, first lieutenant, Mexia, Tex.

Eddie J. Lee, captain, Eufala, Ala.

Joseph W. Lott, first sergeant, Denver, Col.

Lawrence B. Meredith Jr., first sergeant, Dallas, Tex.

George F. Nesbitt, master sergeant, Muskogee, Okla.

Thaddeus E. Pinkney, staff sergeant, Warren, Ohio

Edward M. Plummer, first lieutenant, Tarentum, Pa.

Raoul L. Robinson, first sergeant, Vienna, W. Va.

Edward P. Sebastian, staff sergeant, Washington, D. C.

John E. Shepherd, master sergeant, St. Augustine, Fla.

Frank R. Steele, staff sergeant, Long Island, N. Y.

Frederick Williams, master sergeant, Kansas City, Mo.

Charles Wily, master sergeant, Mountain View, Calif.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

George G. Evans Jr., captain, Middleburg, Va.

Sidney L. Johnson, master sergeant, Atlanta, Ga.

James B. Leroy, staff sergeant, Xenia, Ohio

Charles E. McGee, captain, Columbus, Ohio

Dean B. Mohr, first lieutenant, Detroit, Mich.

Thomas J. Money, major, Vicksburg, Miss.

Vernon E. Proctor, master sergeant, Roxbury, Mass.

[illegible] Robinson, master sergeant, [illegible]

Temple, Tex.

Lucius Theus, first lieutenant, Chicago, Ill.

Charlie J. Thomas, staff sergeant, Greenville, Fla.

Two Win Rank Of Permanent Lieut. Colonel

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Lieut. Col. Harry B. Reubel of New York City, professor of military science and tactics, Prairie View A. and M. College, and Chaplain (Maj.) Elmer P. Gibson, 138 North Fifty-eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. now stationed at Fort Dix, N. J. were among 531 Regular Army majors, including four chaplains, recently promoted to the permanent rank of lieutenant colonel.

Colonel Reubel, a veteran of seventeen years' military service, served as executive officer of the 369th Coast Artillery Battalion and later commanding officer of the 870th Anti-aircraft Artillery Battalion during the war. Before receiving his present assignment, he served as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Hampton Institute.

LINCOLN GRADUATE

Chaplain Gibson, a graduate of Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa., entered the service in 1941 and was integrated into the Regular Army in July, 1946.

On Nov. 29, 1945, while serving with the 364th Infantry Regiment in Alaska, he was awarded the Legion of Merit for his outstanding performance as director of the religious activities.

Leaders Ask Air Force to Promote Flier

By T. W. ANDERSON

(Courier Staff Writer)

Top-ranking Negro leaders in the Nation are urging General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, chief of the U. S. Air Forces, to promote Col. Benjamin Oliver Davis Jr. to brigadier-general and assign him to a post on the staff of the Air Forces chief.

Acting on a suggestion by The Pittsburgh Courier, pointing out the wisdom of such an act by the head of America's flying forces, several leaders have already written to General Vandenberg urging the promotion of Colonel Davis, now commanding the Lockbourne Air Force Base near Columbus, Ohio.

INFANTRY CAPTAIN WRITES

Among those who have written General Vandenberg are J. Finley Wilson, head of the IBPOEW, and Atty. A. T. Walden of Atlanta, Ga., an infantry captain of World War I. A memorandum on Colonel Davis has also been submitted by James C. Evans, adviser to the Secretary of Defense.

4 Officers Promoted to Rank of Captain

WASHINGTON — Four colored officers were among more than 4,600 Regular Army officers selected for promotion to the grade of captain.

They were Major James B. Fowler, Washington, a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, 1941; Major Clarence M. Davenport, Detroit, a 1943 graduate of the military academy; Captain Crawford H. Lydle Jr., Muskogee, Okla., and Captain Harry I. Fernandes, South Carver, Mass.

Captain Lydle and Captain Fernandis were integrated into the Regular Army in Oct., 1947, and detailed in the Transportation Corps. They are now stationed in the European Command.

Major Davenport recently was appointed professor of military science and tactics at Florida A. and M. College, Major Fowler is assigned to the Adjutant General's Department, Washington.

12 Commissioned at Fort Riley

FORT RILEY, Kans. — Twelve colored officer candidates were among the 105 students recently graduated from the officer candidate course at The Ground General School here, and commissioned second lieutenants in the Army of the United States.

Each officer will continue his studies in a specialized course in his arm of service to prepare him for future assignments.

The 24-week course included training in administration, military law, leadership, communications, maintenance and field expedients of the motor vehicle and map and aerial photograph reading.

The new officers included:

Second Lts. George A. White, Indianapolis; Harry Lowrie, 1828 N. Mernie St., Philadelphia; James C. McCullough, 1016 Cameron St., Alexandria, Va.; Clarence Cooke, Chicago; Joseph B. Cross, New York City, and James O. Witcher, Cleveland;

Second Lts. Coy L. Vaughn, Detroit; William J. Story, Columbus, Ga.; Roosevelt Shelby, Pensacola, Fla.; Wilbert Roberts, Cleveland; Emmett J. Hurd, Junction City, Kan., and Howard V. Brabson, Cleveland.

Chaplain (Captain) Max S. Whittington, 913 Oak street, Columbia, S. C., has been assigned as chaplain for the Kitzingen Basic Training Center for Negro troops in the U. S. Occupied Zone of Germany. Chaplain Whittington recently returned overseas after a 45-day leave in the U. S. He formerly served with troops in Munich. (U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo)

Gen. Davis Retires After 50 Years in Army; Only Negro With Such Rank in Regular Force

Special to The

WASHINGTON, July 20—Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, the only Negro general in the regular Army, bade farewell to fifty years of soldiering today with the personal felicitations of President Truman.

Retiring for the second time after service in three wars, the veteran soldier received a handsomely engrossed, leather-bound scroll. The ceremony was in the White House Rose Garden, with the general surrounded by relatives and high defense officials.

President Truman, Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army, and Gen. Omar N. Bradley, had signed the valedictory, which the Chief Executive read of the assemblage.

The farewell tribute read as follows;

"It is a genuine pleasure to sign the special testimonial of the admiration and esteem of your host of Army comrades.

"You are one of the select few who have devoted a half century in the active military service to the defense of the United States of America, and the ideals of freedom and justice for which this country stands.

"You have exemplified by your distinguished accomplishments in the ranks of great trust and responsibility, too numerous to recount here, all that is best in a soldier of the highest type."

After reading the citation Mr. Truman left the official group for a few moments and moved over to the White House correspondents to tell them of General Davis' "most remarkable career."

General Davis, the President said, served as a temporary first lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry in the Spanish-American War. When that service ended, General Davis enlisted as a private in the Ninth Cavalry.

Then, "when General Davis was made an officer, there were only New York City—profes

five Negro officers in t
There are more than 1,0
higher proportion than
fore."

The Chief Executive a
he had presented many
high-ranking officers,
had afforded more pleasu
than today's presentation

General Davis was acc
by Mrs. Davis, their son,
jamin O. Davis Jr., W
graduate, and command
332d Fighter Wing,
James A. McLendon, a
Another daughter, Mrs. C
Streator of New York

unable to attend.

Others among the gu
Mr. Royall, James Forre
retary of Defense, and L
Wade H. Haislip, actin
chief of staff.

TWO NEGRO OFFICERS GET PERMANENT RANK

Lieutenant Colonel Reubel of Prairie View A&M College, and

Lieutenant (Major) Elmer R. Gibson, chaplain

son, 538 North 58th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., now stationed at Fort Dix, New Jersey, were among 531 Regular Army majors, including four chaplains, recently promoted to the permanent rank of lieutenant colonel.

Colonel Reubel, a veteran of 17 years' military service, served as executive officer of the 369th Coast Artillery Battalion and later commanding officer of the 870th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion during the war. Before receiving his present assignment, he served as assistant professor of military science and tactics at Hampton Institute.

Chaplain Gibson, a graduate of Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa., entered the service in 1941 and was integrated into the Regular Army in July, 1946.

On November 29, 1945, while serving with the 364th Infantry Regiment in Alaska, he was awarded the Legion of Merit for his outstanding performance as director of the religious activities. Sat-12-25-48

After receiving his A.B. degree from Lincoln University, Chaplain Gibson attended Crozer Theological Seminary and the University of Pennsylvania, where he received masters degree in 1932.

30a 1948

Officers

Mrs. Guzman.

May 8, 1948
Army & Navy Journal
Washington, D.C
(Saturday)

See Page 943.

Victor O. Morris,

David D. Powell.

See Page 948.

Avan T. Adams.

David D. Powell and Avan T. Adams graduated May 10th, and Victor O. Morris expects to graduate at close of Summer School.

Victor

Army Nominations

On 30 April, the President sent to the Senate the nominations of the following distinguished military students, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, for appointment in the Regular Army in the grade of second lieutenant: Army & Navy Journal

Albert N. Abelson
E. K. Andreasen
John F. Archer
E. J. Arlinghaus
Thomas Y. Awalt
Guy A. Baber, jr.
Andrew W. Baird
G. M. Barrack, jr.
Sam L. Barth
R. D. Beard, jr.
Donald J. Beckwith
Richard A. Benefield
Robert B. Bernstorf
George W. Bickerstaff
George H. Bickley
Colon R. Britt, jr.
W. E. Brockmeier
J. W. Brouillette, jr.
Bobby C. Bush
Thomas E. Cantrell
Marco J. Caraccia
Robert E. Carlson
Murray L. Carroll
Esper K. Chandler
William W. Chandler
John W. Chism
Byron R. Clark
William P. Clay
Ray W. Coffey
Samuel N. Cohen
Charles C. Collins
William I. Compton
James Corey
George L. Cross
Harrison P. Crowell
Victor R. Cullens
W. J. Cummings
C. T. deLorimier
A. P. Dempsey, jr.
Clinton A. Drury, jr.
Eugene M. Dutchak
Delbert E. Lang
Arthur L. Laughry
Francis Lebaron
Henry H. Lentz
Francis E. Lougee
Jose H. Lowry
B. E. Lumpkin, jr.
John R. Manning
James S. Martin
William R. Massey
Wesley J. Matson
William D. McLean
H. C. McNamara, jr.
Donald C. Mead, jr.
James O. Melton
Robert W. Merchant
Carl J. Merck
Francis Meredith, jr.
Malachi M. Mills
Guy E. Mitchell, jr.
Robert D. Monical
Victor O. Morris
John E. Mulhern
Harry F. Mumma
Robert A. Munford
Paul E. Myers
Norman J. Newman
John M. Nolan
Edward H. O'Donnell
Carlo J. Ortenzi
Robert L. Patterson
Trevor J. Perry
Galen W. Pike
Harvey D. Piper
Martin L. Pitts, jr.
David D. Powell
Leonard L. Preston
Robert M. Quinlan
William R. Ramsey
John M. Reardon
James B. Reed
Charles W. Edwards
E. E. Emerson, jr.
Irving Feldman
Robert J. Fiscella
Thomas C. Fischer
Harley B. Fisk, jr.
James R. Flannery
Joe A. Font
Edward F. Foster
Reinhart C. Gauerke
Owen J. Giblin
W. A. Gilbert, jr.
John P. Gilman
George W. Gordon
Douglas M. Graham
Edward Greer
Sidney C. Guthrie
M. B. Guyton
Spencer V. Halgren
E. F. Hammond, jr.
Albert H. Hanger
Clifton S. Harris, jr.
W. A. Harrison, jr.
Thomas J. Heller
Benjamin C. Hilliard
Charles B. Hinson
William R. Huff
Harold Hutcherson
Clarence H. Jackson
James A. Jeffers
William F. Jester
Charles M. Johnson
Ivor R. Jones
Edward S. Karon
Roy D. Kaylor
Oliver T. Kelly
Clayton A. Kemp
Ernest L. Kerley
John H. Klein, jr.
Joseph Knight
Irvin S. Kramer
Donald K. Kuehl
George S. Kukuchek
John E. Lambert
Robert D. Lambourne
Rolfe Robertson
William B. Roth
James J. Rubash
Louis G. Sandkaut
Tommy F. Satterfield
Henry A. Schenk
Robert C. Schindling
Robert G. Schmitt
Paul E. Schwab
R. D. Sheppard, jr.
Thomas P. Shiely
Cyril Sidun
Orvis H. Skolos
Forest J. Smith, jr.
Melvin Smith
John E. Steinke
L. E. Stephenson
John W. Stevenson
Julian R. Story
Robert P. Story
Donald L. Synolds
Hunter G. Taft
Jerrol E. Taylor
Mack Taylor, jr.
William M. Taylor
Richard H. Timmins
George R. Truex, jr.
Blaine E. Twitchell
Jack C. Utley
Clifton F. Vincent
Louis H. Wagner
John E. Walden II
Andrew J. Waldrop
Joseph L. Walker, jr.
Paul A. Watkins
Robert W. Webb
James S. Weeks
John M. Welch
Hal D. White
Charles Wiersch
Robert T. Wilkerson
T. C. Williams, jr.
Charles L. Worley, jr.
Charles S. Wylie
Walter E. Yerkes

Military Science Instructor Among Regular Army Officers Promoted

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lieutenant Colonel James H. Robinson of Washington, D. C., professor of Military science and tactics as South Carolina A & M College, was among the 1,822 Regular Army line officers recommended to President Truman for promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army.

During World War II, he served as battalion commander with the 366th Infantry Regiment in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations. For his participation in the North Apennines campaign he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart and Combat Infantryman Badge.

Colonel Robinson returned to the United States in 1945 and was appointed to the Army Discharge Review Board in Washington, D. C. In July, 1947, he was selected to head the military science department at South Carolina A. and M. College in Orangeburg.

He was commissioned in the Regular Army with the rank of major in July, 1946 and is a graduate of Howard University and the University of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Davis Officially Retires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Brig. General Benjamin O. Davis, the only Negro general in the United States Army, retired officially July 14 after 50 years of service in khaki.

Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall congratulated the retiring general saying he was of "inestimable value to your Army and your country both in war and peace."

Secretary Royall recalled that when Gen. Davis joined the Army as a lieutenant in the infantry, there were only five other colored officers in the service, but today there are nearly 1,000.

Gen. Davis was a member of the inspector general's department when he retired from active service.

Secretary of the Army Royall on July 13, personally delivered to Brig. Gen. Davis the following letter of appreciation upon Gen. Davis' retirement from active duty:

Dear General Davis:

On the occasion of your retirement from active duty, after 50 continuous years of distinguished military service, I extend to you my heartiest felicitations and every good wish that you may enjoy your well-earned retirement as I know that you have enjoyed the years of honorable service which you have devoted to your country. I know that the whole Army joins me in wishing you a full measure of happy years.

Military Grads Get Appointment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three Negroes distinguished military graduates recently nominated for commissions have been appointed Second Lieutenants in the Regular Army. They will rank from 1 July 1948.

Second Lieutenants Edward Greer Welch, W. Va., a graduate of West Virginia State College, has been assigned to the Field Artillery and will report for duty with the 3rd Armored Division, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Second Lieutenants Clifton F. Vincent, 2403 Russek Street, Houston, Texas, and Walter Redd, Box 12 Cameron, Texas, have been assinged to the Infantry and will report for duty at Camp Hood, Texas. Lieutenants Vincent and Redd are graduates of Prairie View A and M College in Texas.

Lt. Col. Robinson becomes ranking Negro officer

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lt. Col. James H. Robinson has become the ranking Negro officer in the Regular Army by virtue of his assignment, on temporary duty, to the Office of Civilian Aide to the Army Secretary.

The distinction was held up to this month by Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, who is retiring.

Professor of military science and tactics at South Carolina A. & M. college until his appointment, Lt. Col. Robinson will now work particularly on the Reserve Officer's Training Corps program in Negro colleges.

Captain Elsberry Is Air Force Grad

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, Illinois, May 25 — Captain Joseph D. Elsberry will graduate tomorrow from the Air Force Communications School at Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois, it was announced today by the base commander, Brigadier General Emil C. Keil.

Graduated as an Air Force Communication Officer, Captain Elsberry is thoroughly trained to assume command of a squadron or group communications unit, thus becoming a leader in one of the most vital sections of our new U. S. Air Force.

Captain Elsberry, son of Mrs. Beulah Elsberry, 118 West Washington Boulevard, Langston, Oklahoma, flew 122 missions with the 15th Air Force in Italy during World War II, and wears the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with 6 clusters, the European Theater Ribbon with 5 battle stars, and the American Theater Ribbon. Prior to entering the Air Force he attended Tuskegee Institute.

Captain Elsberry reported to Scott Air Force Base Communications School from Lockbourne Air Force Base, Ohio.

Ban On Negro Officers Investigated By Army

Following protest by the NAACP to Defense Secretary Forrestal, the Department of the Army assigned a colonel from the inspector-general's office to make an investigation of the charges that Negro officers were excluded from the Officers' Club at Camp Campbell near Nashville,

Promoted

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

M/Sgt. Robert J. Grey of Toledo, O., has been promoted to the rank of second lieutenant at State College in Wilberforce, O., where he is an assistant instructor in the ROTC. Entering the Army in 1943, he spent 22 months in the South Pacific as chief clerk in the quartermaster depot in Finschafen, New Guinea.

Military Graduates Receive Regular Army Appointments

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Second Lieutenants Clifton F. Vincent, 203 Russek sreet, Houston, Texas, and Walter Redd, box 12, Cameron, Texas, have been assigned to the Infantry and will report for duty at Camp Hood, Texas. Lieutenants Vincent and Redd are graduates of Prairie View A & M College in Texas.

Maj. Marchbanks Appointed In Regular Army

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Major Vance H. Marchbanks Jr., commandant of the 332nd medical group, 332nd Fighter Wing, Lockbourne Air Force Base, recently was appointed as a regular Army Major according to Second Army headquarters.

Associated with the Army for 31 of his 42 years, the Major lived on an army post as a lad in the Philippines for three years. Since then, he has spent most of his life on army posts from the Philippines on one side of the Globe, to Italy on the other.

Born at Fort Washokie, Wyoming, he is the son of Capt. V. H. Marchbanks Sr., who joined the army in 1895, and retired in 1939 after seeing action in four wars.

In 1926, young Marchbanks was selected for training at the U. S. Military Academy by President Calvin Coolidge. He was rejected by the Board f Examiners at Fort Bliss, Texas, and later entered the University of Arizona, graduating in 1931 with a B. S. degree in Science. Later he entered the school of medicine at Howard University where he was graduated in 1937.

Major Marchbanks was serving at Tuskegee Institute when he entered the Armed Forces eight months before Pearl Harbor. Assigned later at Tuskegee Air Base for primary flight training, he received rating as flight surgeon before joining in the 332nd fighter group in 1943. He was appointed Major in March, 1944.

Seeing overseas duty with the 332nd fighter group, he was awarded the Bronze Star in 1945 for meritorious service in support of combat operations.

With the reorganization of the 477th Composite Group into the 332nd Fighter Wing in mid 1947, Major Marchbanks was given command of the 332nd Medical Group. At present, he is the Wing Surgeon on the staff of the Wing Commander.

Major Marchbanks is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, and resides at the Ohio air base with his wife, the former Miss Lois Gilkey of Little Rock, Ark., and his two daughters, Roslyn and Joy, seven and four years old, respectively.

In Regular Army

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Maj. Vance H. Marchbanks Jr. commandant of the 332nd Medical Group at Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, O., is now a major in the Regular Army, it has been announced. Previously only white medical officers have received Regular Army commissions.

Maj. Marchbanks Heads 332nd Unit

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

LOCKBOURNE, O. — The 332d Fighter Wing is now commanded Medical Group, stationed at Lockbourne Air Force Air Base and by Major Vance H. Marchbanks Jr., commandant who recently received word from Headquarters, Second Army, informing him of his appointment in the Regular Army.

The Major has been associated with the Army for 31 years having lived on an Army post in the Philippines for three years when he was a small boy. Born Jan. 12, 1905, at Fort Washokie, Wyo., he is the son of Capt. V. H. Marchbanks Sr., who joined the Army in 1895, and retired in 1939.

Selected by President Collidge

In 1926, young Marchbanks was selected for training at the U.S. Military Academy by President Calvin Coolidge. He was rejected by the Board of Examiners at Fort Bliss, Texas, and later entered the University of Arizona, graduating in 1931.

In June, 1937, he was graduated from Howard University School of Medicine.

Ask Army Commissions For Nine Negroes

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — President Truman last week forwarded to the senate for confirmation the names of 253 distinguished military students, reserve officers' training corps, for commission in the regular army and the regular air force as second lieutenants. Nine of this number were Negroes.

Forty-four other distinguished military students, six of whom are Negro students who are under the statutory regular establishment officer age of 21, will be offered reserve commissions in the organized reserve corps until they attain the legal age. With their consent they will be called to active duty in the meantime.

Of the eligible to accept commissions at this time, 172 will join the regular army and 81 regular air force. The Negro students who will join the regular army are Edward Greer of Welch. W. Va., and M. B. Guyton, Pocohontas. Va., both students of West Virginia State college; Harold Hutcherson, Oxford, N. C.; A and T college, N. C.; Clarence H. Jackson, Pittsburgh, and Clifton F. Vincent, Houston, both students of Prairie View A and M college; Victor O. Morris, West Monroe, La., and David D. Powell, Quincy, Fla., both of Tuskegee; Avan T. Adams, Quitman, Ga., and Lester Banks, Middlesex, Conn., the former Tuskegee and the latter at Howard.

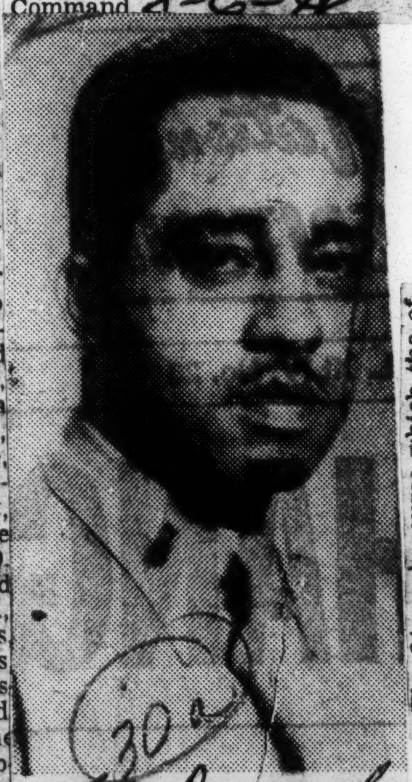
Thirty of those under age at the present time will be army appointees and 14 air force Negro student in this group are Jew D. Boney, Rockdale, Tex., student at Prairie View; Lonnie E. Harrington Jr., Hampton, Va.; John C. Littlejohn, Oxford, N. C. Hampton institute; Wilmer C. Marvin Philadelphia. West Virginia State college; Walter Reed, Cameron, Tex., Prairie View, and Ernest P. Robinson, Ashville, N. C., A and T. college.

Four Officers Get Regular Army Promotions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four Negro officers were among more than 4,600 Regular Army officers selected for promotion to the grade of Captain.

The officers selected for promotion were Major James D. Fowler, Washington, D. C., a graduate of the U. S. Military Acedemy, 1941, Major Clarence M. Davenport, Detroit, Michigan, a 1943 graduate of the Military academy, Captain Crawford H. Lydle, Jr., Muskogee, Oklahoma, and Captain Harry I. Fernandes, South Carver, Massachusetts. Captain Lydle and Captain Fernandes were integrated into the Regular Army, in October, 1947 and detailed in the Transportation Corps.

Major Davenport has recently been appointed professor of military science and tactics at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Major Fowler is assigned to the Adjutant General's Department Washington, D. C., and Captain Crawford and Captain Fernandes are now stationed in the European Command.



FIRST LIEUTENANT Robert E. Smith, Jr., Washington, D. C., has been ordered to active duty for a period of 30 days, and assigned to the press section, public information division, Department of the Army, in the Pentagon. A reserve officer, Lt. Smith is a graduate of Howard University and a sophomore in the Howard University School of Dentistry. His parents are Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Smith, Sr., of Jacksonville, Fla. —U. S. Army Signal Corps photo.

rie, 1828 North Mernie Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; James C. McCullough, 1016 Cameron Street, Alexandria, Virginia; Clarence Cooke, 5320 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; Joseph B. Cross, 414 West 145th Street, New York City and James O. Witcher, Cleveland Ohio.

Also, Second Lieutenants Coy L. Vaughn, 1919 Jay Street, Detroit. Michigan; William J. Story, 1608 Second Lieutenants Michigan; William J. Story, 1608 Third Avenue, Columbus, Georgia; Harry Low-

12 Negroes Among Officers Commissioned At Ft. Riley

The Kansas Courier Columbus, Ga.

FORT RILEY, Kansas — Twelve Negro officer candidates were among 105 students recently graduated from the Officer Candidate Course at The Grand General Antiaircraft Artillery, Corps of Engineers, etc.) to prepare him for future assignments.

The 24-week course which the officers recently completed here included training in military law, leadership, communications, and maintenance and field expedients of the motor vehicle. Also so, use and maintenance of small arms, map and aerial photograph reading, physical training and drill and command exercises.

THE OFFICERS

The newly commissioned Negro officers are: Second Lieutenants Coy L. George A. White, Indianapolis, Indiana; Harry Low-

ARMY NEEDS 400 MORE CHAPLAINS

The Christian Index

A summary of the requirements and procedure for applying for extended active duty follows:

1. Applicants must be members of the National Guard of the United States or the Chaplain Reserve Corps. Those former chaplains who have not, as yet, accepted commissions in the Reserve Corps may submit their applications for extended active duty. Jackson, Tenn.

2. Chaplains desiring recall to active duty must accept a temporary Army of the United States appointment which will be in the grade held immediately prior to processing for relief from active duty. This temporary appointment will not disturb any National Guard of the United States or Officers' Reserve Corps commissions already held or subsequently accepted. Only those who are eligible for recall in the grade of Major or below can be placed on extended active duty under current directives. Thurs. 2-19-48

3. Candidates must be less than 50 years of age, fit for general service or general service with a waiver.

4. In applying for extended active duty, chaplains may elect to serve for two years (Category VIII) or for an indefinite period (Category I). According to plans for the peacetime Army, it appears that those in Category I may expect to serve for a number of years, provided their manner of performance of duty warrants their retention.

5. A current ecclesiastical indorsement, to be forwarded direct to this office, should be requested from the appropriate denominational indorsing body recognized by the Department of the Army.

In view of the dire shortage, almost every type of duty is available. In addition to the Air Force vacancies, we are in especial need of chaplains for transports, disciplinary barracks, and replacement training centers. While chaplains must be assigned, in accordance with the demands of the service, every effort is made to fulfil each chaplain's preference for assignment. Whatever this assignment might be, there has never been such a tremendous opportunity in the history of the Army as now to exercise spiritual and moral leadership in all phases of the chaplain's work, both at home and overseas. Jackson, Tenn

If you desire to offer your services to help alleviate this critical situation, application blanks and any further information you may desire will be furnished you upon request. Thurs.

—*Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Chaplains.* 2-19-48

Army Chaplains Hear Jim Crow Hit

The Christian Index

Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK, 2-0 (ANP) — Chaplains of the army and navy, in the opening session of a four day conference here, heard Rear Adm. Robert J. White USN (Ret.) denounce segregation. Feb.

Chaplain White, president of the Chaplains association and dean of Catholic University Law school, addressing more than 300 chaplains said, "Wherever segregation is upheld and practiced, our association goes on record to say that our meetings in such localities should be held on government reservations.

"We are all sons of the same God, who regards not the color of skin, but the fullness of heart. Our hearts are with all victims of persecution at all times. Nevertheless, we have learned by bitter experience that we cannot legislate morality, nor can we, by passing laws change the hearts of men." 5-21-48

1st Race Chaplain In S. C. Vets Hospital

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP)— Chaplain George W. Williams is the first colored chaplain to be assigned to the Veterans' Administration Hospital here. He was the only colored officer in the 82 appointed from this state in the regular Army.

He is a graduate of Claflin College and Gammon Theological Seminary. He served with a tank regiment under Gen. Patton. He is a Methodist.

Senior Officer Presented Scroll at White House

30a The Afro-American Baltimore, Md Sat. 7-31-48

Family and Dignitaries Witness Impressive Retirement Ceremony

WASHINGTON

Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, who went into retirement after 50 years of military service on July 13, was honored at the White House, Tuesday, when President Harry S. Truman presented him with a scroll in tribute to his long Army career.

President Truman, attired in a brown seersucker suit, brown and white shoes, white shirt and brown and white tie, after the presentation confided:

"I have made hundreds of presentations to soldiers during my term, but, General, I want you to know that I sincerely appreciate the honor that has been bestowed upon me, today."

Calls Career "Remarkable"

Turning to the newsmen and photographers, assembled on the White House lawn, where the presentation was made, President Truman, speaking informally, continued:

"General Davis has been a remarkable soldier. He has had a remarkable career. He entered military service in 1898 as a first lieutenant during the Spanish-American War. Sat.

"He was mustered out during March, 1899, and re-enlisted as a private during June of the same year. Since that time he has risen to the present rank of brigadier general. It's truly a remarkable career." 7-31-48

Awarded Leather Scroll

During the formal ceremonies, President Truman, flanked by Defense Secretary Forrestal and Army Secretary Royall, read the following inscription on a leather-bound scroll, which he presented to General Davis:

The Afro-American

"It is a genuine pleasure to sign this special testimonial of the admiration and esteem of your host of Army comrades.

"You are one of the select few who have devoted a half century in the active military service to the defense of the United States of America and the ideals of freedom and justice for which this country stands. Baltimore, Md.

"You have exemplified by your distinguished accomplishments in places of great trust and responsibility, too numerous to recount here, all that is best in a soldier of the highest type."

(Signed) Harry S. Truman, President.

Signed by Royall, Bradley

The honor scroll also had the signatures of Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army, and Omar N. Bradley, Chief of Staff.

The 71-year-old general, was highest ranking officer of his race in the Army, was born in Washington on July 1, 1877. He completed 50 years of service in the Army on July 13 of this year, having entered military service on that date during 1898.

Wife, Children Present

Attending the retirement ceremonies were: Sat.

Mrs. Davis, Col. and Mrs. Benjamin O. Davis Jr. of Lockbourne Air Force Base; Mr. and Mrs. James A. McClendon, son-in-law and daughter, of Chicago; Mrs. Olivette Davis Brown, a niece, and Mr. and Mrs. Perry W. Howard, close friends; 7-31-48

Gen. Wade H. Haislip, representing Gen. Omar H. Bradley, Army Chief of Staff; Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant to Gen. Lewis B. Hersey, Selective Service director; James C. Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army, and Lt. Col. James A. Robinson of the civilian aide's office.

CEREMONY IN THE ROSE GARDEN—Washington, D. C.—In the Rose Garden at the White House, President Truman presented a Scroll to Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis upon his retirement after fifty-years service in the Army. Shown during the ceremony

ARMY HONORS NEGRO GENERAL

Examiner

WASHINGTON, July 20.—(AP)—Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, the Army's only Negro general officer, was praised by President Truman today for his "remarkable record."

Mr. Truman presented the 71-year-old Davis with a scroll signed by himself, Secretary of the Army Royall and General Omar N. Bradley, Army chief of staff. Los Angeles, Calif.

Turning to newsmen and Cabinet dignitaries, Mr. Truman said Davis entered the Army as a temporary lieutenant during the Spanish-American War.

After being mustered out, he rejoined in 1899 as a private and worked his way up. Davis is retiring after 50 years service.

"When General Davis was made an officer in the Army," Mr. Truman said, "there were only five Negro officers in the service. Today there are more than 1000." Wed. 7-21-48

Colonel Benjamin O. Davis Jr. commanding officer, 332nd Fighter Wing, Lockbourne, Ohio is a son.

Time Magazine Salutes Retiring General Davis

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tue. 8-3-48

Eight years ago, during the height and head of the Presidential Campaign between FDR, and Wendell Willkie, Ben Davis was promoted by President Roosevelt to rank of Brigadier General. He became the first Army man of his race to attain this rank. The promotion also proved to be good political campaign strategy for the Late President who was a past master in harmonizing the various and frequently conflicting elements of his Party to meet political exigencies. 8-3-48

In the current edition of TIME (August 2nd, 1948), a splendid tribute is paid to General Davis, under caption, ARMED FORCES. The article, accompanied with a U. S. A. Signal Corps photograph of the General, reads as follows:-

Ben Davis was the first Negro ever commissioned from the ranks of the U. S. Army. A tight-lipped, light-skinned man, he left Howard University for a temporary first lieutenancy during the Spanish-American War. When it ended, he signed on as a private, fought his way up to sergeant, ranked third on the examination that won him his permanent commission.

As one of only half dozen Negro officers in the Army, his choice of assignments were strickly limited. He taught military science at Negro colleges, served as military attache in Liberia. He spent World War 1 sidetracked in the Philippines. But Ben Davis took a soldierly satisfaction in doing any job he was assigned. 8-3-48

He learned to get along. In making his official courtesy call on the commanding officer of a new post, he always saw to it that the officer was out at the time. 8-3-48

Later, as a roving representative of the Inspector General's office, he always arranged his schedule to arrive at a new command in mid-afternoon, so that the commanding officer could look him over and decide whether to invite him to dinner. "I was always the only colored officer at my post," he recalled. "But it made no difference to me. Nobody paid any attention, and at every post I managed to make friends with somebody."

By 1930, his quiet dignity and

soldierly efficiency had made him a full colonel; eight years later, he got his first major command: a Harlem National Guard regiment. In 1940, Franklin Roosevelt appointed him brigadier general, the U. S. Army's first and ony Negro officer, and he took over the 4th Cavalry Brigade at Fort Riley, Kans. He was sent to Europe in 1942, won the Distinguished Service Medal for his work in inspecting Negro troops and easing explosive Army racial tensions. After the war he settled into the routine of peace time Army life.

Last week Ben Davis was summoned to the White House. On the steps leading to the White House rose garden, he listened quietly to a complimentary speech from Harry Truman, received a testimonial scroll signed by the President and Davis' Army comrades. After 50 years in the Army, Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, 71, had retired. Among the guests was Lieut. Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., commander of the 332nd Fighter Wing, the regular Air Force's ranking Negro officer.

General Davis Will Retire as General Officer

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON — Despite the fact that a bill to retire Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Sr., with the rank of brigadier general was introduced in the Senate too late for action this year, the passage, by the Senate Thursday of another bill, assured the retirement of General Davis as a general officer.

HR-2744, which provides that all Regular Army officers may retire in the highest temporary rank which they attained, passed the House more than a year ago and was finally passed, on consent calendar, in the Senate last Thursday. Although he is a Regular Army colonel, General Davis served for many years as a brigadier general and will retire with that rank.

Senator Clyde Hoey (D., N. C.) introduced a special bill, S-2826, for the purpose of achieving this recognition for the only Negro general officer in the armed services last Tuesday. The bill was referred to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

However, the committee had held its last meeting for the year on Tuesday morning and had closed up for this year when it received the bill. John Adams, clerk of the committee, told The Courier that there was little chance of any action on the Hoey bill. He pointed out that no action would be needed at any rate, now that the Senate had adopted HR-2744.

Meanwhile, The Courier learned, General Davis' scheduled retirement, originally set for June 30, has been set back to July 13, so that the revered Army officer can complete his fiftieth year in the Army. Special ceremonies for this occasion are being planned.

ARMED FORCES

Silent Service

Ben Davis was the first Negro ever commissioned from the ranks of the U.S. Army. A tight-lipped, light-skinned man, he left Howard University for a temporary first lieutenancy during the Spanish-American War. When it ended, he signed on as a private, fought his way up to sergeant, ranked third on the examination that won him his permanent commission.

As one of only half a dozen Negro officers in the Army, his choice of assignments was strictly limited. He taught military science at Negro colleges, served as military attache in Liberia. He spent World War I sidetracked in the Philippines. But Davis took soldierly satisfaction in doing any job he was assigned.

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U.S.A. Signal Corps

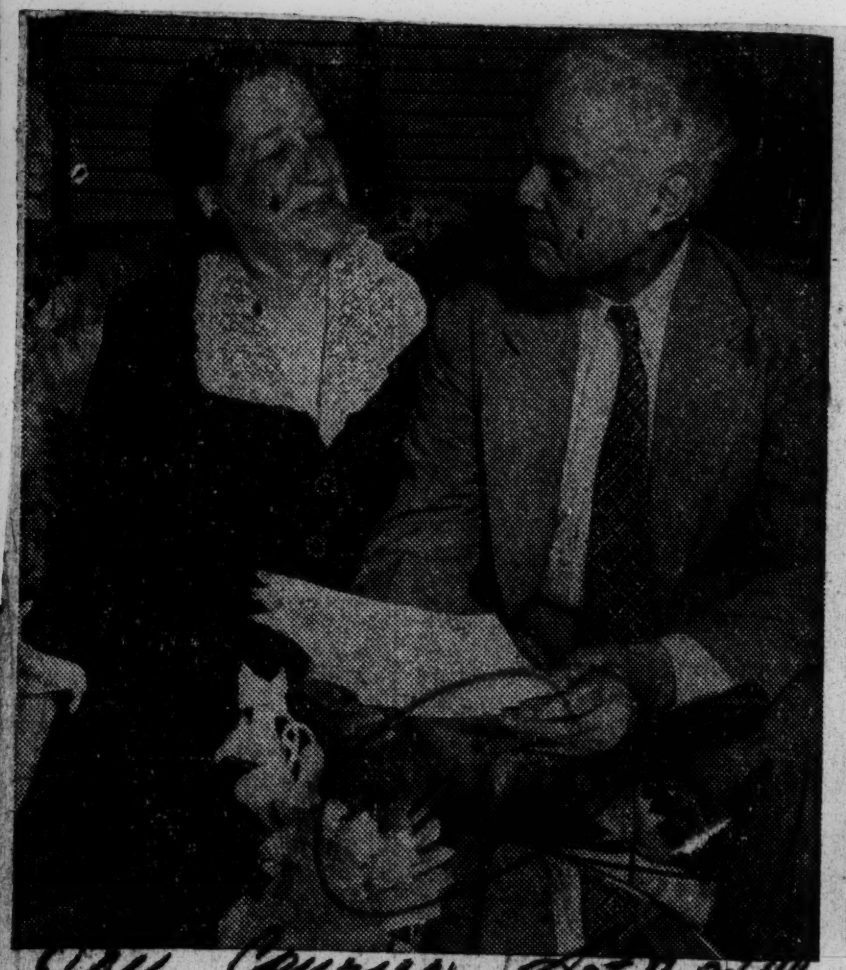
BEN DAVIS
Compliments in a rose garden.

Retiring Negro General Commended by Royall

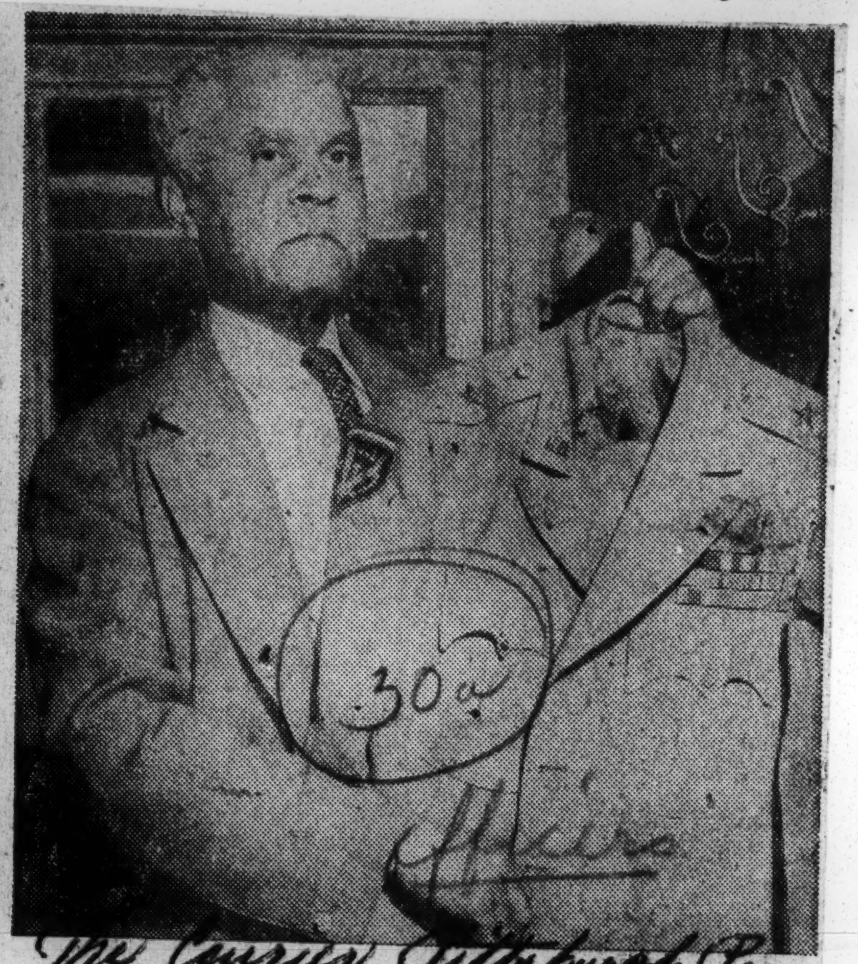
WASHINGTON, July 14—The Army today bade an official farewell to its only Negro General officer, Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, who joined the service fifty years ago and now is retiring from active service.

Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall, in a leter to General Davis, noted that when he joined the Army as a lieutenant of infantry there were only five other Negro officers in the Army. At the conclusion of the Spanish-American War General Davis re-entered the Army as an enlisted man. Today there were almost 1,000 Negro officers in the Army, Mr. Royall wrote.

Mr. Royall told General Davis that his long service had been of "inestimable value to your Army and country both in war and peace."



HOME GUY, NOW! — Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, the Army's only Negro General, who recently retired after fifty years of service, reads a letter of commendation from Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall, with Mrs. Davis at their home, 1721 — Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.—Keystone Photo. The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.



"CIVVIES" AFTER FIFTY YEARS—Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, now retired from service, holds his uniform and appears in "civvies" for the first time at his home in Washington, D. C.—Keystone Photo. The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. 7-24-48

General Davis Retires .... After 50 Years

The Courier

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, the only Negro General in the Army, retired officially July 14 after fifty years of service in khaki. Pittsburgh, Pa. 30a Sat 7-24-48

Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall congratulated the retiring General, saying he was of "inestimable value to your Army and your Country, both in war and peace."

Royall recalled that when Davis joined the Army as a lieutenant in the infantry, there were only five other colored officers in the service, but today there are nearly one thousand.

General Davis was a member of the Inspector General's Department when he retired from active service.

General Davis Retires

World-Atlanta, Ga. 30a 7-24-48

The retirement of General Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., on July 14, brings to an end the service of an able soldier, loyal citizen and a student of Military Science. He was the first Negro ever to be appointed to the rank of General in the United States Army. In the latter part of 1940, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, attached to the Inspector General's Staff in Washington, D. C. Late

General Davis joined the Army in 1898 and rose steadily from the ranks. Although he had reached the retirement age shortly after his promotion to General he was retained in service. Unlike his son Colonel B. O. Davis, Jr. he was not privileged to attend West Point Military Academy. Instead, he was what we today call a "career man" in the Army. 7-24-48

As the General retires to private life we cannot help but observe that he, like Colonel Charles Young before him, was not privileged to life up to the highest and best that was in him, since the traditions of a Jim Crow Army consigned him to a restricted area of service. In other words, Mr. Davis, like Colonel Young, was honored with the office, but not the responsibilities which go with that office. That is one of the inescapable facts of a Jim crow Army. And while it is true that the new World War II found many Negroes trained in the use of the latest weapons and that many were active on the Far Eastern Front against the Japanese, it must still be said that they could not and cannot reach their highest and fullest opportunities in a restricted Jim Crow Army.

These observations nonetheless, apply with particular force to the policy maintained by the Government and in no sense reflect upon the valor of General Davis.

Grandson, born to Gen. Davis, named for him

Pittsburgh Sat. 7-31-48 Los Angeles Calif.

NEW YORK (CNS) — Mrs. George Streator, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Benjamin O. Davis, was unable to attend the lavish ceremony given her father Tuesday in the White House Rose Garden on his retiring from the Army after 50 years of service. Giving birth to a six-pound-boy in the Lutheran hospital here just two days before the fete, she instead presented the General with a grandson named after him. 30a

Meanwhile, both her sister, Mrs. James H. McLendon and her brother, Col. Benjamin Davis, Jr., with their mother, attended the farewell tribute which included as guests, James Forrestal, Secretary of the Defense, and Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army.

ARMY

Secretary of the Army—Kenneth Royall.

Under Secretary of the Army—William H. Draper, jr. Army & Navy

Assistant Secretary of the Army—Gordon Gray Journal

Chief of Staff—General Omar N. Bradley.

Chief, Office Army Field Forces—General Jacob L. Devers. Washington, D. C.

GENERAL OFFICERS

Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger is reld fr asgmt an dy as CINC Caribbean, Quarry Heights, CZ, eff o/a 25 June and asgd to Office US Jt Chief of Staff, Wash., D. C., w/sta at NYC for dy as Sr. U. S. Army Member Mil Staff Committee UN, and for additional dy as US Army Delegate to the Inter-American Defense Bd. 30a D. C.

Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway is reld fr asgmt to the Office US Joint Chiefs of Staff, Wash., D. C., w/sta at NYC and fr dy as Sr U. S. Army Member of the Mil Staff Committee, UN and U. S. Army Delegate to the Inter-American Defense Bd eff 23 June and is asgd to CINC Caribbean with sta at Quarry Heights, CZ to assume command.

Brig. Gen. Charles T. Lanham is reld fr asgmt w/AGO Casuals, Wash., D. C., and fr dy in OC of Information and is asgd to EUCOM, Frankfurt, Germany.

Brig. Gen. Jonathan L. Holman is reld fr asgmt an dy in OC of Ord, Wash., D. C., eff 12 Aug. and is assgd to Frankford Ars, Philadelphia. 6-5-48

Brig. Gen. E. L. Sibert is reld fr asgmt an dy with CIA eff 14 June and is asgd to AGO Casuals, Wash., D. C.

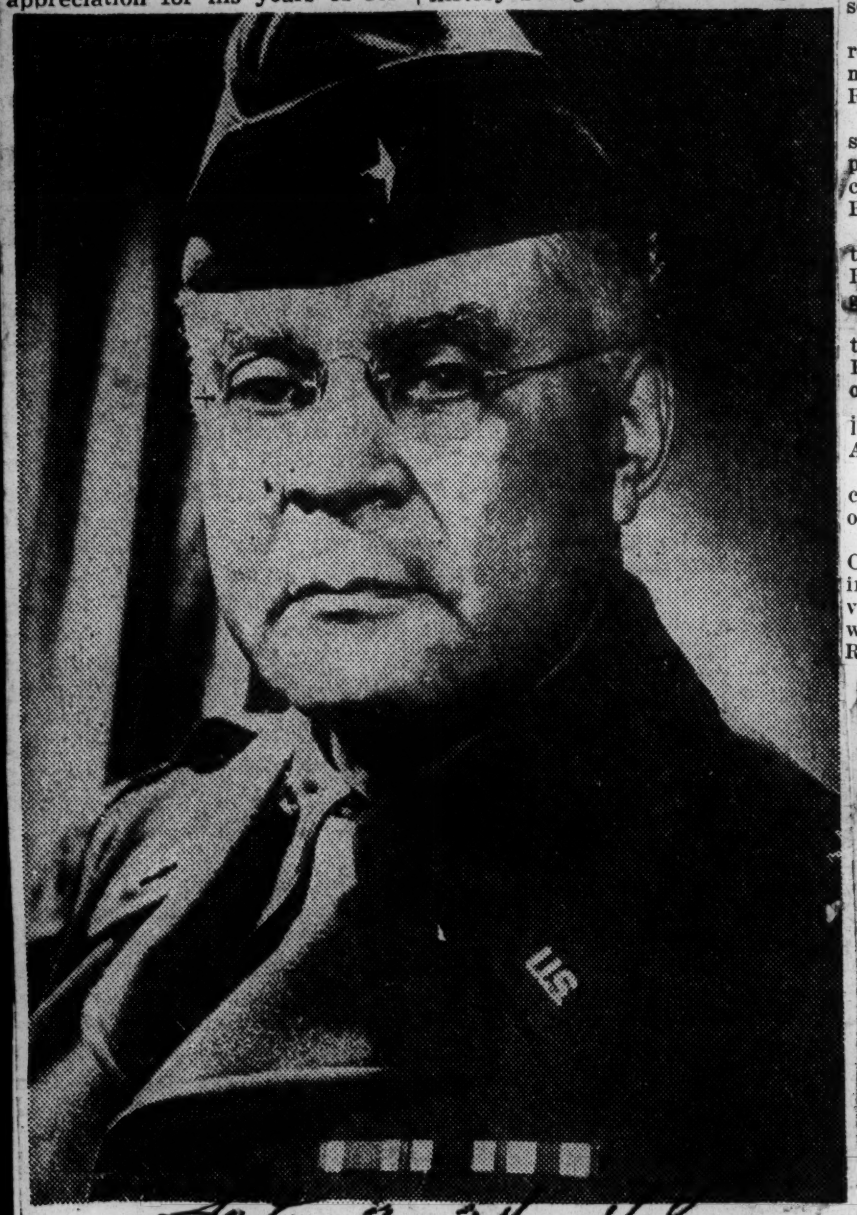
Brig. Gen. E. D. Cooke is reld fr asgmt an dy in Office of the Inspector General OC of S SSUSA, Wash., D. C., eff 1 June and is asgd to US Army, Caribbean, Quarry Heights, CZ. Wash. 6-5-48

Brig. Gen. Hubert D. Hoover reverts to rgt status.

Brig. Gen. Benjamon O. Davis (Col.) reverts to rgt status.

Gen. Ben Davis Ends 50 Years In U.S. Army

WASHINGTON, D. C. — When Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royal personally presented to Gen. Ben Davis on July 13, a letter of appreciation for his years of service to the army and to the nation, in a special ceremony at the Pentagon building here, the only Negro general in the country's history brought to an end a splendid 50 year career in the military.



BRIGADIER GENERAL BENJAMIN O. DAVIS

On the occasion of Gen. Davis' retirement, Royal's letter said among other glowing tributes, that as an officer and citizen, Davis' "capabilities and devotion to duty have been of inestimable value to your Army and your country both in war and in peace."

Recalled to active duty on July 31, 1941, Gen. Davis has handled many important assignments for the Dept. of the Army. He was assigned to the European Theater in September, 1942, for two months temporary duty as advisor to the Commanding General of that theater on problems involving Negro military personnel.

Gen. Davis returned to the European Theater in July, 1944, and in November, 1944, he became special assistant to the Commanding General, Communications Zone, ETO, with headquarters in Paris. He returned to the States in November, 1945, and was assigned to the Office of the Inspector General of the Army. As an assistant to the Inspector General, General Davis made many tours of Army installations in the Continental limits of the United States.

Gen. Davis has received commendations for "conducting countless investigations concerning individual soldiers, troop units and other components of the Department of the Army" which contributed to bringing about a "fair and equitable solution to many important problems which have since become the basis of far-reaching Department of the Army policy."

BILLS INTRODUCED

S. 2809. Sen. Wiley (R-Wisc.). To provide for the settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal property occurring incident to their service.

S. 2810. Sen. Gurney (R-S. D.). to prevent retroactive checkage of payments erroneously made to certain retired officers of the Naval Reserve.

S. 2821. Sen. Brooks (R-Ill.) and Sen. Johnson (D-Colo.). To provide increases of compensation for certain veterans with service-connected disabilities who have dependents. Reported by Senate Committee on Finance.

S. 2826. Sen. Hoey (D-N. C.). to authorize the advancement on the retired list of Col. Benjamin O. Davis to the grade of brigadier general.

S. 2836. Sen. Gurney R-S. D.). Relating to the pay and allowances of officers of the Naval Reserve performing active duty in the grade of rear admiral.

H.R. 6863. Rep. Beall (R-Md.). For the relief of Lt. Col. David R. Wolverton, U. S. Army, retired.

S.J.Res. 230. Sen. Baldwin (R-Conn.). To correct the service records of Navy veterans of the War with Spain.

S. 2825. Sen. Baldwin (R-Conn.), Sen. McCarthy (R-Wisc.), Sen. Ives (R-N. Y.). To increase the compensation payable to the surviving children of certain deceased veterans whose death was wartime service connected. Reported by Senate Committee on Finance.

Gen. B. O. Davis Officially Retired

President to Honor 50-Year Veteran

WASHINGTON

Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Sr., the highest ranking colored officer in the United States Army, was officially retired Wednesday, the Department of War announced.

The 71-year-old general, whose retirement comes after 50 years of active service, will be honored at a fitting ceremony at the White House, next Tuesday, July 20, at 12:45 p.m., when President Harry S. Truman will present him with a scroll.

Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army, is expected to participate in the White House ceremonies and pay tribute on behalf of his agency to Brigadier General Davis.

May Become Ambassador

Although the State Department has not confirmed the report, it is believed that the retiring general will receive an "interim appointment" as Minister to Liberia, succeeding Dr. Raphael O'Hara Lanier, who resigned recently to accept the presidency of Texas State University.

General Davis admitted to the AFRO, this week, that he had been approached by the State Department concerning the matter, but refused to comment beyond that.

However, he indicated to an AFRO reporter that he was none too pleased over the prospect of remaining inactive.

"I am in top physical shape," General Davis said, "my physicians tell me I am as physically fit as men 20 years younger than myself.

Would Like to Head School

"I feel that I can still make an educational contribution to the young colored men and I would like to head up a boys' school. My years of service in the ROTC program would qualify me for such a job."

The general, who resides in the 1700 block of S St., N.W., keeps in shape by taking a daily morning walk between the hours of 7 and 9 a.m.

If he is tapped by President Truman for the Liberian mission, it will not be the first time that the general has served his country in that land. From April, 1910 until December, 1911, General Davis was detailed as a Military Attache to Monrovia, Liberia.

General Davis was born in Washington on July 1, 1877. He entered the military service on July 13, 1898, during the Spanish-American War as a temporary first lieutenant of the 8th United States Infantry.

He was mustered out on March 6, 1899, and on June 14, 1899, he enlisted as a private in Troop I, 9th Cavalry of the Regular Army. Working up through the ranks, he served as corporal and squadron sergeant-major, and on Feb. 2, 1901, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Regular Army.

He was promoted to first lieutenant on March 30, 1905; to Captain on Dec. 24, 1915; to major (temporary) on Aug. 5, 1917; and to lieutenant colonel (temporary) on May 1, 1918.

Climbed Ladder Second Time

General Davis reverted to his permanent rank of captain on October 14, 1919, and was promoted to lieutenant colonel on July 1, 1920; to colonel on Feb. 18, 1930; to brigadier general (temporary) on Oct. 25, 1940.

He was retired on July 31, 1941, and recalled to active duty in the grade of brigadier general the following day.

He has seen service in the Philippines and has been professor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce University and Tuskegee Institute, along with commanding and instructing National Guard units and being assigned to a number of camps in the States.

During World War II, General Davis was assigned to Washington as assistant to the Inspector General, which found him conducting countless investigations of racial treatment of soldiers in Army installations within the continental limits of the United States.

A SERVANT of his Country and a beacon for his race, Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis has retired after 50 years in uniform.

His first taste of military life was as a lieutenant of volunteers in the Spanish War. In 1901 he cast his lot with the Regular Army as a cavalry private. With a distinguished record behind him, Davis in 1940 became the first Negro to attain general officer rank in our military forces.

It is a hard and rare thing for any man to bridge that gap in rank. For a Negro to do it is immeasurably more difficult. By his example and the affectionate respect which he won, Gen. Davis has enhanced the prestige of his people far more than have the shrill and bitter.

And though he is retiring now, the name Benjamin O. Davis still remains on the active duty roster and still shows there with distinction. His son, who also bears it, is an Air Force officer of splendid attainment.

Negro General Retires Again

WASHINGTON — Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, only Negro general in the regular Army, bade farewell to fifty years of soldiering Tuesday with personal felicitations of President Truman.

Retiring for the second time after service in three wars, the veteran soldier received a handsomely engrossed, leather-bound scroll in the White House rose garden. He was surrounded by relatives and high defense officials.

Gen. B. O. Davis To Retire This Year

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —Gen. B. O. Davis, highest ranking Negro oficer in the armed forces, will retire in June of this year, according to reports current here.

The 71-year old military leader, in good physical shape despite his advance years, has been assigned to duty in the capital since the war ended.

Recalled from retirement and promoted to the rank of brigadier general, Davis rose from the ranks to the highest post ever attained by a Negro in the military.

Under rules and regulations, inspector general's unit and made reports on Negro troops in the early days of the war, he would be retired at the [illegible] in troublesome areas. Gen. Davis' base pay since his last promotion has been at the rate of [illegible] per annum, plus allowances. A colonel's pay, infantry, is $4,400 per annum, plus allowances. Retirement pay is a percentage of

Col. James Robinson Assigned Duties In The Office Of Civilian Aide

The Age New York, N.Y.
30a
Sat. 7-10-48

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Lieutenant Colonel James H. Robinson, professor of military science and tactics, South Carolina A & M College has been assigner on temporary duty to the Office of the Civilian Aide to the Secreary of the Army, Washington, D. C. In his new assignme it, he will give special attentio to the Reserve Officer's Training Corps program in Negro colleges.

30a

With the retirement of Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, this month, Col. Robinson, who has recently been recommended for promotion to Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army, will be the ranking Negro officer in the Regular Army.

James C. Evans, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army and advisor to the Secretary of Defense, said, "Increasingly the Negro youth is participating in three methods of obtaining a commission in the Regular Army; the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, the Reserve Officer's Training Corps program and the Regular Army competitive tour.

"The ROTC program in colleges and universities throughout the country offers the college graduate an excellent basis for progress in a militry career. At present, more than 3,000 students are enrolled in the senior division, Reserve Officer's Training Corps at nine Negro colleges and universities.

The Age

"Through extensive expansion now being programmed through this Office under the approval of the Secretary of the Army, it is anticipated that this number will be increased to 5,000 in September. Negro college presidents continue to guarantee sponsorship for ROTC programs so as to assure equitable opportunity for Negro college students. It is to provide professional military counsel and assistance to trainees and sponsoring college administrators that this office has carefully chosen for this ROTC duty, a ranking officer whom future officers will be proud to emulate."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Colonel Robinson received his initial commission in 1925 through the ROTC program at Howard University, and entered active duty with the 366th Infantry Regiment at Fort Devens, Mass., in 1941. He served in Italy with the 366th Infantry and 226th Engineer Regiment during the Rome-Arno, North Apennies and Po Valley campaigns and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Purple Heart and Combat Infantryman Badge.

Sat. 7-10-48

He returned to the United States in 1945 and was appointed to the War Department Review Board in the Pentagon. He was selected professor of military science and tactics for South Carolina A & M College in July, 1947.

Colonel and Mrs. Robinson and their children, James, J., Hugh and Grace, live at 3314 Warder street, NW, Washington, D. C.

Atlanta Daily World

Robinson Assigned Duties In Civilian Aide Office

30a Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 7-3-48

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7-3-48

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Atlanta Daily World

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S. C. Military Professor To Become Lieut. Colonel

30a Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Lt. Col. James H. Robinson, professor of military science and tactics at South Carolina A. and M. College, was among the 1,822 regular army line officers recommended to President Truman for promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel in the regular army.

June 6-27-48

During World War II, Lt. Col. Robinson served as a battalion Commander with the 366th Infantry regiment in the Mediterranean Theater of operations. For his participation in the North Apennines campaign he was awarded the Bronze Star medal, Purple Heart and Combat Infantryman badge.

Returning to the United States in 1945, Col. Robinson was appointed to the army discharge review board in Washington. In July, 1947, he was selected to head the military science department at South Carolina A. and M. college at Orangeburg.

Daily World

He was commissioned in the regular army with the rank of major in July, 1946 is a graduate of Howard university and the University of Pennsylvania.

Atlanta, Ga.

DEVEAUX RECOMMENDED

Another person recommended to President Truman for promotion to lieutenant colonel in the regular army was Chaplain (Major) John A. DeVeaux of Jacksonville, Fla., who was one of the 44 regular army chaplains.

June 6-27-48

Chaplain DeVeaux was appointed first lieutenant in the corps of chaplains in August, 1938, and was ordered to active duty with the 24th Infantry regiment at Fort Benning, Ga. He remained with that organization until 1941 when he was assigned to the 25th Infantry regiment at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

When the 93rd Infantry division was activated in 1942 at Fort Huachuch, Chaplain DeVeaux was ap-

RAMSEY — NINE — AWL
Saturday, June 26

pointed division chaplain and served in that capacity unit July, 1943, when he was selected by the department of the army and to escort Bishop John A. Gregg on his tour of the Pacific Theater of Operations.

Prior to receiving his present assignment at Fort Riley, Kansas, Chaplain DeVeaux served with the 25th Combat team at Fort Ben-

ning. He is a graduate of Wilberce university and Payne Theological seminary in Ohio.

6-27-48

Gen. Pershing Respected By Colored Troops

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—General of the Armies John J. "Black Jack" Pershing, who was buried last week at Arlington cemetery, was well known for his good relations with Negro troops in the service.

One of the best remembered stories about him is the one about how he helped the famous Col. Charles Young pass a mathematics test while the latter was a cadet at West Point.

When the colonel was a senior at West Point, a young officer teacher failed him in a mathematics test. Heartbroken, he asked to be allowed to take it again, but the officer, a northerner, flunked him again.

PERSHING ACTED AS COACH

This caused a considerable hubbub around the academy, and evidently Pershing, then a highly respected young officer, heard of it. Although he was about to be sent to Paris for a very desirable assignment, he asked to be allowed to coach and help Young.

According to the story, Pershing met Young a couple of hours each day for a week. Young, who had decided not to take the examination, took it again and passed. During that two hours a day meeting, however, they did not look at a mathematics book; Pershing and the cadet just laughed and talked with one another, but Perishing was so respected even then that the young officer could not afford to fail the cadet.

Although this story is considered by some a Gen. Pershing legend, there are others that can be substantiated. As Lt. Pershing, he saw his first action with the 10th Cavalry.

FOUGHT INDIANS

He helped this famous unit fight the Cree Indians and round them up in Montana. The Indians had left Canada for the United States.

In 1937, after a severe illness, he visited the 25th Infantry, and praised the troops for their personal appearance and the appearance of Fort Huachuca. The post honored him with a 19 gun salute.

He received one of the highest honors ever given a white Army officer in 1938. He was given Beta Fraternity, the only Negro honorary membership in the Iota Army fraternity in the United States. Only two other white men have been so honored in the fraternity's history.

Ex - Orderly To Pershing Mourns General's Death

CLEBURNE, Tex. —(ANP) — Among the many Americans to mourn the recent passing of Gen. John J. Pershing in his former orderly, retired M/Sgt. Alonzo Battle, now 58 and custodian of the Methodist church here. Battle was Pershing's orderly for 18 years, from 1906 to 1924.

When news of the general's death reached him, he said: "I'm so full up with tears I haven't been myself all day. The general was the greatest soldier I ever saw, the finest gentleman and my very best friend. He made me everything I ever was, he gave me every rank I ever got, he's the reason why I'm here now in the flowers of ease."

He recalled that the general was a strict man. He wanted plenty of duty out of every soldier. He was spick and span and wanted the men the same way.

"I can tell you he wanted his boots to look like patent leathers all the time. He never liked a soldier to do a job halfway."

He said that the general "saw me through all these years" and then left him a "nice nest egg to sit on." His last visit with the general was last July. He visited the general at the hospital for two weeks, and says that Pershing thought he was as spry as ever.

When he was leaving, the general asked him if he thought he was a bad fellow. Battle replied, "Well, sir, I sure don't."

He said the general told him then that "I'm not afraid of dying," to which Battle replied:

"General, that's the best thing you ever said in your whole life. I'll keep on praying for you, but you've got to pray for yourself, too."

"I understand that thoroughly," the general said. That was the last time the two ever saw each other.

Ex-Orderly Of Pershing Mourns General's Passing

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Army's Attitude Conditioned--Ray

Memphis, Tenn. Fri. 1-9-48

FRANKFURT, Germany—(ANP)—"The army's attitude toward the Negro has been conditioned by necessity and the natural evolution of social thought in our nation," says Lt. Col. Marcus H. Ray, advisor on Negro affairs, European command.

1-9-48 Fri.

Col Ray was replying to a question asked by the Stars and Stripes, the soldier's paper, as to whether the "army's concern with Negro troops was based solely on the fact that the U. S. possesses a segment of population to which the army must turn for manpower?" and "Is the army's attitude toward Negro troops part of a larger approach, i. e., utilization of this segment of the population the same as that necessary for others with democratic duties?"

Pointing out that Negroes have participated in all of the wars "of our nation," Col. Ray said: "After the Civil War when there began to be a crystallization of American racial thought patterns, we found the north willing to accept the southern solution of a problem because four-fifths of the problem lived in the south. The army was reluctant to include Negroes in its planning.

SOLE EXAMPLE

"In 1867, the 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments and the 24th and 25th infantry regiments were established by congressional action and remained from that time until the beginning of World War II as the sole example of Negro peace-time manpower utilization."

In World War I, Negroes were trained as soldiers "for the most part in stevedore and service type units," because army leaders charged with war planning were reluctant to fit the Negro into their plans because of the unknown quantity of expected performance. Fri. 1-9-48

"Many were opposed to any use of the Negro and these were successful in preventing a trial use which might have given us a measure of battle expectancies for World War II," he wrote.

Negro paratrooper makes only perfect score in air history

Los Angeles Trib

CHICAGO — First man to make a perfect score in the army's gruelling paratrooper physical test is Pfc. Chester W. Oden, St. Paul Negro, according to an Ebony magazine June feature. Supertrooper Oden's name flies on a pennant atop the Airborne Training school at Ft. Benning to honor his feats.

30 Sat. 5 25

"All aspirants for paratroops must pass a test that includes 54 push-ups, 75 squat-jumps, 20 pull-up in a space of two minutes," Ebony says. "They must also run a 300-yard shuttle course in 44 seconds."

Los Angeles, Calif

First man, Negro or white, ever to make a perfect score of 500 on this strenuous test, Pfc. Ogden got his muscles, endurance, speed as a four-letter man at Father Flanagan's Boys Town. When he entered the army in February, 1947, he volunteered for the paratroops.

Ogden is with the 3rd Battalion, "Winged Panthers," a part of the 505th Airborne Regiment of the 82nd All-American Division, stationed at Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Paratrooper Unit Messhall Wins Third Army Area Praise

Sat 7-24-48

30

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—The messhall of Headquarters Company 3rd battalion, 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment at Fort Bragg has been selected the best in the Third Army Area.

New York, N.Y.

Headquarters Company is commanded by Captain Harry L. Cox of San Mateo, Calif. During World War II, Captain Cox was a member of the 92nd Infantry Division and participated in the Rome-Arno, North Apennies and Po Valley campaigns in Italy.

Captain Cox returned from Italy in 1947 entered the Airborne Training School at Fort Benning, Ga., and upon completion of the course was assigned to the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion at Fort Bragg, N. C.

He entered competitive tour for Regular Army in June, 1947, and assigned to the 365th Infantry Regiment, Fort Dix, N. J., and the 25th Infantry Regiment at Fort Benning.

Captain Cox was given his present assignment in April. He and his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Cox, also of San Mateo, Calif., reside at Fort Bragg.

Truman's Civil-Rights Orders

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—*The texts of President Truman's executive order establishing a committee to arrange for equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services and of his executive order for an immediate fair employment practices policy within the federal establishment:*

Equality in the Armed Services

ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUALITY OF TREATMENT AND OPPORTUNITY IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Whereas it is essential that there be maintained in the armed services of the United States the highest standards of democracy, with equality of treatment and opportunity for all those who serve in our country's defense:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, and as commander in chief of the armed services, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale.

2. There shall be created in the national military establishment an advisory committee to be known as the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, which shall be composed of seven members to be designated by the President.

3. The committe is authorized on behalf of the President to examine into the rules, procedures and practices of the armed services in order to determine in whot respect such rules, procedures and practices may be altered or improved with a view to carrying out the policy of this order. The committee shall confer and advise with the secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, and shall make such recommendations to the President and to said secretaries as in the judgment of the committee will effecuate the policy hereof.

4. All executive departments and agencies of the Federal government are authorized and directed to co-operate with the committee in its work, and to furnish the commithtee such information or the services of such persons as the committee may require in the performance of its duties.

5. When requested by the committee to do so, persons in the armed services or in any of the executive departments and agencies of the Federal government shall testify before the committee and shall make available for the use of the committee such documents and other information as the committee may require.

6. The committee shall continue to exist until such time as the President shall terminate its existence by executive order.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The White House,
July 26, 1948.

Sengstacke, Granger On President's Committee

WASHINGTON—President Truman on Saturday named John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender and Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League as two of the members of a 7-man board to serve as his Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces.

The committee was provided for in the President's executive order No. 9981, and is authorized to act on behalf of the President in examining the rules, procedures and practices of the armed forces "in order to determine in what respects they might be altered or improved with a view to carrying out the policy of the order."

The executive order declared it to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity of all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.

Other members appointed by the President are Charles H. Fahy, former solicitor general of the Department of Justice, as chairman; Col. Alphonse F. Donohue, Connecticut industrialist; Charles Luckman, president of Lever Brother's corporation; Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of the General Cable company, and William E. Stevenson, president of Oberlin College.

The committee is instructed to make recommendations to the President of the United States and to the secretaries of the army, navy and air force on the elimination of racial segregation and discrimination against minorities in the services and to cooperate in achieving complete integration of racial and religious minorities in the nation's armed forces.

Anti-Discrimination Order

The Kansas City Star

THE President's motive in dramatically ordering an end to racial discrimination in both the armed forces and the civilian branches of the government is much clearer than what the effects of his free-swinging action will be. His object was obviously to stack up political hay before Congress even had a chance to tackle the civil rights issue. However the results of his edict, especially with respect to the military, cannot be told from the sweeping but vaguely worded decree.

While the order presumably is aimed at the removal of segregation in the forces, the directive does not mention the word but calls for "equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin." Then there is the qualifying statement that no changes carried out under this policy should impair "efficiency and morale."

So it comes down to a matter of deciding what constitutes equal treatment and opportunity for members of the forces. The final decision may or may not rest with a special advisory committee designated to study the whole question. This group will pass its recommendations on to the President and the department heads concerned. Whatever definite changes there may be would come at the direction of these officials.

Yet, in the past, the official attitude of service chiefs has been that the Army, Navy and Air Force were not discriminating against Negroes and members of other minority groups. They have sought to justify segregation by units on the grounds of efficiency. They have further decided that this arrangement was best for general morale.

At the same time experiments have been conducted with a view to revising the policy of complete segregation. Thus, near the close of the fighting in Europe, General Eisenhower approved a plan assigning Negro platoons to previously all-white divisions. A Negro brigadier general helped work out the details of this innovation. The Navy also mingled Negro and white sailors in similar assignments to some extent. And virtually every high commander has made it a practice to have at least a few Negro officers and enlisted men on duty at his headquarters.

So the practice of segregation has by no means been the invariable rule. Yet there has been a demand, frequently made by Negro groups, for its complete elimination. At this time it is questionable that the President's order automatically will have that effect.

The other part of Mr. Truman's decree, having to do with a fair employment system for all government jobholders, is likely to prove less controversial. For there is already a policy and program of equal treatment for all employes. More intensive measures to enforce an existing code would be the only results expected along this line.

In the light of all these considerations it is evident that the purpose of the presidential order is more political than otherwise.

Cheap, Demagogic Trick

Free Press Detroit Mich. Wed. 7-28-48

A New Low

JUST 98 days before election President Truman announces to the reporters that he has issued "orders" against racial and religious prejudice in the Federal Government and in the armed forces.

A careful reading of the text of these two documents convinces this newspaper that not in our memory has there ever been perpetrated from the White House a cheaper and more obvious demagogic trick.

Boiled down to their essence, with all the trick phraseology and weasel words eliminated, these phony mandates do absolutely nothing to bring about the aims of those who are fighting for racial and religious equality.

★

IN keeping with his "acceptance speech" at Philadelphia, which revealed a vision no higher than that of a ward politician in Tom Pendergast's machine, Mr. Truman has reached a new low in these "orders" which seek to fool members of minority groups—especially the Negroes.

All his "orders" amount to is that he says he will appoint two committees "to study" ways and means to bring about this equality of democracy in our national Civil Service and in the Army and Navy.

They will have only 98 days!

After that of course they can take all the time they need to forget a contemptible slicker trick.

Free Press ★

THIS stunt of fooling the people was forced upon Mr. Truman by his political advisers after the Wallace Convention at Philadelphia.

With the idea of winning support of the Negro the Wallace Communists went all out for racial equality and especially against segregation in the armed forces. To offset this the political advisers of the President cooked up their eleventh-hour scheme.

BUT, the word SEGREGATION is not mentioned in the "order."

There is no provision of any kind whatsoever to end discrimination.

All that is "ordered" is the creation of a committee by the President himself to STUDY possibilities of doing something about "equality of treatment" . . . to be put into effect "as rapidily as possible, HAVING DUE REGARD TO THE TIME REQUIRED . . . WITHOUT IMPAIRING EFFICIENCY OR MORALE. . . ."

Ninety-eight days!

Detroit Mich.

THIS committee within the National Military Establishment, is to be purely advisory and without authority. It is "authorized" to "study" the problem and shall from time to time "make such recommendations to the President as in the judgment of the committee will effectuate the policy thereof. . . .

"The committee will continue to exist until such time as the President shall terminate its existence."

Wed. 7-28-48

THE Civil Service "order" is just as crude and just as false in pretense. Another "committee" will "study" the matter. In each department one man will be chosen to make sure that everybody is treated all right. If they are not he shall report to the head of his bureau. The bureau head shall in return report to a committee selected by the Civil Service Commission. This committee shall report to the Commission and the Commission shall report to the President "for such action as he finds necessary."

All of which is a lot of hogwash that means ABSOLUTELY NOTHING.

★

FOR 15 years the Roosevelt New Deal has been in power. But nobody thought of this one until 98 days before the coming election.

WHY?

Because the bunk could last not more than 100 days.

The people Mr. Truman is now pretending to woo would learn easily in that time that nothing at all was being done for them. They would all too quickly realize that the "orders" are an insult to their intelligence.

For Mr. Truman the die is cast. He has determined to out-Wallace Wallace in cheap demagogery, to stir the passions and the emotions of the people—if he can—into a frenzy of false hopes and mean hates in a last desperate effort—in the next 98 days—to hold on to the office which he has disgraced by his pitiful lack of vision and his sordid companionships.

President Strengthens Th

The Record

President Truman's two executive orders, one setting up a fair employment practices board in the civil service to see that there is no discrimination in federal employment and the other setting up a committee on equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services, actually accomplish very little of either good or evil, except to serve to make the Southern Democrats still madder. Columbus, O.

Actually Truman's requirement that appointments and promotions to federal jobs be "based solely on merit and fitness" may result in fewer appointments and promotions for members of racial minorities. There are some departments in Washington in which members of these racial minority groups have been given preference over others, but the order will be interpreted by the Negroes and others as a definite gain, which is, of course, what Truman desires.

Times 7-29-48

His second order, designed to create a board of officers to study the set-up of the armed services and to suggest any changes in rules, procedures and practices to put his policy of equal treatment and opportunity into effect, does not abolish segregation in the armed services as the Negro organizations have demanded. But it does suggest both to the Negroes and to the Southerners that this could be done—by executive order.

The net result of the two orders therefore is simply to intensify the Southern Democratic opposition to Mr. Truman and to increase the chances of the fourth Southern party movement to get more of the Southern votes in those states where there is no opportunity for a Republican victory.

President Truman seems have deliberately adopted a policy of trying to drive the Southerners out of the Democratic party in order to give the New Dealers the advantage in the party's reconstruction after November. It is a suicidal policy either way for the party. If the Southern Democrats or enough of them get mad enough to vote Republican the South will be the gainer by the setting up of the two-party system and hereafter both parties, in order to win the votes of doubtful Southern states, would have to cater to Southern desires. If the Southern Democrats simply get mad enough to vote for the States Rights Democratic ticket of Thurmond and Wright the way will be paved for another Philadelphia row in 1952. The Southern Democrats will control the party in Congress during the Dewey administration and the Northern Democrats will get their committee assignments by Southern sufferance. The party in Congress will be a Southern party. At the convention it will be again a New Deal party. The renewal of the conflict is inevitable. And so is the 1952 catastrophe, paralleling the Truman disaster. Thurs. 7-29-48

Trying to Outbid Henry?

The Times-Picayune

The Henrywallace convention put up a whopping bid for the Negro vote. A Negro orator delivered its "keynote speech" and other Negro delegates were played up and played up to. Its platform went all out on the racial issue. The Truman convention's proffer was dwarfed, relatively speaking, by comparison.

Last Monday, by "executive order," Mr. Truman launched a drive against "racial discrimination in the armed forces." This has the effect of raising his convention bid for Negro support. But the Wallaceites may discount the new bid by analyzing the "executive order." It sets up a committee of officers, still to be named, which is to put the new policy into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard for the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale."

The breakup of the present Army organization to effect the changes apparently contemplated, though not expressly directed, by Mr. Truman's order, unquestionably would impair both "effeciency and morale" in a period when the maintenance of those essential qualities is supremely important to the nation's safety. Experienced Army commanders doubtless have told Mr. Truman so. Gen. Omar Bradley, chief of the Army staff, clearly and strongly expressed his own views on the subject at Fort Knox, Ky., last Tuesday. Gen. Eisenhower, his predecessor, filed his own objection to the demand for non-segregation in the Army before the Senate armed services committee on April 2 last. New Orleans La. Fri. 7-30-48

Mr. Truman does not always take expert advice when it conflicts with the counsels of his palace soothsayers, or with what he considers his political needs at a given moment. But in this particular case it does not seem conceivable that he will risk demoralization of the nation's armed forces in a time of world crisis. His "executive order" as conditioned and qualified impresses many observers as a political bid and gesture, a rhetorical counterblow at the Henrywallaceites. Most Americans of all parties who value their nation's safety hope it has no other meaning. Fri.

THE pretence that President Truman had "ordered" equality of racial treatment in the Army was immediately branded by this newspaper as a cheap demagogic trick. Fri

Press Detroit Mich

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who has been in the Army long enough to recognize an order when he sees one, says:

"The Army is NOT out to make any social reforms. The Army will put men of different races in different companies. It will change that policy when the Nation as a whole changes it." Fri. 7-30-48

All Truman did was to create an advisory commission to study complaints of racial discrimination and report—AFTER election.

Truman Sees End of Racial Segregation

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Truman said that his order for equal treatment of all men in the armed services anticipates an eventual end to race segregation.

The President made this clear at a news conference when he was questioned about a recent interview given by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Army chief of staff.

* * *

BRADLEY WAS quoted as advocating separate white and Negro units in the lower levels of the Army.

Mr. Truman said that he had not read Gen. Bradley's statement, but that he was informed by the Secretary of the Army that Bradley made no statement opposing an end to segregation.

A reporter then asked the President whether the executive order issued Monday envisioned the eventual end of segregation in the armed services. He replied that it did.

'Equality' Order Aimed at Eventual End of Segregation in Army--Truman

(The Associated Press)

Washington, July 29.—President Truman said today his "equality of treatment and opportunity" order for the armed services is aimed at the eventual end of race segregation in the army.

Negroes are now kept in separate units in the army. A reporter at Mr. Truman's weekly news conference said that Gen. Omar Bradley has been quoted as saying he favors segregation among the lower echelons.

Is that consistent with the president's "equality" order of last Monday? he was asked.

Mr. Truman responded that he was informed by the Secretary of the Army Royall that Bradley, the army chief of staff, has made no such statement.

The president responded with a prompt and flat yes, when asked if his Monday order aims at an eventual end of segregation.

That order stated a presidential policy of equality of treatment and opportunity to be put into effect as soon as possible, "having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale."

(Bradley said at Ft. Knox, Ky., Tuesday, that "the army is not out to make any social reforms. The army will put men of different races in different companies. It will change that policy when the nation as a whole changes it.")

Neither Bradley nor the army department had any comment on today's statement by President Truman on segregation.

A reporter inquired of the president:

"Do you think that the Senate has acted in good faith in starting its work on the civil rights controversy?"

Mr. Truman replied first that he had no comment. Then he added that the Senate stands before the country just the same as he does. The senators, he went on, will have to take the consequences of their actions.

The Senate has taken up the anti-poll tax bill, with the likelihood it will be some time, if ever, before it gets around to any other legislation.

A reporter asked Mr. Truman if he would have any preference for a constitutional amendment, rather than a bill, to handle the poll tax issue.

That is a matter that the Senate will have to act on, and the House, he replied.

Discrimination Orders Anger Dixie Even More

Negro Leaders Assail Truman's Action Affecting Military Services As Falling Short of Their Goal

By ROBERT L. RIGGS
The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau.

Washington, July 26.—President Truman's two executive orders against discrimination today aroused the animosity of two groups on opposing sides of the Negro question.

Southern members of Congress, already angry because of the civil-rights plank in the Democratic platform, were made even more angry by the order forbidding racial discrimination in federal employment.

Negro leaders who have been demanding the end of segregation in the Army, Navy, and Air Force assailed his order in that field as falling far short of their goal. They declared that his "Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services" is designed to make segregation more palatable, not to get rid of it.

Order Has Teeth In It.

The order banning discrimination in Government employment has teeth. Each Government department is to have a fair-employment officer. He is to decide whether the department is carrying out the President's policy of no discrimination. If the head of the department does not carry out his recommendations, the employment officer can take the issue to a fair-employment board within the Civil Service Commission.

But the order affecting the armed services does not even mention segregation, the chief bone of contention. It provides that a committee of seven, to be appointed by the President, shall make recommendations dealing with "equality of treatment and opportunity."

President Truman has been under heavy pressure to issue an executive order forbidding segregation in the armed services. Such an order would mean that Negroes and whites would serve in the same units, sleep in the same barracks, eat at the same mess tables, use the same shower rooms, and ride together in Army vehicles.

Questioned Sincerity.

Last week end, Henry A. Wallace questioned Truman's sincerity on the civil-rights question. He declared that if Truman meant what he had said, he would immediately issue an order doing away with segregation in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

The platform plank which the Northerners shoved down the throats of Dixie Democrats at the national convention calls for an end to segregation in the armed services.

A. Philip Randolph, one of the extremist Negro leaders, is touring the country calling upon Negro youths to refuse to register for the draft this fall unless the Army puts an end to segregation.

On the other hand, Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army, who is from North Carolina, has served blunt warning that segregation will not be eliminated so long as he is in that office.

May Settle Some Races.

Segregation in the Army is a political question which may determine the outcome of several contests in the North. If the Negroes are won to Truman in Chicago, their votes might mean the election of Democrats Adlai Stevenson and Paul Douglas as Governor and U. S. senator.

But if the Negroes are satisfied, it might mean the end of the last slim hope of wooing the Dixiecrats back to the national ticket.

The Army and Navy and the White House have been wrestling for months with the segregation question. It was brought into the open by the President's Commission on Civil Rights. In its report last February the commission called attention to "inequities, discrimination, and segregation in the armed services."

Seeking a solution, Secretary of Defense James A. Forrestal got together 15 Negro leaders on April 26, hoping they would have suggestions to ease his problem. They refused to make his burden lighter. Instead they notified him: "We will do nothing to help improve segregation. We are interested only in eliminating segregation and discrimination."

Want to Keep It Southern.

On the other side of the picture, Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia led an unsuccessful fight in the Senate to write into the new draft law a provision specifically forbidding the elimination of segregation. He said he did so because he and his fellow Southerners feared President Truman would order whites and Negroes to serve in mixed units unless forbidden to do so by law.

The executive order forbidding discrimination in Government employment aroused the Southerners because they have been waging a losing fight to keep Washington a Southern city. They have stood solidly against allowing residents of the District of Columbia to elect their own local officials because they fear if control of the District is taken away from Congress, Negroes will be allowed to attend schools with white children and that segregation in restaurants, hotels, and theaters will be abolished.

30a 1948 Rejections

Service Rejections Show South's Education Needs

Alabama and five other Southern states accounted for one-fourth of the men which the armed services rejected in World War II for lack of education.

This was announced by the National Education Association in Washington today as Congress continued to debate a program of government aid to schools.

The other five states which, with Alabama, accounted for one-fourth of the 659,393 men rejected for insufficient education are Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina.

In a telephone conversation with The News from Montgomery, Dr. A. R. Meadows, state education superintendent, commented that the N. E. A. report is, in his opinion, "a valid argument for improving education."

* * *

"WE NEED FEDERAL aid," he said, "both to raise our educational level and to improve our health and physical education facilities."

Alabama, Dr. Meadows said, badly needs gymnasiums and all-year-round athletic facilities for its school pupils.

The state superintendent said he believes the federal government should come to the financial aid of schools because 12 to 15 per cent of each Alabama generation migrates from this state.

"We pay for their education and they use it in the North," Dr. Meadows said. "We are a surplus population state in a surplus population area."

N. E. A. reports also pointed out that the 12 states with the highest percentage of rejections for educational reasons were Southeastern and Southwestern states.

In Alabama, N. E. A. said, 28.9 of the rejections were for lack of education. The state spends an average of $19.02 for each pupil during the school year, compared to expenditures of $85 annually in the District of Columbia, $82 in New York state and $95 in California.

The total number rejected for educational reasons, N. E. A. said, would have made up 40 divisions —twice as many as took part in the South Pacific operations.

"This is a stern warning to the American people," N. E. A. said, "to provide adequate education for their children as a means of effective national defense in war or effective citizenship in peace."

Army Rejections And Education Correspond

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The rank of states n the order of the per cent of rejections of selective service registrants for World War II, aged 18 through 37, due to ducational deficiency, corresponds closely to the states' expenditure for public education during the period from 1920 to 1940 when the larger portion of these registrants were in school.

This was the finding made by the National Education Association in a study of the inequality of educational opportunity in the United States as revealed by selective service rejections for educational deficiency in the last war.

For the entire United States, 7.4 per cent of the whites rejected were disqualified because of educational deficiency, while 32.1 per cent of all colored registrants were disqualified for this defect.

In both racial groupings, however, the National Educational Association found a tendency toward wide dsicrepancies among the various sections of the country.

HIGH REJECTIONS

With two exceptions the whites in the southeastern and southwestern states comprised the twelve states with the highest proportions of rejections for educational deficiency, as did these states when ranked by white and colored disqualifications combined.

With one exception, the northern and western states had the lowest percentage of rejections among whites for educational deficiency.

Educational accounted for a percent of disqualifications over seventeen times as high among whites in Texas (22.7 per cent of all rejections) as among whites in Washington State (1.3 per cent). The NEA study found that this striking regional difference held true also for colored registrants. Educational deficiency was the cause of per cents of reductions more than twelve times as high among colored registrants in Alabama (44.4 per cent of all rejections) as among colored registrants in Minnesota (3.6 per cent).

Howard Air ROTC Unit Rated First In In struction

Daily World 11-30-48

Rated Fourth In Transportation Instruction

Atlanta Ga

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Air Reserve Officers Training Corps Unit at Howard University has been rated number one among fourteen leading colleges and universities throughout the country in the instruction of Air Force Supply, and fourth in a field of nine leading institutions specializing in Transportation, it was revealed today by Col. James J. Carnes, head of the Department of Military Science and Tactics at the University.

The ratings, just announced by Air Force officials, are based upon the results of a testing program conducted by the Air Force in all of the Air ROTC units in the country. The testing program was designed to measure the results of the program of instruction in the various ROTC Units and to evaluate the courses of instruction in the specialized fields of the ROTC program.

The ratings of institutions in the instruction of Air Force Supply are as follows:

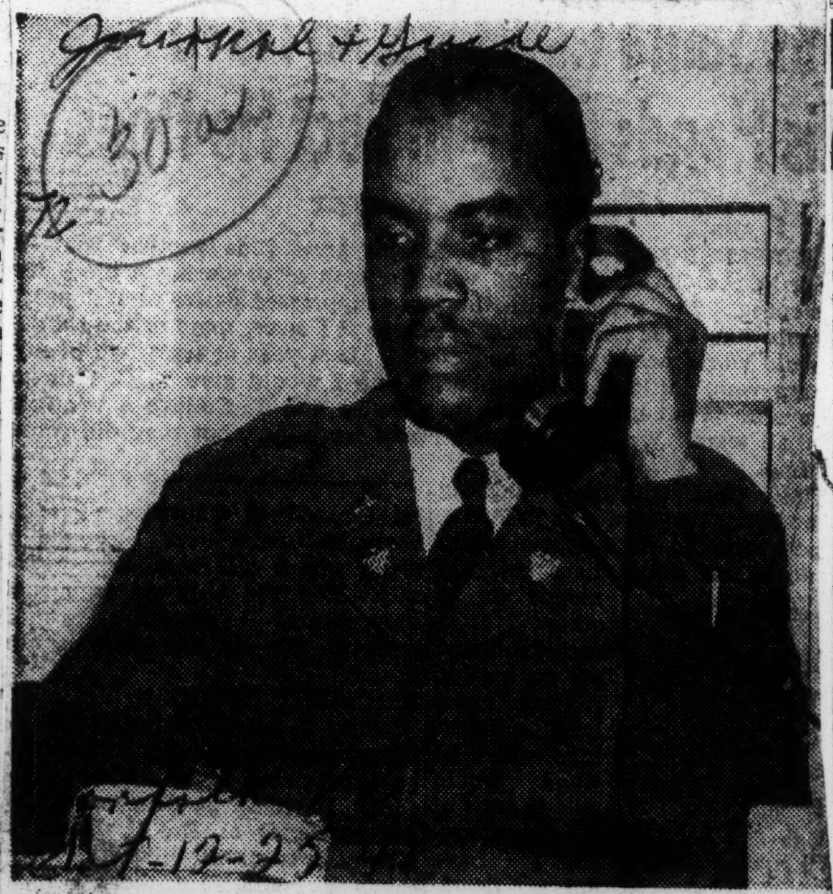
Howard University, first; Ohio University, second; Indiana University, third; University of Wisconsin, fourth; University of Florida fifth; University of Minnesota sixth; University of Connecticut seventh; Montana State University eighth; New Mexico College of A and M., ninth; Colorado State College of A. and M., 10th; University of Mississippi, eleventh; University Maryland, twelfth; Ohio State University, thirteenth, and The Citadel, fourteenth.

The ratings of institutions in the instruction of Transportation is as follows:

Coe College, first; Clemson Agriculture College, second; South Dakota State College, third; Howard University, fourth; University of Arkansas, fifth; Syracuse University, sixth; Oregon State College, seventh; University of Akron, 8th and Tuskegee Institute, ninth.

Commissioned As Lt. In Officers Reserve Corps

Journal & Guide 30a 12-25-48



2d Lt. Wilson James, Jr., a native of Hampton, Va., recently became one of the few Army officers to win his bars without completing the six months officer candidate school course. He was recently commissioned in the Officers Reserve Corps and began active duty on Nov. 18. He is the son of Mrs. Lucille J. Bowman of Hampton. Sat. 12-25-48

9 ROTC Honor Graduates Given Army Commissions

Afro-American Baltimore Md

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Regular Army commissions as second lieutenants have been given nine distinguished military graduates chosen from among 23 Reserve Officers Training Corps students at six institutions.

Sat 11-27-48

This figure compares with the total number of 88 Regular Army commissions awarded to military graduates chosen from among a total or 456 ROTC students at 85 colleges and universities, who were graduated last June. These totals include the colored graduates and institutions.

As distinguished military graduates, these former ROTC students are eligible for selection for appointment in the Regular Army upon application, within six months after graduation, if they are physically qualified.

Of the nine colored graduates given commissions, two were from Hampton Institute, two were from West Virginia State College, and one from North Carolina A. and T. College, one from Tuskegee Institute and three from Prairie View.

They are: Hampton—John C. Littlejohn, Oxford, N.C., and Lonnie E. Harrington Jr., Hampton, Va.; West Virginia State—Edward Greer, Welch, W.Va.; and Wilmer C. Martin, Philadelphia; North Carolina A. and T.—Harold Hutchinson, Oxford, N.C.; Tuskegee—David D. Powell, Quincy, Fla.; Prairie View College—Clarence H. Jackson, Pittsburgh, Tex.; Walter W. Redd, Cameron, Tex., and Clifton F. Vincent, Houston, Tex.

Possibilities Of Professional Career In Regular Army Outlined

Journal Guide Sat 1-29-49

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Colonel Leon F. Lavoie, professor of military science and tactics, outlined to the ROTC cadets of West Virginia State College the possibilities for the average American youth to work toward a career as involved in becoming a doctor, lawyer, engineer, or other vocations. In commenting further on this important Army career program, Colonel Lavoie outlined the following pertinent points.

"The Military Academy of West Point cannot supply the required number of second lieutenants to keep our post war Army going. It is estimated that approximately two thousand vacancies occur yearly in the Army through natural causes. The Military Academy can only supply approximately five hundred.

The remainder must come from senior division ROTC. Therefore, the ROTC is now the principal source of officers for our Regular Army. To implement this the following procedures have been instituted:

DISTINGUISHED STUDENTS

Henceforth the term distinguished military students and distinguished military graduates will replace the old term honor graduate. A distinguished military student is a person designated by the professor of military science and tactics, who—

Pittsburgh Courier 1-22-49

a. Possesses outstanding qualities of military leadership, high moral character, and definite aptitude for the military service.

b. Has distinguished himself either academically or by demonstrated leadership through his accomplishments while participating in recognized campus activities.

c. Is scheduled to complete the advanced course, senior division ROTC within one school year, and whose current standing in military subjects is among the upper third of his ROTC class.

DISTINGUISHED GRADUATE

A distinguished military graduate is a person designated by the professor of military science and tactics who—

a. Is a distinguished military student.

b. Has completed the advanced course, senior division ROTC.

c. Has been graduated from a college or university which confers the baccalaureate degree, and

d. Has maintained the standards indicated for a distinguished military graduate, will be processed prior to Feb. 1 to enable processing, and awarding of commissions at the time of graduating or closely thereto.

Answering a directed question, Colonel Lavoie replied that several outstanding youth were being nominated and were certain to receive recognition.

Florida A. & M. Latest School to Be Denied ROTC

Afro-American Baltimore, Md

WASHINGTON

Florida A. and M. College is the latest of the land-grant institutions to be turned down for a unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. The War Department had asked for an infantry unit.

Due to the large number of applications ahead of Florida A. and M. College, area officials had suggested to both Florida and to Morgan State College in Baltimore that a request for a quartermaster unit might get quicker action.

Would Accept Any Unit

Florida then expresesd a prefer-regard Federal regulations as conence for a quartermaster unit, but said it was willing to accept any kind of unit that is available because 75% of its male students are

Journal & Guide 1-15-49

However, the War Department disagreed and announced that Virginia State College was turning out all the colored Quartermaster officers that the Army will need both now and in the future.

Required by Law

Florida A. and M., as a land-grant college, is required by Federal law to give military training.

Action of the War Department in putting Florida A. and M. and Morgan at the foot of the list indicates that it does not propose to continue its efforts for an advanced unit, however.

The Florida school intends to continue its efforts for an ROTC unit, however. William H. Gray Jr. is president of the college.

Observers in Washington termed it unfair to refuse Florida a unit because of what is done in

9 Per Cent Deficit Due to Queer ROTC Policy

War Department Invites Land Grant College Heads to Appear Before the Gray Board

WASHINGTON

The AFRO's campaign to establish Reserve Officer Training Corps units in all of the 17 Land Grant Colleges which, under Federal law, are required to have them, began bearing fruit last week. Gordon Gray, assistant secretary of the Army, advised the AFRO that those Land Grant college presidents who desired ROTC units would be invited to file written statements or appear before his board to make known their desires.

The committee on civilian components of the armed services, headed by Mr. Gray and commonly known as the Gray Board, met Tuesday to discuss further implication of the ROTC program. At present, only five of the 17 colored Land Grant colleges have ROTC units, although the Morrell Act, which set up Land Grant schools, specifically states that all such schools must offer their students military training.

The AFRO has contended that while the Army puts on pressure to secure additional men through Universal Military Training (draft) it has persistently ignored the huge source of manpower available in the 12 Land Grant colleges which have been denied ROTC training.

Wire Sent to Board

The Association of Colored Land Grant Colleges on Tuesday units. At present, all white Land Grant schools have military training units.

The telegram bore the signature of John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, who is president and chairman of the executive committee of the Association of Colored Land Grant Colleges. Other signatures attached to the wire were those of L. H. Foster, president of Virginia State College, and R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State, who for more than ten years has been trying to secure an ROTC unit.

Worded in the form of a resolution, the telegram read:

"We, the representatives of the Association of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges for Negroes in 17 States respectfully urge the establishment of Navy and Army ROTC units in Land Grant Colleges for Negroes now applying and which may apply for units and the extension of existing units in these colleges.

Ask for Action

"This recommendation is submitted for your favorable action to increase the strength of the reserve components of our national defense."

The telegram was sent from Atlantic City, where the executive committee of the organization was in session. The Gray Board, to which the wire was addressed, failed to discuss the matter at its meeting last Tuesday, it was learned.

Mr. Gray acknowledged receipt of the telegram but said it could not be brought before the committee at that time because it had not "been processed," apparently meaning that it had not gone through proper channels.

When asked why only five out of 12 colored Land Grant colleges have ROTC units, as revealed exclusively by the AFRO two weeks ago, he answered, "I am not in a position to give that information."

Parks Doesn't Know

He referred the AFRO to General Parks, head of the ROTC program, but General Parks, upon being approached, said he did not know the reason either.

Some of the colored Land Grant presidents have been applying for at least the past ten years without results. Dr. F. G. Clark, president of Southern University, Louisiana's Land Grant school, told the AFRO this week that he had written the War Department as many as 50 communications in an attempt to get ROTC training at his school.

Gen. Wendell Westover told the AFRO last week that if 12 colored colleges were without Reserve Training Corps, it was because the Army has a long waiting list and lacked the money to establish them.

General in the Dark

The general added that he could not answer why white schools had been given military corps in the past ten years and colored schools which had made earlier application had gone without them.

The Gray Board did not invite colored Land Grant presidents to participate in Tuesday's conference on ROTC, despite the fact that all of the white Land Grant colleges have ROTC units while only 5 of the 17 colored Land Grant schools have such units.

The Gray Board is an organization of about 12 members formed by Secretary of Defense James Forrestal to advise on problems incidental to the training of civilian personnel which is to be a reserve part of the Armed Forces.

Statute Sets Up ROTC

Chancellor J. W. Harrellson of Georgia State University told the committee:

"As specifically required by the Morrell Act, military education has been included in the courses of study of every land grant college from the date of its organization.

"In those institutions which were in existence before 1862, but which became land grant colleges by acts of legislatures, military education was at once introduced."

KNOW YOUR ROTC

BY BILL VOTAW AND BRAD SPEAR

"What is there in the Advanced Corps for me?" This question has been constantly asked by veterans and by sophomores who are now completing their two years of basic training. A question like this one is a good one because by answering it, we can tell about all of the advantages and possibilities of becoming an advanced corps man.

To begin with, the cadet has the satisfaction of knowing that he is giving five hours of his time a week in the building of a foundation that will qualify him as a leader for his nation if the need ever arises for the country to be mobilized. Not only is the cadet giving five hours of his time to learn to be a good soldier in uniform, but the courses are so designed that he is learning to be a good citizen.

It is understandable in many cases that an edge in obtaining a job in civilian life has been given to men who have graduated from college with a reserve commission. You see, business executives are looking for men to put in their businesses who have learned the qualifications of a leader. The kind of a leader the men is, and how far he goes in a firm is entirely dependent on the man himself. But won't you grant that it is a lot easier to get to home plae after being on first base, than it is to make the trip from home plate clear around the horn?

Perhaps these benefits mentioned are not tangible enough for the reader, so let's get down to brass tacks. What do I get right now? The courses for the advanced corps begin in the fall quarter of the year and continue for two full years during which time you will put in five hours a week for a total of three hours academic credit for each quarter. Uncle Sam gives you approximately $100 officer's service uniform plus 79 cents a day subsistence, 12 months out of the year during the two years you are enrolled in the advanced corps. There is no contract signed that states any obligations to the military after you graduate, and if any emergency should exist you would be called to duty no sooner than any other citizen of the country.

In our next article, we will go a bit into detail into the type of courses you might expect in the Field Artillery branch and the Air Force branch of the Advanced Corps.

Florida A. and M. Unit Of ROTC Organized

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Florida A and M College ROTC anti-aircraft Artillery Training unit has been organized here with its full complement of regular army officers and enlisted men.

Maj. Clarence M. Davenport, Jr., is the commanding officer and professor of military science and tactics.

Negro Leader Defends Army Report on Racial Policy

The Army—often the target of criticism for its policies on racial segregation—was defended yesterday by a Negro leader.

James C. Evans, West Virginia educator now serving as civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army on Negro affairs, submitted a lengthy report to Secretary Kenneth Royall summarizing the Army policies and practices dealing with Negroes.

In the foreword, Evans said such a summary was called for in view of President Truman's recent executive order setting up a committee on equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services." The report, entitled "The Negro in the Army—Policy and Practice," was made public by the Department of the Army.

No Direct Criticism

Generally, the report is factual and historical. It contains no recommendations and no direct criticism. On the other hand there is restrained praise in spots for progress made in handling racial problems.

"The Department of the Army," said Evans, "may well claim that it has given more attention, in quantity, quality and duration, to the subject of effective coordination of human effort as regards race than any other arm of the Government."

As evidence, Evans cited several directives issued by the Army for troops since the end of the war and used in seminars, committees, etc. One is a lecture given by chaplains entitled "Of One Blood" and another an "Army Talk" pamphlet entitled "Prejudice."

He states also that current Army policies prescribed that off-duty recreational facilities shall be carried on without segregation. "Violations and efforts to evade this policy at Army installations anywhere in the world meet with prompt corrective action when brought to official attention," Evans added.

The New Draft Act

Again, the Army official notes that under the new draft:

"For the first time it is assured that (a) all selectees will be called up on dates without racial quotas and (b) Negro selectees will be assigned at installations where community attitudes are not unfavorable."

Top-ranking Army chiefs said last night there are no plans to assign Negro draftees only to special camps, but that they will be sent to training areas all over the country wherever facilities are available. Evans, himself, was out of town and no elaboration of his statement was obtainable. One official suggested, however, that "we have no bad spots for Negroes that I know of, such as existed during the war."

Evans cites numerous gains made by Negroes in recent years "more for what they portend than for what they portray." He listed:

1. Sharp increase in Negro ROTC enrollment from 1939 to 1947—1450 to 3035—and the establishment of three additional ROTC units this year.

2. Assignment of Negro officers to the staff duty at the Pentagon, whisch "exemplifies the growing concept of aptimal placemeit of personnel without regard to race."

3. Presence of nine Negro cadets at West Point—largest number in history. Eleven graduates of the Military Academy have been Negroes, he said, while at present there are 987 Negro officers in the Army (53 of them Regulars). However, he noted that Negroes formed only 1.32 per cent of the officer strength, while the 53,511 Negro enlisted personne comprised 11.15 per cent of the over-all Army enlisted strength.

Race In The Army

There is not necessarily an inconsistency between the two seemingly conflicting reports on race relations in the armed forces which have appeared during the past week. The first, by James C. Evans, Negro civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army, praises the Army for its efforts to coordinate manpower of the respective races and notes specific instances of improved conditions for Negroes. The second report is on a broader basis, covering all the armed forces. It is signed by 16 Negro leaders who attended a conference called last spring by Secretary Forrestal, and it is intended for consideration by the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. This study is more critical and defines particular areas in which the services can act now to better race relations.

Mr. Evans does not ignore the inequalities which still exist in the Army. He mentions, for example, that while Negroes constitute 11.15 per cent of the enlisted strength, they make up only 1.32 per cent of the officer strength. At the same time, he also observes that there has been a sharp advance in Negro ROTC enrollment, that nine Negroes are now at West Point and that Negro officers are being assigned to staff duty in the Pentagon. Moreover, he cites the fact that new Negro draftees will be called by birth dates without racial quotas. It is a good thing, now and then, to have such a review of positive accomplishments to offset the complaints of those who feel that little or no progress is being made.

However, the only way progress is made is through prodding. Lest the Army become complacent on its record, the points made by the 16 Negro leaders also deserve weighing. The Army comes in for considerably heavier criticism than do the Navy and Air Force, each of which is praised for serious efforts to improve the use of Negro personnel. The Army's policy, on the other hand, is described as a "grudging adjustment" to outmoded plans calling for the use of Negroes "under the most limited conditions imaginable." Much of the difficulty, the report implies, may be attributed to the resistance of military leadership against change. Such resistance is of course costly when the country is pressed to make the most efficient utilization of its military manpower.

This is not the report of a group of extremists. It looks to the eventual abandonment of segregation in the armed forces, but it recognizes frankly that basic attitudes cannot be changed by "miraculous overnight conversion of the public." Consequently, the seven concrete steps it recommends gain merit. For the Army it suggests a restudy of the Gillem report on utilization of manpower, the establishment of completely integrated "laboratory" units, the encouragement of nonsegregation in the National Guard and the abandonment of racial quotas. For the Navy it calls for elimination of the separate stewards' branch, the commissioning of more Negro officers and improved recruiting techniques for Negroes. Certainly these are reasonable points which commend themselves not only to defense chiefs but also to all Americans concerned with resolving racial difficulties in the armed forces in the most efficient and practical manner.

NEGRO LAUDS ARMY ON RACIAL STRIDES

Attention to Problem Is Best of Any Government Branch, Aide to Royall Reports

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—The Negro aide to Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall reported today that the Army had been more attentive to the problem of race relations than any other Government department.

In a long document entitled, "The Negro in the Army: Policy and Practice," James C. Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary, stated that the Department of the Army "may well claim that it has given more attention, in quantity, quality, and duration, to the subject of effective coordination of human effort as regards race than any other arm of the Government."

Mr. Evans, an educator who has been in Government service since 1941, cited especially the record of the Army in the subject matter of its literature and its recreational facilities, which he described as "practical implementation."

Among the publications bearing upon "human relations as they relate to the most effective utilization of Negro manpower in the Army," Mr. Evans listed the following:

1. "Utilization of Negro Manpower in the Postwar Army Policy," War Department Circular 124, 1946.

2. "Negro Manpower in the Army," Army Talk 170, 1947.

3. "Prejudice," Army Talk 210, 1948.

4. "Of One Blood," Chaplain's Hour lecture No. 41, 1948.

Violations Promptly Corrected

"Class, committee, and seminar study, depending on the type of operation, make scheduled use of this and more general literature on the subject of human relations," Mr. Evans reported.

In terms of putting its policies against discrimination on recreational facilities into practice the Army has a good record, according to the author of the report, because the service has seen to it that "violations and efforts to evade this policy at Army installations anywhere in the world meet prompt corrective action when brought to official attention."

Mr. Evans said in a foreword to his "summary" that the Army had been engaged in a continuous study of the Negro manpower problem for several years. He stated that the objective of this study, "the most effective utilization of Negro manpower," had taken the form of extensive administrative and educational programs.

Reviewing the progress made in recent years, the author pointed out that prior to World War II Negro soldiers were accepted in the Regular Army primarily for only four outfits provided by law. At the conclusion of the war, he continued, the policy was modified to admit Negroes in proportion to their population in the antn.

He said the purpose of his report was to "focus attention upon a number of aspects which, through pointing toward optimal utilization of Negro manpower and all manpower, will contribute to national strength, safety and security."

"Marked Advance" Cited

At the present time there are 63,511 Negro troops in an Army of 569,704, or about 11.15 per cent of the total personnel. There are 987 Negro officers, including fifty-three warrant officers, for a percentage of 1.32.

These figures, according to Mr. Evans, show "a marked advance over earlier status," and the trends are "highly significant" as they relate to the future utilization of the Negro citizen.

Mr. Evans, graduated as an engineer from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was head of the engineering department and assistant to the president at West Virginia State College before joining the War Department in 1941.

He became civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army in September, 1947. During the war he also served with the War Manpower Commission, and Negro oficers in the Army credit him with being instrumental in developing the program which enables Negroes to become air cadets.

Daily World

FIRST COLORED SOLDIERS TO RECEIVE COMMISSION IN RESERVE CORPS SWORN IN — In impressive ceremonies conducted at the Headquarter of the Georgia Military Sub-District, 101 Cone St., N. W., on February 25, William Bush, II S-Sgt., Quartermaster Reserve and John F. Grissom, T-Sgt., Infantry-Reserve, the first colored soldiers of the Organized Reserve Corps in the Atlanta Military District to receive a commission in the Reserve Corps subsequent to World War II were sworn in as second lieutenants by Lt. Col. Allen P. Julian. Shown above (L to R) Lt. Julian. Reading (L to R) Lt. Col. Julian, Lt. Grissom and Lt. Bush, Lt. Bush, who resides at 252 Lawshe Street S. W., served with the 4463rd Quartermaster Service Company during World War II and is now a member of the 354th Organized Reserve Composite Group (Res), Atlanta. He was honorably discharged on June 18, 1946 and at present, is a student at Morehouse College. Lt. Grissom, of 962 DeSoto Street, N. W., served with the 364th Infantry during World War II and was awarded the following decorations: World War II Victory Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Asiatic Pacific Medal and American Service Medal. He is also a member of the 354th Organized Reserve Composite Group (Res), Atlanta. Lt. Grissoms was honorably discharged on December 15, 1944 and is now employed at Binders Picture Frame Manufacturing Co., 74 Broad Street, N. W., Atlanta. Tues. 3-16-48

State College Begins Drive For R.O.T.C.

The Courier Journal Louisville Ky. Mon. 7-5-48

Atwood Thinks Law Requires Training

Mon 7-5-48

Frankfort, Ky., July 4 (AP)—Kentucky State College is putting on a drive to obtain a Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of the Negro institution here, said only five Negro land-grant colleges now have that class of military training. Two others have been authorized by the War Department to establish corps this year.

Backed By Clements.

Dr. Atwood said the application in behalf of his college has the indorsement of Governor Earle Clements, both Kentucky senators and Representative Virgil Chapman (D., Ky.) in whose district the college is located. He said Mayor A. C. Jones and County Judge Boone Hamilton here also indorsed the project.

Land-grant colleges, like Kentucky State, are required to give instruction in agriculture, mechanical arts, and home economics, Dr. Atwood explained. He added that federal law providing aid through land grants seems to require military training also, but that there has been some question raised as to whether the training is mandatory.

The Courier Journal

Others Have Units

Practically all white land-grant colleges have R.O.T.C. groups, he said, but of the 17 Negro land-grant colleges he said only five already have them. They are in North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The two whose applications have just been approved by the War Department are Florida and Louisiana. In addition there are R.O.T.C. units in four or five other Negro institutions which are not land-grant colleges.

Kentucky State, Dr. Aawood said, has 400 men students, four times the minimum, and facilities for R.O.T.C. training. Dr. Atwood said R.O.T.C. training would prepare college men for leadership in war. Those who take the final two years of training would be draft exempt, he added.

Granting of ROTC Units Held Tribute to AFRO

30a The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 7-10-48

Presidents of Three Institutions to Receive Military Training See Progress in Move

The granting of ROTC units to Morgan State College, Florida A. & M. College and Southern University was hailed last week by the presidents of those institutions as a tribute to the perseverance and interest of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.

In addition to extolling the AFRO for never letting up in its fight to have ROTC units placed in more colored land-grant colleges, the three administrators also lauded the others who helped in the fight, especially James C. Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary of Defense.

Statements by the three presidents to the AFRO follow:

DR. MARTIN D. JENKINS, President of Morgan State College, Baltimore:

I feel that the ROTC unit is an important addition to the educational program of Morgan State College and that its presence will be distinctly advantageous to our male students.

Most important, of course, is the fact that this new unit will give the colored youth of Maryland an opportunity to prepare themselves for a maximum service to their country in the event of war.

While all true Americans abhor war, and are opposed to militarism in American life, one of the recognized basic responsibilities of citizenship is that we bear arms in defense of the nation when a national emergency arises.

Better Opportunities Ahead

Where previously Maryland colored youth of high ability have had to enter the Army at the lowest rank, the newly established ROTC will enable them to enter at a level more nearly commensurate with their ability and at which they can render their most efficient service. The Afro-American

From the standpoint of the individual student, perhaps the most important advantage of ROTC is that it gives him an opportunity to become an officer in the U. S. Army. Baltimore, Md.

Under the terms of the recently enacted draft legislation, most American youth of college age will be subject to military service.

Other Advantages Cited

I don't need to argue the point that in the Army it is better to be an officer than a private.

There are certain additional minor advantages which will accrue to students, such as the furnishing of uniforms and in the advance course a monthly stipend, which, incidentally, is paid to veterans in addition to their GI benefits. Sat. 7-10-48

I believe that the ROTC program will make a distinct contribution to the educational development of our students here at Morgan.

One objective of the program is to develop in these future officers an understanding of current, social and economic problems and an awareness of the importance of international relations.

Broadened Outlook a Goal

This is also an objective of the college program.

I am hopeful that this will help us to broaden the essentially narrow outlook which is characteristic of so many students who come to the college. The Afro-American

There will be no attempt however at indoctrination or thought control. We shall co-operate with the military officers to assure that our students shall have full freedom of thought and expression with respect to these problems.

I am happy that Col. West A. Hamilton is joining our staff as professor of military science and tactics. I am confident that under his direction the Morgan State College ROTC unit will produce officers who are capable of serving in any infantry unit in the army.

DR. FELTON CLARK, President of Southern University, Scollandville, La.:

Mr. Evans, the AFRO and College of Land-Grant Presidents Associations have done a significant job in keeping the needs of Colored land-grant colleges before the officials and have given the schools valuable guidance in when to apply and renew applications. There are from 1000 to 1200 eligible ROTC students at Southern.

Conscientious Work Cited

WILLIAM H. GRAY JR., President of Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee: Baltimore, Md.

Florida A. and M. College appreciates the consistent efforts put forth by the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers in calling the attention of Government officials to the necessity of ROTC units in colleges for colored persons. Sat.

We feel that we have been the beneficiaries of the conscientious work and interest of the Secretary of Army, Kenneth C. Royall, his Civilian Aide J. C. Evans and the "AFRO's" own personal efforts in providing greater opportunities for colored youth in Florida.

The ROTC unit here will provide new and enriched curricula offerings for our college, additional self-help and assistance for our students. It will also pave the way for increased occupational pursuits and enable our youth to render greater service in the cause of National Defense. 7-10-48

Their Colleges Get ROTC Units

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-10-48

Presidents of three land-grant colleges who came to Washington Monday to receive new ROTC units in their colleges from Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall are shown above with James C. Evans (extreme left), civilian aide to Secretary Royall, who assisted the AFRO in spearheading this drive. The college heads are, from left, Dr. William Gray, of Florida A. and M. College; Dr. Felton G. Clark, Southern University; and Dr. Martin Jenkins, Morgan College. At right is Lt. Col. James H. Robinson, professor of military science and tactics at South Carolina College, who has been detailed to Mr. Evans's office to work on reserve officer training matters. Sat. 7-10-48

Howard, Tuskegee Cadets Training With 400 Others

Afro-American - Baltimore Md. 7-31-48

The Afro American Baltimore Md. Sat. 7-31-48

Inspection Group Finds Absence of Jim Crow Boosts Morale of Men

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

DAYTON, Ohio — Integration can work in the Air Force and the Army. That is being proved here at the mammoth Air Force Technical Base, Wright-Patterson Field, where about 50 Howard University and Tuskegee Institute ROTC students are in summer training along with over 400 students from other colleges.

I flew here Monday with Howard University military officials and other newspapermen to participate in an inspection tour of this huge base and found racial integration in its advanced stages.

Troops Intermingled

The 29 men from Howard and 18 from Tuskegee are not thrown into exclusive squadrons but are intermingled with men from 11 other colleges represented at the 11th Air Force ROTC Camp.

The majority of them are in Squadron P, with 56 students from the University of Indiana and 27 from Purdue University, under the tactical command of Maj. Lee Rayford, Howard University instructor and World War II hero.

All of the University of Indiana and Purdue students are white, except three from the latter institution, one of the schools bringing mixed units. 7-31-48

Rayford Commands 4 Flights

Major Rayford is the only tactical officer of the five colored ones at the base. There are four flights under his command, three of which are headed by white officers, who are: Capt. Thomas J. Hardy of Notre Dame, Flight 1; James B. Richards (active duty), Flight 2; and James L. Nollkamper, Cincinnati University, Flight 4.

The single colored officer under his command is Capt. Henry B. Perry, Tuskegee, Flight 3.

The other three colored officers commanding flights that are predominantly white, are Capt. Howard L. Baugh, Howard University, World War II ace, Squadron B, Flight 2; Capt. Lewis C. Smith, Squadron C, Flight 2, and Ist Lt. Price D. Rice, Howard University instructor.

Afro-American, Baltimore Md. 7-31-48

Marylander Heads Camp

The 405 students at the summer camp are commanded by Lt. Col. Harold J. Maull, from the University of Maryland, who says the primary object of this camp is to train men to become good United States officers without regard to racial identity.

The young men at the camp will be seniors at their respective colleges next year and are sent to the summer camp as a requirement for graduation in order to be eligible for Air Force commissions.

Howard University has about 15 Army Infantry students in camp at Ft. George Meade, Md.

The group at Wright-Patterson Field are transportation and supply Air Force trainees.

Members of the party inspecting the base had nothing but praise for the work being done there and the effort put forth to make the training purely democratic.

Afro-American, Baltimore Md.

Col. Carnes Elated

Col. James J. Carnes, ROTC commandant and professor of military science and tactics at Howard University, said:

"I think the men are getting fine training. I have found no evidence of segregation of officers or students. I feel that both white and colored students, as well as officers, gain by this policy.

"They get acquainted with the capabilities of all students and make acquaintances that should be very valuable in time of war."

Coleman Highly Pleased

Prof. Frank Coleman, head of the physics department and chairman of Howard University's military committee, said:

"The instruction is effective and the morale of the men and officers is good, as far as I have been able to ascertain.

"This base represents an honest effort on the part of the officers in charge to treat colored men according to their rank and function without regard to race.

"More camps of this kind would bring the race problem to rapid solution." 7-31-48

Students Measure Up

Major Rayford, whose Squadron A has been the winning flight during the competitive drill for two consecutive weeks, said of Howard and Tuskegee students:

"They measure up just as well as any other. They are in the top brackets of the trainees here."

As for the training they receive, he declared, "the program is far superior to any other for ROTC students. Here they live together, eat together, participate in athletics together—this is a superb morale builder."

View Largest Bomber

Other members of the inspection party were Capt. Benjamin L. Hunton, Howard ROTC instructor; Otto McClarrin, Howard publicity director; Edward Fletcher, photographer; and Al Smith, weekly newspaper columnist.

The group was shown the new X-36, largest bomber, built at a cost of 3 million dollars. It is the supersonic plane which recently flew faster than sound, now on the base for repairs.

Also inspected were Japanese suicide bombs, 20th Century U.S. aeronautic developments and many U.S., German and Japanese types of planes and bombs that figured prominently in World War II.

The party visited the ROTC barracks, ate lunch in the mess hall, where the men showed no consciousness of their racial differences, and saw the swanky officers club where the officers and their wives of both races play golf, swim and socialize.

This same democratic pattern is reputed to be duplicated at the service club for enlisted men.

Military Staff Selected for Morgan State College

The 30a Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-2-48

Col. West A. Hamilton Announces Staff of Veterans for Newly Activated ROTC

BALTIMORE

Col. West A. Hamilton, professor of military science and tactics at Morgan College and commander of the ROTC unit, recently activated there, has announced the personnel of his staff, as follows:

Capt. John C. Harlan, Raleigh, N.C.; Capt. Joseph A. Snead, New York City; M/Sgt. Foster A. Carr, Nashville, Tenn.; M/Sgt. Eugene Gardner, Augusta, Ga.; M/Sgt. Arthur B. Fletcher, Harrisburg, Pa.; Sgt. Earl E. Spruiell, Birmingham, Ala.; Sgt. Raymond Holmes, Philadelphia; and M/Sgt. Julius Caesar, San Antonio, Tex.

Colonel Hamilton, a native of Washington, began his military career in 1905. He became a commissioned officer in 1913 and saw active service on the Mexican border and with the 372nd Infantry Regiment during the first world war. Sat 10-2-48

Staff Well-Season

He returned to active duty with the 366th Infantry Regiment at Fort Devens, Mass., during the recent war. In 1942, he was assigned head of the ROTC unit at Prairie View College, Tex., where he remained until, June.

Capt. Harlan served with the 93rd Division in the Pacific, and was assigned to the A. and T. College ROTC unit before coming to Baltimore. Capt. Snead was with the 369th Coast Artillery Regiment in Hawaii during the war, and was with Col. Hamilton at Prairie View before his present assignment.

All the other officers are war veterans with overseas records.

39 in White, None in Colored Schools

Requirements Held More Rigid, Benefits Better Than Army's

WASHINGTON

Witnesses appearing before the Gray Board in the Pentagon recently made an urgent appeal to the Army ROTC program be revised to conform to the one used by the

law to operate in all land grant colleges, but of 17 such schools for colored youths only 5 have benefit of the training.

The Navy ROTC was established as Public Law 729 by the 79th Congress, approved Aug. 13, 1946, and implements a plan set up for peacetime training of Naval officers by Rear Adm. James A. Halloway Jr., superintendent of the Naval Academy.

The NROTC program operates in 52 universities and colleges in the country, not one of which is colored. A total of 13 of these institutions are located in the deep South where colored youths cannot attend and therefore are deprived of such training .

Two Seek Training

Although Fisk University, Nashville, and Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., have written and indicated interest in the Naval program, recognition has been given to them.

The Navy has given some thought, according to a Navy Department official, to putting the training at Hampton but has deemed that unwise in view of the Navy's policy of complete integration.

Navy officials say that few schools can meet the requirements for their program because most institutions do not have buildings strong enough to accommodate the heavy guns and other equipment necessary to teach its courses. They also point out that few students can pass their aptitude tests to qualify.

Plan Superior to Army's

The NROTC, or "Halloway Plan" is rated by most military experts far superior in its educational advantages and conditioning of the young people for the future than the AROTC.

What then is the "Halloway Plan."

The purpose of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps is to provide a supply of well-educated junior officers for the line and staff corps of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps.

It aims also to build up a reserve of trained officers who will be ready to serve their country at a moment's notice in a national emecrgency.

The graduates of the program are given equal rank, equal treatment, and equal opportunity with the graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy.

14,000 Midshipmen Authorized

The law creating the training authorized a total enrollment of 14,000 regular students as midshipmen, USNR in the NROTC college units.

The cost of tuition, fees and textbooks is paid by the government. Uniforms are furnished and become the student's property. In addition, students get retainer pay for other expenses during college at the rate of $600 per year.

While in college, they may take any course leading to a baccalaureate or higher degree, but must include 24 semester hours or the equivalent quarter hours of Naval science, plus certain minimum requirements in mathematics, physics, and English.

Differs From Army

By comparison, the Army does not pay the tuition, fees, or textbooks, nor does it pay a retainer as does the Navy. Uniforms used by AROTC students must be returned to the Army.

The Navy also operates a Naval Aviation College Program designed to supplement the supply of qualified aviators for the Navy and the Marine Corps.

No Training in South

While the Navy ROTC does not operate in any of the colored colleges, at present colored students who qualify are assigned to any one ofthe 52 colleges that have the training except the 13 in Southern areas.

A recent survey of 38 of the 52 schools conducting the program reveals that only 12 colored midshipmen have been trained or are being trained at Navy ROTC units under the "Halloway Plan."

There is no requirement that the Navy ROTC be operated in any particular school, but it is limited to the 52 currently using it.

Dr. Blake R. Van Leer, president of Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., one of the witnesses before the Gray Board last week, feels that in the land-grant colleges and universities . . . "the boy who desires Navy training and is physically qualified should be afforded the opportunity of this training at all land-grant colleges."

The Navy Department is attempting to correct the inadequacy of existing physical establishments at various institutions operating the program in proposed legislation now before Congress.

Where Army-Navy Differ

Navy officials explained to the AFRO last week that the reason for so few colored trainees as compared to the Army to the fact that "there is as much difference in the two programs as night and day."

Wherever there is an Army unit, any student desiring to take the training can do so. This is not true with the Navy, it was pointed out.

NROTC candidates, it was stated, must first take a nation-wide aptitude test, pass a rigid physical examination, (the same as that given for the Naval Academy; be selected by the State and Territorial Selection Committees, and then assigned to a college (as nearly as possible one of his choice) for training.

Navy Requirements

Under NROTC rules:

A candidate for NROTC must be a male citizen of the U.S., have the consent of his parents or guardian, if a minor, at the time of enrollment;

He must enter into a contract with the Secretary of the Navy agreeing to accept a commission in the Navy or Marine Corps, if offered, and if this be terminated, to accept a commision in the Organized Naval or Marine Corps Reserve.

He cannot resign before the sixth anniversary of the date of rank stated in his original commission in the Navy or Marine Corps.

He must agree to remain unmarried until commissioned and be physically qualified.

A candidate must be not less than 17 nor more than 21 years of age. This is a requirement by law and cannot be waived under any circumstances.

Fate Rests in 3 Hands

The State or Territorial Selection Committee consists of three members—one a prominent educator, one other prominent civilian, and one senior Naval officer. This group makes the final selection of candidates.

From a list of qualified candidates who have been successful in the Aptitude Test, those considered by the committee as best qualified for entry into the programs are selected to fill the quotas allotted to the State or territory.

The individual quotas are supposed to be based on the best available figures on the male secondary school graduate population as compared with those of other States and territories. The Committee's decision is final.

Assignment Procedure

The assignment of candidates for the Navy program is governed by the candidate's rating by the Committee; candidate's choice of colleges; entrance requirements of the college, and the number of applicants for each college.

Non-White Trainees

The 12 colored "Holloway Plan" trainees recent graduates, the schools they attend or attended and other pertinent information, are:

John E. Rudder, 1120 Clay St., Paducah, Ky., Purdue University, graduating June, 1948, will be commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marines.

Ave., Elizabeth, N.J., Illinois Polytechnic Institute, graduated January, 1948, second lieutenant, Marines.

Floyd L. Bolton, 4363 Garfield Ave., St. Louis, Illinois Polytechnic Institute—entered program, September, 1947.

Gerald E. Thomas, 122 N. Main St., Natick, Mass., University of Nebraska, entered program September, 1947, a pre-medical major.

Forrest L. Flewellen, 352 Clarendon Ave., Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State University, a sophomore.

Lonnie A. Marshall, 97 N. 22nd St., Columbus, Ohio State University, senior in College of Engineering, will be commissioned an Ensign (DL) USNR.

Earl L. Garter, 254 W. 154th St., New York City, graduates June, 1948, to be commissioned Ensign (DL) USNR, majoring in business administration.

Top Ranking Student

Edward T. Bowser, 37 Oak St., East Orange, N.J., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, graduated January, 1948 and commissioned an Ensign, maintained an "A" average in his major architecture. Plans to remain in school until June to take bachelor of science in architecture and change Navy Classification to CEC-staff. He won an award as the most outstanding NROTC student.

Alonzo J. Fairbanks, 4432 St. Ferdinand, St. Louis, Wisconsin University, graduates in June, majoring in engineering, to be commissioned Ensign (DL) USNR.

Frederick A. Mosby, RFD 5, Box 82, Morgantown, West Va., University of Rochester, graduated August 1947, commissioned Ensign (DL) USNR, AB in mechanical engineering, on inactive duty.

Norman T. Matlock, Ensign (USNR) 500914, 159 Halstead St., Akron, Ohio, University of Pennsylvania, graduated and commissioned to inactive duty in June 1947.

James E. Ward, 3831 N. Sydenham St., Philadelphia, Princeton University, commissioned Ensign (DL) USNR in October 1947, fourth in class of seven, inactive duty.

39 Admit All Students

The colleges and universities with NROTC training where colored candidates may attend are:

Brown University, Providence, R.I.; California Univ., Berkeley; California Univ., Los Angeles; Ohio State, Columbus; Colorado Univ., Boulder; Columbia Univ., New York City; Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.; Harvard, Cambridge, Mass.; Idaho U., Moscow; Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago; Illinois, U., Urbana; Iowa State College of Arg. and Mech. Arts, Ames; Kansas U., Lawrence; Marquette U., Milwaukee, Wis.;

Miami U., Oxford, Ohio; Michigan U., Ann Arbor; Minnesota U., Minneapolis; Nebraska, U., Lincoln; New Mexico U., Albuquerque; Northwestern U., Notre Dame, Ind.;

Oregan State College, Corvallis; Pennsylvania U., Philadelphia; Pennsylvania State; Princeton U., Princeton, N.J.;

Purdue U., West Lafayette, Ind., Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.; Rochester U., Rochester, N.Y; Southern California, U., Los Angeles; Tufts College, Medford, Mass., Utah U., Salt Lake City;

Villanova College, Villanova, Penn.; Washington U., Seattle; Wisconsin U., Madison, and Yale U., New Haven, Conn.

Barred From 13

The 13 Southern Schools having NROTC where colored candidates are not admitted are:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; Duke U., Durham, N.C.; Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta; Louisville U., Louisville, Ky.; Mississippi U.; Missouri U., Columbia;

North Carolina U., Chapel Hill, N.C.; Oklahoma U., Norman; Rice Institute, Houston, Texas; South Carolina U., Columbia; Texas U., Austin; Tulane U., New Orleans, La.; Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn., and Virginia U., Charlottesville.

First ROTC Commissions For Va. State

PETERSBURG, Va. — The first commissioning exercise of the Virginia State College ROTC unit was held in Virginia Hall on Wednesday, March 10 at 1 o'clock with the main address being delivered by Lt. Colonel J. I. Coffey, Quartermaster School, Camp Lee, Va. The cadets were presented by Lt. L. N. Jones, assistant professor of Military Science and Tactics, to Capt. R. M. Hendrick, professor of Military Science and Tactics of the college, who granted the commissions.

A formal retreat and review on the front campus at 4:30 p.m. with music furnished by the college band, concluded the ceremonies.

Pleas for ROTC Units by Wire Put in Records

Spokesmen for Land-Grant Colleges Tell Gray Board Background Story of Fight

WASHINGTON

Spokesmen for Land-Grant colleges filed statements from telegrams announcing their applications for ROTC units with the Gray Board at a hearing here Friday.

Presidents L. H. Foster of Virgina State; R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State; and John W. Davis of West Virginia State, put into the records of the board, officially known as the Committee on Civilian Components in the Armed Forces, these telegrams under date of March 31:

"Florida A. and M. College has application pending before War Department for a ROTC unit. Application has been filed each year since 1945. William. H. Gray Jr., president.

"Have just received authorization from Board of Regents to make application for ROTC unit. We hope to have our application filed within the next few days. C. V. Troup, president, Fort Valley, Ga.

On List Since 1942

"Georgia State has had application for infantry unit since 1942 and stands 97th on list. James A. Colston, president.

"We filed application for ROTC which is still pending. Dr. O. W. Holmes, president, Morgan College.

"Have made inquiry concerning establishment of ROTC unit at Maryland State College. Governing Board has given approval for the unit. J. T. Williams, president, Princess Anne, Md.

3 Others Applied

"Kentucky State College has application for ROTC pending before War Department. See you Friday. R. B. Atwood, president.

"Lincoln University, Chester county. Pa., through President Horace Mann Bond; Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., through President Felton G. Clark, and Lincoln University, Jefferson City Mo., through President S. D. Scruggs, have applied for ROTC units, it was reported.

"It was also stated by Dr. Davis that the Army does not have ROTC application at this time for color-Land-Grant colleges in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi."

Langston Waits 8 Years

Under date of April 1, other colleges worte the War Department as follows:

"Re your letter — Application was made for ROTC unit in 1940 but it appears that it was never completed Ne application being filed today. G. L. Harrison, president, Langston University.

"Application form being prepared for ROTC for our college Howard D. Gregg, president, Delaware State Boyd.

Discouraging Exchange

"Alabama A. and M. College has filed an application with the War Department for an ROTC unit. J. F. Drake, president.

"Yes, Southern University has application pending before War Department. Almost all its correspondence courteously discouraging of approval. Would have replied your letter earlier but confined to Eastern Hospital for throat operation. Felton G. Clark, president."

Schools Warned They Must Qualify to Get ROTC Units

WASHINGTON

The administrations of those Land Grant colleges which desire ROTC units, should begin preparing their institutions to qualify just as soon as application is made, an observer close to the Army told the AFRO this week.

The schools, to qualify, he said, must be able to pass rigid inspection requirements and must be up to Army standards in armory facilities, sanitary equipment and armory space.

there are just under 57,000 students in the basic course and 8,900 in the advanced course, a total of 65,900 students in training.

The largest unit in Illinois, has 4,720 students. The smallest, in New Mexico, 362. The 47 others in white schools cover a wide range between these limits.

Some 23 have below 1000 students; 17, between 1000 and 2,000; 5, between 2,000 and 3,000; one between 3,000 and 4,000; and only one besides Illinois, over 4,000, these are in white colleges.

Renders Valuable Service

"The large number of officers in ROTC now in the Armed Forces is clear proof of the great value which these military units in colleges have rendered to our country," Harrellson said.

War Department reports show that there are almost 100,000 ROTC graduates in the Army alone.

The white Land Grant College Association passed a resolution in 1942 asking that the Armed Forces be asked to make the greatest possible use of the total facilities, personnel and equipment of the land grant colleges for their training programs.

163 White Senior Units

Prior to World War II there were about 137 senior units of the ROTC; and in July 1, 1947, there were 168. Of these only five are comprised of colored students.

A study indicates that in some cases the support rendered by the institutional authorities precludes any real hope of establishing and maintaining ROTC units from which the Government may expect a reasonable return for the amounts expended.

Poor Conditions Listed

Harrellson pointed out that the type of support is most damaging under the following conditions:

"Poor physical facilities in comparison to other departments of the school: lack of equitable academic credit toward graduation in comparison to other departments:

Scheduling of training in such a manner as to make it inconvenient and awkward for students to pursue ROTC courses; and

Placing ROTC and physical education on the same academic level; lack of co-operation by faculty, particularly those members advising students regarding enrollment

No mention was made of the fact that the race or color of land grant college students might have a deleterious effect upon an ROTC unit operating at a school.

Capt. Luther Evans With ROTC Unit in Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Capt. Luther Evans Jr., veteran of 47 months overseas service in the last war, has assumed duties as assistant professor of military tactics at Florida A. and M. College here.

Captain Evans, who holds the rank of major in the Organized Reserves, was recalled to active duty last Aug. 21 and assigned to duty with the ROTC unit newly formed at Florida A. and M. He is a resident of Jamaica, N.Y.

Truman Picks Top Students In All Branches

44 Under-Age Men

To Receive Status As ORC Reserves

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Truman has forwarded to the Senate for confirmation the names of 253 distinguished military students, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, for commission in the Regular Army and the Regular Army Air Force as second lieutenants.

Forty-four other distinguished military students, who are under the statutory regular establishment officer age of 21, will be offered reserve commissions in the Organized Reserve Corps until they attain the legal age. With their consent they will be called to active duty in the meantime.

This will be the first large group to be taken into the regular establishment under the distinguished military graduate program. It is anticipated that approximately 600 students a year will be accepted when the Reserve Officers' Training Corps program returns to normal.

PURPOSE EXPLAINED

The large number of commissions offered to distinguished military students plus those given to graduates of officer candidate schools, reserve and national guard officers on competitive tours, and the direct commissioning of enlisted personnel is all part of the plan to broaden the source of future regular officers.

More regular second lieutenants will be provided from these sources than those graduated from the United States Military Academy each year. The next group of regular appointments will be announced in July when the competitive tour which began a year ago is processed for selection.

One group of officers entered the competitive tour in January and another group is scheduled to enter this July. The adjutant general is currently receiving applications for the July group.

SERVICE CHOICES

Prior to World War II less than 100 ROTC honor graduates were annually offered regular commissions as second lieutenants. From the end of World War II until the present time less than 20 ROTC students were tendered regular commissions.

Of the 253 eligible to accept commissions at this time, 172 will join the Regular Army and 81 the Regular Air Force. Of those underage at the present time, 30 will be Army appointees and 14 Air Force.

The list of the Negro distinguished military students nominated April 30, with college, service branch, and home town listed, follows:

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE

Avon T. Adams, Tuskegee Institute, AF, Quitman, Ga.; Lester Banks, Howard University, AF, Middleton, Conn.; Edward Greer, West Virginia State College, FA Welch, W. Va.; W. B. Gryton, West Virginia State College, FA. Pocohontas, Va.; Harold Hutcherson, A. and T. College, North Carolina, QMC, Oxford, N. C.; Clarence H. Jackson, Prairie View A. and M. College, Texas, INF, Pittsburgh, Texas; Victor O. Morris, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, INF, West Monroe, La.; David D. Powell, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, INF, Quincy, Fla.; and Clifton F. Vincent, Prairie View A. and M. College, Texas, INF, Houston, Texas.

Jew D. Boney, Prairie View A. and M. College, Texas, INF, Rockdale, Texas; Lonnie E. Harrington Jr., Hampton Institute, Va., CAC, Hampton, Va.; John C. Littlejohn, Hampton Institute, CAC, Oxford, N. C.; Wilmer C. Marvin, West iVrginia State College, FA, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter Redd, Prairie View A. and M. College, INF, Cameron, Texas; and Ernest P. Robinson, A. and T. College, FIN. Asheville, N. C.

Wilberforce ROTC Has New Staff Man

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — The office of President Charles H. Wesley announced that the War Department has assigned Captain Lloyd A. Parker to the military staff at State College.

Lt. Col. James A. Nichols, commanding officer of the 2186th ASU ROTC at State College stated that the addition of Captain Parker will increase his staff to four officers. The other two officers are Captain Charles F. Points Jr. and 1st Lt. August B. Garner.

CAPT. PARKER

Captain Parker served for a long time as adjutant of the famed 372nd Infantry Regiment, under the leadership of Lt. Col. Nichols, and has recently returned from Saipan with his wife, the former Lucretia Pettiford, and his young daughter, Cheryl.

Captain and Mrs. Parker are both graduates of Wilberforce. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Wilberforce Gets Infantry ROTC

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Effective July 1, an infantry ROTC unit will be established at the College of Education and Industrial Arts (Wilberforce State College), announced May 21. Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president, announced May 21.

The establishment of the ROTC unit was authorized by a general order from the Department of the Army, Washington, dated May 7.

Lt. Col. James A. Nichols, Xenia, Ohio, is commanding officer; Capt. Lloyd A. Parker and 1st Lt. August B. Garner are commissioned officers assigned to the unit.

Other members of the ROTC staff who are non-commissioned officers are: M/Sgt. Ralph W. Bates, M/Sgt. Cornelius F. Goodwater; M/Sgt. Christopher J. Brown, M/Sgt. Bob-

William Mau- T/Sgt. Henry Jr. Winn, T/Sgt. M. Robinson; S/Sgt. James ney, Sgt. Kenneth A. Wil- nd Pvt. Benjamin Wilcher.

AFRO Exposes How Laws Are Ducked

Colored Colleges on Waiting List, One White School Has Eight Units

CORPS AIDED BY FEDERAL FUNDS

Texas A. & M. Graduated More Army Officers Than Came from West Point

WASHINGTON

The United States Army, which is constantly complaining about inability to get enough qualified men into the Regular Army, stymies its own recruitment program by failing to tap the resources at its command.

One of the best sources for competent officers, as well as enlisted men, is its own Reserve Officer Training Corps, familiarly known as ROTC.

Without Training

Although ROTC is one of the basic requirements of all land grant colleges, 12 out of 17 colored institutions in as many Southern States have no such training.

Reasons For Denial

Various reasons are given as to why these 12 schools do not have the training. Among them, according to a high goveernment official, are: .

The Army doesn't want it in many of the colleges because they are two small.

The Army claims in many instances that it does not have enough money to set up new units.

In many Southern localities charges have been made that white members on some of the school boards object to military training for colored students.

In other cases, the AFRO was told, some colored college heads discourage ROTC because they don't want too many military people around giving orders.

Five Have ROTC

There are at present only five schools which have ROTC. They are North Carolina A. & T., Greensboro, West Virginia State, Institute, W. Va.; Prairie View, Texas; Va. State College, Va.; and South Carolina State A. and M., Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Twelve Without

Twelve colored colleges that have no ROTC are Alabama State A. and M., Normal; Arkansas A. M. and N., Pine Bluff; Delaware State, Dover; Florida A. and M., Tallahassee; Georgia State Industrial, Industrial; Kentucky State, Frankfurt; Southern University, Baton Rouge; Princess Anne College, Princess 9nne, Md.; Alcorn A. and M., Alcorn, Miss.; Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.; Langston University, Langston, Okla.; and Tennessee A. and I., Nashville.

Presidents Praise Course

Presidents of schools that have ROTC pointed out recently that the benefits of military training in the college far outweigh any demerits. They contend that:

1. ROTC provides leadership training for four full years.
2. Commissions given to successful graduates assure colored people representative leadership in the Army in any emergency.
3. That the issue of government clothing relieves students of great expense during the entire college period.
4. Students accrue cash benefits they would not otherwise receive. For instance, in the last two years they have gotten $500 in cash.

Where to Apply

A college interested in ROTC should make application to the Executive for Reserve and ROTC affairs. This group investigates the school's facilities, faculty, and student body.

If satisfied the college is placed ona waiting list. When it gets the training, if ever, depends on the Army's budget.

This is the joker. It has, in so many instances, been so easy for Army brass to say, "no budget."

Waited Eight Years

"I have desired ROTC and have made intermittent efforts to acquire such a unit for a period of eight years," President Lawrence A. Davis of Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, told the AFRO last week.

"At present I have no formal application submitted," he said, pointing out that he "anticipated no trouble to securing the approval of the board of trustees as required by Federal law."

President William H. Gray Jr., of Florida A. and M. College told the AFRO that his school has been on the waiting list for ROTC since Jan. 9, 1946. Both the State Board of Control and the State Board of Education have approved setting up of the unit, he added.

School Too Crowded

Lincoln University, Missouri's Land Grant school has waited ten years for an ROTC unit, according to its president, Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, who adds that now, because of heavy enrollment, "we are without facilities to provide armory space and equipment."

Dr. J. F. Drake, president of Alabama A. and M. College, says his school has been on the waiting list for an ROTC unit for more than a year. The school, he said, is prepared to accept the unit, if permission is granted.

So vital does the Army consider the ROTC program though, that last September it inaugurated an intelligence training plan for these students.

Sent to 5 Schools

Those who volunteer for the training are sent to five universities in the Fifth Army Area in the purposes and methods of military intelligence. Purpose of this plan was to indoctrinate all the selected personnel with the view to disseminating such purposes and methods to all ROTC personnel.

To screen from such personnel those having aptitudes, capabilities or an inclination toward military intelligence.

Regular Army Commissions

Regarding Regular Army Commissions, there are at present three principal methods of obtaining them: graduation from the United States Military Academy at West Point, appointment through the Regular Army competitive tour program and appointment through the ROTC distinguished Military Graduate program

Recently it has been announced that four or five hundred vacancies may be available to distinguished military graduates for appointment in the Regular Army July 1, 1948.

This is an unprecedented opportunity for outstanding students to obtain direct commissions in the regular military service. A distinguished graduate is a person designated by the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, who is scheduled to complete the advance course, Senior Division ROTC in June, 1948 and who will be graduated as an outstanding member of his class.

Leadership Requirements

The nominee must be a student who possesses outstanding qualities of leadership, character and aptitude for military service. There is no limit to the number of qualified persons who may be designated as distinguished graduates in the new program. Application deadline was Jan. 16.

Senior Program

The Senior ROTC program is generally conducted on the college level, and consists of an elementary course and an advanced course. The over-all training is designed to qualify students for reserve commissions in the several branches of the service.

The summer camps, which students attend during the advanced course, are devoted to the particular type of theory learned in the classroom. Five hours of classroom work per week for two academic years are required for the completion of advanced training, in addition to the summer-camp periods of eight weeks.

Some 29 officers and 34 noncommissioned men are engaged in supervising the programs. They shape the military program of about 1479 potential Reserve Officers, more than one-fourth of whom are veterans of active service in World War II.

This, however, is only a drop in the bucket of the number of qualified men in the ARMY could obtain it if would broaden its program to include more of the colleges and meet the requirements of the law in land grant colleges.

ROTC Trainees Go Ahead

Ample proof that ROTC units in colored colleges have been an asset to the ARMY, providing stalwart characters and able leaders is evidenced by the fact that the entire initial officer complement of the 366th Infantry, first colored regimetn to be activated in World War II, came from Howard and Wilberforce Universities where they were ROTC graduates.

The ROTC installation at Howard was organized in 1921 and is the oldest of those now active at the eight colleges where the training is available.

Forerunner of all colored colleges in the field of military training however, is Wilberforce, which received recognition from the War Department in the form of arms and equipment to implement its training as early as 1894.

Started in 1919

The original Military Department established by Federal law at land grant colleges did not offer commissions upon the completion of training . This practice began in 1919, immedately after World War I when ROTC came into existence.

Intermediate step between the Military Department and the ROTC was the Students Army Training Corps. This program was put into effect at Wilberforce almost immediately after it was established during the first war.

Clamored for SATC

Colored colleges at that time put forth strenuous efforts to secure the benefits of the S.A.T.C. training and units were instituted at Wilberforce, Howard and Tuskegee.

When ROTC came into existence Howard's unit was established first on Jan. 27, 1919 as a detachment. It was withdrawn on July 27, 1921 and re-established Nov. 30, 1921. Wilberforce was first established Jan. 29, 1919; withdrawn Sept. 22, 1921 and re-established Oct. 31, 1921.

Prior to World War II Howard and Wilberforce were the only colored colleges offering ROTC

Why There Were So Many Dixie Officers During War

Many a colored soldier during World War II wondered why he always wound up with a white officer from the far South as his commander. He did not know it, but the answer was in the ROTC.

Texas A. and M. College Reserve Officers Training Corps sent 9,000 officers into the Army. West Point itself had only a few more than 8,000. The total number of colored officers from all our colleges and Army schools totaled only 8,000.

The State of Minnesota has eight units of Reserve Officers Training Corps. Eight colored land grant colleges in the South, although they are required by law to teach military training, have no ROTC.

Private colored colleges which have ROTC include Howard University, Hampton Institute, Tuskegee Institute and Wilberforce State College.

In addition, hundreds of white high schools have cadet corps supported by the Federal Government. It is a recognized means of leadership training and a tremendous aid to discipline. Yet, except in Chicago, Washington and Indianapolis, there are no colored high school cadet corps.

on the senior level.

Most recent addition to Senior ROTC units is South Carolina State which received authorization in January. North Carolina A. and T., and West Virginia State were aded in March of 1947.

ROTC Officers Head 428th

The 428th Infantry Regiment is the leader among Colored Reserve units allotted in the six Army Areas by the National Defense Act.

This group is the principal source of officer personnel which manned the 366th Infantry Regiment during the last war. It is presently operating as a provisional Regiment with a strength of 43 officers.

Regulations pertaining to Reserve units are that 60% of the officer strength required by standard tables of organization must be actively participating in the Reserve training program.

The 428th derives its title from the original Negro Reserve Officer unit which was active in the Washington District prior to World War II.

A recent count reveals that there are 183 officers holding commissions in 16 separate arms and services in the District. There are two colonels, nine lieutenant colonels, nine majors, 50 captains, 37 first lieutenants and 26 second lieutenants.

President Johnson of Howard, President Charles Wesley of Wilberforce, President Patterson of Tuskegee and President Foster of Virginia State were among the college heads who believed that a Reserve Officers Training Corps is of benefit to individual students and to the University.

This Is the Law

WASHINGTON

The law calling for the establishment of ROTC units at all Land Grant colleges was passed on Feb. 17, 1913 and is known as the Morrell Fund Act.

Under the measure, military training for students in Land Grant colleges is a requirement. The State fulfils its obligation when it offers instruction in military training as well as in agriculture and mechanical arts.

The student is not required, however, to take military training any more than he is compelled to take agriculture or mechanical arts.

Morgan Refused Navy, Army ROTC

BALTIMORE

The 52 units of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps are still for whites only.

This was made plain by an administrative officer of the NROTC who informed President Dwight O. W. Holmes of Morgan State College by letter recently that the school's application for a NROTC unit cannot be granted because:

"The establishment of the present 52 units completed the maximum development of this program contemplated currently."

Deficiency Hinted

Intimating that Morgan State College is deficient in academic facilities and standards, the NROTC's spokesman told Dr. Holmes further:

"The original selection of institutions in which the 52 units are located was based not only on academic facilities and standards, but also on the geographical distribution of the nation's college population."

Army Says 'No,' Too

He pointed out also that Public Law 729 places a ceiling of 15,400 on the total enrollment in the NROTC at one time, but that, "if the occasion arises, Morgan will be given fair and impartial consideration."

Dr. Holmes was advised also by Lt. Gen. L. T. Gerow, Commanding General of the Second Army at Fort George G. Meade, Md., that "no favorable action can be taken at this time" on the school's application for establishment of a Military Police, Quartermaster Corps or Artilery ROTC Unit.

Lt. Col. Reubel Heads ROTC At Prairie View

PRAIRIE VIEW—Lt. Col. H. B. Reubel arrived on the campus of Prairie View college Lere recently to head the ROTC unit, succeeding Col. West A. Hamilton, who heads the unit at Morgan college, Baltimore.

Col. Reubel, who is nearing his 22nd year of soldiering, served in the Pacific during the war. Last year he was attached to the infantry school at Ft. Benning, Ga., and the previous year he was at Hampton Institute.

Ohio Student Wins ROTC Camp Honors

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bert D. Hammond, a student at Ohio State University, was named the outstanding cadet in his cavalry troop during the final week of ROTC summer camp at Fort Meade, Md.

Hammond, the only Negro cadet among the Armored Cavalry ROTC students at camp, is a senior at Ohio State and upon satisfactory completion of the advance course, will receive a commission as second lieutenant in the Armored Cavalry Reserve.

Group Completes Field Training at Fort Meade

Cadet Major William Rumsey Steals Show During Impressive Review Rites

FORT MEADE — Cadet Major William M. Rumsey of Washington literally "stole the show," on Wednesday, as he and seven other tan cadets received commissions as second lieutenants in an impressive ceremony closing the ROTC training school.

Some 62 white cadets, representing ROTC units in 48 colleges and universities, also received officer commissions from Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, Commanding General of the Second Army.

8 Students Commissioned

The list of colored graduates from Howard and Wilberforce Universities and Tuskegee Institute receiving second lieutenant commissions includes:

W. M. Rumsey, Howard University; Charles H. Pratt of Philadelphia, Wilberforce U.; Harley Miller Jr. of Cuero, Texas, Howard U.; Clarence R. Gordon of Springfield, Ohio, Howard U.;

Saul T. Wilson of Tuskegee; Jed E. Carter, Berkley, Calif., Charles J. Lang of Santa Barbara, Calif., and David D. Powell of Quincy, Fla., all from Tuskegee Institute.

Completed 6-Weeks Course

The cadets had completed a six weeks summer course in field tactics, which closed the regular four-year ROTC Army training period.

During the summer, 848 ROTC cadets from 28 States of the Union, were enrolled in the course, which featured practical Army training under field conditions.

The 70 received commissions in the Organized Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army—61 in the Infantry and 9 in the Armored Cavalry.

Rumsey Review Adjutant

Cadet Major Rumsey was most impressive in serving on the field during the full-dress review as battalion adjutant and second in command of the more than 800 troops.

After the cadets had assembled on the far side of the expansive parade grounds, it was Major Rumsey who called them to attention and barking orders like a veteran officer, turned the body over to the commanding officer.

His sharp, brisk, military steps and clear, resounding voice sounding orders drew many comments from the groups of spectators lining the field.

Outstanding Athlete

Lieutenant Rumsey, a native of Alexandria, Va., is 24 years of age, and is majoring in physical education at Howard.

He is captain of the swimming toam and student director in intramural activities, in addition to being a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Lieutenant Rumsey served in Europe during World War II in the 1313th Engineers and received a bronze star and four battle stars.

Gerow Serious in Talk

In presenting the commissions, General Gerow said:

"This country is confronted with difficulties and impending dangers which leave us with a sense of apprehension. We face the most complex problem of establishing a world of law and order—of stability and permanent peace.

"America cannot shirk this responsibility for the simple reason that we stand to lose our own liberties, unless the same liberties are guaranteed to the entire world."

The General pictured as a leader the type of man who shares in the problems of his subordinates, one who gains their confidence and gives to them his and one whose every thought and deed are dictated by unselfishness.

Mixed Band Leads Parade

The eight companies of cadets, handled by their own cadet officers, swung down the parade ground to the music of the interracial 51st Army Band.

Standing on the sidelines were the regularly assigned training officers borrowed for the summer course from their respective schools having ROTC units.

The colored unit, Company "C," was commanded by Capt. Roger B. Kyles of A. and T. College. His staff officers were Capt. Frederick E. Davidson, South Carolina A. & M. College; Capt. Conway Jones, Tuskegee; Capt. Edward Mitchell, A. & T. College; and 1st Lt. August Garner of Wilberforce. The first sergeant was Bishop A. Tinsley of Pensacola, Fla.

Prominent Persons Guests

Some top figures in the national defense movement witnessed the ceremonies and parade. They included:

Col. West A. Hamilton, professor of Military Sciences and Tactics at Morgan College; Lt. Col. James A. Nichols, Wilberforce U.; Lt. Col. James H. Robinson, A. & M. College; and James C. Evans, civilian advisor to Secretary of Defense James Forrestal.

The cadets visited Aberdeen Proving Grounds on Thursday to witness demonstrations of late model weapons, turned in their equipment on Friday and on Saturday packed up for their respective homes.

ROTC Units Established In Negro Colleges

Secretary of the Army Royall announced today the establishment of new Senior Division ROTC units in [illegible] Negro educational institutions effective [illegible] 1948.

The establishment of these units is a step toward the procurement of officer personnel in technical and administration Services.

At present there are ten Senior Division ROTC units in Negro colleges, which when in full operation, will commission approximately found hundred reserve officers annually. Only one of the presently testablished ROTC units provides officers for the technical and administrative services; other units provides training for Infantry, Artillery and Antiaircraft Artillery units.

After an extensive survey by the Department of the Army of the curricula and facilities present at the schools which had requested RTOC units, the following institutions were selected:

Transportation Corps - Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Scotlandville, La.

Antiaircraft Artillery-Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallashassee, Fla.

Infantry-Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.

Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College was founded in 1880 and is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. A land-grant college, it offers courses in mechanical arts; business administration; physical education; agriculture; and arts and sciences.

Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, founded in 1887, is also accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and offers courses in arts and sciences; mechanical arts, agriculture and education. Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College is one of 17 Negro land-grant colleges.

Morgan State College, founded in 1869, is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and offers courses in arts and sciences.

The decision was reached in January, 1948 to expedite the inspection of Negro colleges listed among the applicants for ROTC units. Survey in the interim showed the above institutions qualified to begin the program with the fall term. They will contribute to the program of adding to the qualified Negro officer strength of the Army.

No Segregation Found At Wright-Patterson Field

Colored Officer Commands Mixed Unit; White Officers

By OTTO M'CLARRIN

OUTSIDE THE sun was setting on a vari-colored chess board pattern some ten thousand feet below. The mountains were taking on that peculiar sharpness of outline and purple of color that comes with the descending sun. Inside the twenty-passenger C-47 plane enroute to the nation's capital, a group of civilians and military men looked pleased.

They seemed pleased because they had just visited an island of elegance in America's shabby sea of segregation. The had just witnessed democracy in action within the confines of a military establishment. They had seen the familiar high wall of segregation crumble under the weight of internal and external pressures. They had tested the thrill of being on an oasis which was fertile with the spirit of fair play. This group had just departed from an inspection tour of the Air ROTC Camp at Wright-Patterson Field on the outskirts of Dayton, Ohio.

At the airfield the delegation had seen white and Negro ROTC air cadets eating, drilling and going through various phases of training together. Inspection of barracks revealed Negro and white cadets with sleeping quarters side by side. The group talked with a Negro Air Corps major who has four white officers working directly under his command. Discussion of this 'democracy in action" experiment with white and colored officials revealed that, to date, there have been no "incidents."

Howard Visitors

The Army Air Corps decided that Howard University officials were entitled to a glimpse of Howard cadets in action. So an inspection tour was arranged and a C-47 provided for transportation. Newspapermen became interested in the tour from the human interest angle.

Wherein teachers merely walked down halls and across the Howard University campus to check on the progress of classes a few decades ago, today a group was flying over 1400 miles round trip in one day for the same purpose. But what they discovered at Wright-Patterson Field makes a different and far more interesting story.

Major Lee Rayford, combat veteran with the famous 99th and 332nd Fighter Squadrons, and a member of the ROTC staff at Howard University, is tactical officer of Squadron A. Major Rayford's squadron is composed of mixed unit of cadets from Tuskegee Institute, Indiana University, Howard University and Purdue University, and the four officers and first sergeant serving directly under him are white.

There is a total of 134 cadets under Major Rayford's direct command, of which 20 are Tuskegee, 57 from Indiana, 28 from Purdue and 29 from Howard. There are several colored cadets from both Purdue and Indiana universities.

5 Colored Officers

Other universities represented in Squadrons B, C, and D are Notre Dame, Pittsburgh, Akron, Ohio, Ohio State, Pennsylvania and Cincinnati. The ROTC Camp is staffed with 34 officers, five of whom are Negroes. The colored officers are Major Lee Rayford, Capt. Harold L. Baugh, Capt. Lewis C. Smith, Lt. Price D. Rice, all combat pilots who are attached to the Howard University staff, and Capt. Henry B. Perry of Tuskegee Institute.

Frank Coleman, professor of physics at Howard University and chairman of Howard's committee on military affairs, said the purpose of the trip was to give civilians at the universty a comprehensive picture of the type of training and facilities being used by Howard students at the camp.

"It's a very good set-up," he said. "Instruction has been effective. The morale of officers and men is good, and an honest effort is being made on the part of the commander to steer clear of racial segregation and discrimination."

Prof. Coleman added that he has visited various camps over a dozen times since becoming a member of Howard's committee on military affairs, and "Wright-Patterson presents the most effective set-up I've seen."

Job Training Superb

Col. James J. Carnes, head of Howard's department of military science and tacties who visited the field as a member of the delegation, said the on-the-job training offered students by Wright-Patterson officials seems to be superb.

He said the lack of segregation at the field "works to the benefit of both Negro and white officers and students."

The Colonel explained that such a set-up offers them better opportunities to know one another. He said that each knowledge pays off in time of war because "each officer will know his men and the men, white and colored, will know each other . . . and thereby know who is dependable and who is not."

New Freedom Enjoyed

The non-segregation policy is working well for the officers also. The five colored officers are all members of the very swanky officers club on the post, and enjoy all privileges of the club, including swimming in outdoor and indoor pools, Turkish baths, lounges, and recreational games of various sorts.

The bunk mates of several of these officers are white natives of the deep southland: Louisiana Texas, Mississippi and Georgia and according to Major Rayford, "We get along swell. We've never had any unpleasant incidents."

Speaking of the whole set-up, Major Rayford said:

"This experience for students and officers is entirely new, both from a military and social standpoint.

"The training program is far superior to anything I've seen," continued the combat veteran who received most of his Air Corps training at Tuskegee Army Air Field. He added that practically all on-the-job training is being given by Civil Service clerks and specialists, and basic military training is being given by camp personnel.

Major Rayford paid a fine tribute to the camp commander, Lt. Col. Harold Maull, of the University of Maryland, who is responsible for the democratic setup. "It was all possible through his fairness," the Major said.

Colonel Carnes said Colonel Maull spoke highly of the ability and efficiency of the colored students and officers.

Students Training For Commissions

All students participating in the program have completed at least their first year of advance ROTC, which followed the satisfactory completion of two years of basic ROTC training.

One of the students, Lester Banks, a June graduate of Howard University, who was awarded a Pepsi-Cola fellowship of $750 a year for three years of post graduate work, has received a direct regular Air Force commission as a result of outstanding ROTC work. The other men from Howard will receive commissions in the Corps Reserve.

All students at the camp, who began their courses on June 9, will complete the summer training program by July 31.

Members of the delegation from Howard University included Prof. Frank Coleman, of the physics department; Col. James J. Carnes, Capt. Benjamin L. Hunton, and Capt. Lucius Young, all of the department of military science and tactics, and Otto McClarrin, publicity director. Newspapermen included Al Smith, of the Chicago Defender, Woodrow Taylor, of the Afro-American, and Edward Fletcher representing the Pittsburgh Courier.

Howard Students

Air ROTC students from Howard University, who are receiving training at the field, are: Sylvester E. Williams, Lester Banks, Albert E. Barnes, Herbert L. Blackwell, Simon L. Cain, Leroy Campbell, Calvin O. Carter, Leonard O. Christien, Thomas E. Clifford Marcus Crowder, Anthony V. Fassett, Joshua Glenn, Frederick B. Greene, Charles B. Jiggetts.

Also Livingstone M. Johnson, William A. Knights, Scott W. McIntosh, Ira B. Madison, Elliott A. Robertson, John W. Simmons, Jr., Alonzo Smith, Jr., Mack M. Speights, Myron E. Thomas, Walter N. Thompson, Maurice S. Williams, John K. Wilson, William Wilson, William H. Wilson and William J. Hudson.

Tuskegee Students

Air ROTC students from Tuskegee Institute, who are receiving training at the field, are: Avan T. Adams, William Blount, Adolph E. Bennett, David C. Bonner, Edward L. Carter, Clarence E. Colbert, Odell E. Collins, George L. Hill, Robert L. Love, Paul Miller, James B. McQuirter, Ellis Richardson, George Scott, Jr., Willie R. Stephens, John O. Vallot, Frazier S. Walker, Frank R. Warr, James W. Wheat, Lowell A. Wright and Henry W. Thomas, Jr.

The delegation from Howard University was met at Bolling Field in Washington, D. C., by Lt.-Col. Harold Maull, the ROTC camp commander, and Capt. Lewis C. Smith, one of the colored officers stationed at Wright-Patterson Field for the Summer. Colonel Maull piloted the C-47 plane the 729 land miles to Dayton, Ohio, while Captain Smith pointed out interesting landmarks to members of the party.

The group was met by officials on the flight line at Wright-Patterson and taken by bus to the cadet dining hall for lunch. Then followed an extensive tour of the field which took several hours. The tour was highlighted by internal and external inspection of the new $3,000,000, six-engined super-bomber B-36, the passenger model of which is said to carry 400 troops.

The delegation made a study of the XS-1, the tiny needle-nosed Air Force jet plane, which is reported dto have travelled over 1000 miles an hour. Practically all types planes from a variety of World War II Japanese and German fighters to the P-80 Shooting Star jet planes were viewed by the group which also examined all types of missiles from the buzz bomb which troubled Londoners during the war to weapons operated by remote control.

Planes Inspected

The group saw target planes, helicopters, bombers of many varieties, observation planes and fighters of all sorts, and were exposed to several movies showing everything from developments and experiments in aviation through the years, to a B-29 bombing of Tokyo.

The group saw Air Force pilots riding the smooth recoil of a jet, in P-80s, and learned, during a discussion on jet planes, that the jet engine, in simplest terms, is merely a long tube with a hellish fire burning inside. Members of the group learned that there are more than twenty varieties of United States jet planes—fighters, bombers and research craft—which are flying now or are due to fly in the near future. That's not counting jet types which have already been junked.

Wright-Patterson Field is 10 iles from Dayton and 12 miles from Springfield.

Field's Background

One short month after the United States entered World War I. the aviation section of the signal Corps, forerunner of today's U. S. Air Forces, bought a flying field and was on the site of what is now Patterson Field.

Originally named Wilbur Wright Field, in honor of the young Daytonian who with his brother, Orville, first flew "heavier than air" craft, it consisted of two hangars, a small hospital and a few scattered frame buildings.

That was the forerunner of the present day Patterson Field, which now consists of more than four thousand acres and is one of the largest and most important stations

Vast Equipment

Military necessity forbids the disclosure of the present size of the field and its equipment, or the number of its personnel, but the big brick supply depots and maintenance shops.

The small wooden hangars and warehouses have been replaced by huge, modern steel hangars and

"Keep 'Em Flying

The main purpose of Patterson Field is to "Keep 'em Flying" and the Air Material Command does that through its world wide system of supplying the Air Force and

Throughout the past war large laboratories at this field alone con-

tain over $50,000,000 worth of special equipment and additional equipment is being added steadily.

Non- shatterable glass will not deteriorate in tropical climates, and a score of improvements in transparent plastics stem from this field. In fact, the complete list of achievements is too long and perhaps too technical to record here. The archives of the laboratories at the field contain a vast and priceless reservoir of scientific aeronautical data. Engineers and technicians at the field and in private industry draw upon it constantly to solve the myriad problems of flight.

Colored cadets, without any form of segregation are able to receive the benefit of the equipment and rich experience of the personnel of this field.

Military Science Heads Named For 3 Colleges

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— The Department of Army has announced names of professors of military science and tactics and their assistants, for recently established senior divisions of ROTC units in three Negro colleges.

Col. West A Hamilton, Washington, professor of military science and tactics at Prairie View A and M college, Texas, has been transferred to the second army for duty with ROTC unit at Morgan State College, Baltimore. Capt. John C. Harlan, New Orleans, has been appointed assistant professor of military science at Morgan.

Maj. Clarence M. Davenport, Detroit, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, has been appointed professor of military science and tactics at Florida A and M college, Tallahassee. Capt. Luther Evans Jr., Jamaica, N. Y., has been appointed assistant military instructor.

Capt. Benjamin W. Johnson, Trenton, N. J., has been appointed professor of military science and tactics at Southern University and A and M college, Baton Rouge, La., Capt. Johnson will be assisted by 1st Lt. William T. Briscoe, Atlanta.

Navy ROTC Unit Slate Approved

Democracy of Program Lauded by 2 Prexies

BALTIMORE

Drs. Martin D. Jenkins and L. H. Foster, presidents of Morgan and Virginia State Colleges, respectively, are not of the opinion that a vigorous campaign should be pushed by colored colleges to obtain Navy ROTC units.

This was learned, last week, in replies by these officials to letters written them by Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN, outlining the ROTC program of the Navy and asking the college presidents for their views.

In Mr. Murphy's letter, he pointed out that although none of the 52 schools with Navy ROTC units were colored institutions, the Navy program is an integrated one and no racial bars are raised by any of the schools against trainees.

Only 30 Took Exams

He revealed that men are selected for the program by a national competitive examination and when they have passed this they may select any school they desire to attend.

Out of 80,030 candidates for the examination, it was pointed out, only 30 were not white, despite the fact that the Federal Government pays all the trainee's expenses and allots him an additional $50 per month.

Mr. Murphy stated that Hampton Institute has applied for such a training program and made it clear that, unlike the Army ROTC program which according to law should be placed in every Land Grant college, the Navy program is limited by act of Congress to 52 schools.

Open Door Policy Approved

The primary reason the college prexies who answered Mr. Murphy's letters favor the Navy's present ROTC program is that it is open to persons of all race who are able to pass the national competitive examinations for placement.

On this point, Dr. Jenkins wrote:

"I believe that where the Navy has established a policy of non-segregation, we would be in an extremely weak position in inisisting that a segregated unit be set up.

"I think that we should try to get men to take the examination and concentrate our campaign upon assurance that the men who pass the examination may actually be accepted by institutions having a Navy ROTC program."

Sees Schools By-Passed

Dr. Foster, holding it "a very good and fortunate thing," that the Navy's ROTC program is not tied up to Land Grant colleges as is the Army's, stated:

"Since the trainees in the Navy ROTC programs are selected on a national competitive basis and are permitted to select the school of their choice, many of our boys will elect to matriculate in institutions other than those restricted to colored students.

"While many such trainees would apply for admission to Hampton should the Navy establish a unit there, a larger number would in all probability elect to matriculate at other points.

"Our attitudes and efforts should be directed more toward stimulating and urging colored boys to take the Navy ROTC examinations and after qualifying to go on to existing schools of their choice."

Would Back Hampton's Bid

Dr. Foster, however, is not for abandoning the attempt to have the Navy courses established at some of the colored colleges, if they are set up in such a manner that all trainees, regardless of race, could attend them.

He asserts: "We should not fail to continue pointing up the importance of Navy approval of Hampton's application and those of other qualified colored colleges, with the hope that these units will be established in due course and on a non-segregated basis."

Negro ROTC Units

Secretary of the Army Royall, on 29 June announced the establishment of new Senior Division ROTC units in three Negro educational institutions effective 1 July. The establishment of these units is a step toward the procurement of officer personnel in technical and administration services.

At present there are ten Senior Division ROTC units in Negro colleges, which when in full operation, will commission approximately four hundred reserve officers annually. Only one of the presently established ROTC units provides officers for the technical and administrative services; the other units provide training for Infantry, Field Artillery and Antiaircraft Artillery units.

After an extensive survey by the Department of the Army of the curricula and facilities present at the schools which had requested ROTC units, the following institutions were selected:

Transportation Corps—Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Scotlandville, Louisiana.

Antiaircraft Artillery—Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Florida.

Infantry—Morgan State College, Baltimore Maryland.

South Carolina

A & M ROTC Headed By Combat Officers

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College is the most recent Negro college to receive authorization for a senior ROTC (Reserved Officer's Training Corps) unit.

The Military Science and Tactics Department is headed by Lieut. Col. James H. Robinson, Washington, D. C., and is composed of three officers and four enlisted men. Four members of the department served with the 366th Infantry Regiment during World War II.

The members of Colonel Robinson's staff are Capt. Frederic E. Davison, Washington, D. C.; First Lieut. Frank T. Talley, Louisville, Ky.; Technical Sgts. Thomas J. Simmons, New London, Conn.; Burt A. Mayberry Jr., Kansas City, Mo.; Jesse C. Scott, Pleasant Hills, La., and Technician Fourth Grade John Evans, New Orleans, La.

BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Colonel Robinson joined the 366th Infantry as a captain in 1941 and served with that organization until 1945. He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and the Combat Infantryman Badge for participation in the Italian campaign.

Fight for ROTC's Hailed by Schools

Those With Units Laud AFRO, Promise to Help

The AFRO's fight for ROTC units in all of the 17 colored land grant colleges is being hailed by both those institutions which already have them and those which do not.

Although the Advocate General's office has stated that there is no Federal law which makes the establishment of the units imperative, the 12 colleges which have been denied the units are pressing for them, using the National Defense Act of 1940 and the Morrill Act as basis for action.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: An article in last week's edition indicated that Georgia State Industrial College was 197 on the list of institutions which have been approved for ROTC units. The number should have been 47.]

Speaking for Prairie View University, one of the five which have ROTC units, W. R. Banks, director of public relations, wrote the AFRO recently:

"Prairie View has had a military unit since 1924. It is now a senior unit in charge of Col. West A. Hamilton of Washington. We graduated our first group last August, and they have received their commissions. One has been assigned to our staff here.

High School Unit Praised

"You would be interested to know that, in August, in a meeting of participating schools of the Third and Fourth Army Commands, held at Georgia Tech, Colonel Hamilton, President Bluford of North Carolina and I succeeded in having a resolution passed, recommending ROTC units in the colored schools in the South.

"The fact is that there is not a single colored high school in the South today with a military unit."

A. and T. Commendation

Also commending the AFRO for its interest in the issue, President F. D. Bluford of A. and T. College at Greensboro, N.C.; wrote:

"I have been greatly impressed with your efforts in trying to have ROTC units established in all of our land grant colleges. We have a unit here at A. and T. and are trying to help other colleges obtain units.

"I am sure that with the strong plea which you are putting up, and with the assistance of the presidents of these institutions and other friends, the number of ROTC units will be increased in our land grant colleges."

Anxious To Help Others

M. F. Whittaker, president of State A. and M. College at Orangeburg, S.C., wrote:

"I am glad to advise that this college has an ROTC unit, well-staffed and well-organized.

"It took us a long time to secure the co-operation of the War Department, but we are very much pleased with the work now being done.

"If we can be of any assistance in your campaign to help the other colleges, we shall be glad to do so."

Need for More Action

Admitting the necessity of pressing the claim for an ROTC unit, Lawrence A. Davis, president of A. M. and N. College at Pine Bluff, Ark., one of the 12 "have-nots," wrote:

"I think the AFRO is to be congratulated on the stand you are taking in this connection.

"I am now making application for such a unit, and as soon as my board meets on March 17 that I may have its official endorsement, I shall accelerate these efforts."

In his letter, Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln University (Mo.), announced that he had made application for such a unit and said:

"We, as administrators, I am sure, will follow up your endeavors and support your petitions in our behalf."

Sees Success

"Sincerely, I wish to thank you for the interest you have in the plight of these colleges in reference to this phase of the development of the full program since we must be segregated, and I wish that your efforts will bring the success they deserve.

regarding ROTC units.

"I thank you and wish to commend you for the assistance which you have given the colleges in connection with the acquisition of ROTC units."

President W. S. Davis of Tennessee A. and I. State College at Nashville wrote:

"With sincere appreciation I acknowledge receipt of your letter

Army Test Scores Show Many Group Differences

Definite Correlation Seen Between Schooling Given Each Race and Marks Made by Soldiers

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—An analysis of Army General Classification Test scores of white and colored inductees in World War II, made by the National Education Association, reflects wide differences within both groups as well as between the white and colored groups.

Statistics gathered by the NEA show that differences between the scores of white and colored inductees were more pronounced at the "above average" level than at the "below average" level.

In the higher groupings, the differences range from over 4 times as many whites as colored inductees scoring "above average" in New England, which was the First Service Command, to more than 20 times as many whites as colored inductees scoring "above average" in the Southwestern area, which was the Eighth Service Command.

Superior Schooling Reflected

In the "below average" grouping, the range was much smaller—from more than half as many white as colored inductees scoring "below average" in the Fourth Service Command, the Southeastern area, to less than a third as many in the Second, the Sixth, and the Ninth Service Commands.

The median years of school attainment of soldiers between 18 and 39 in 1940 in the Second Service Command (Delaware, New Jersey, and New York) was 10.3 for whites, and 8.5 for colored.

In the Fourth Service Command (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee), it was 9.2 for whites, and 5.7 for colored. Differences in AGCT ratings were found also among colored inductees in various regions of the country.

Pointing out that the differences are easily attributed to educational inequalities, the NEA stated, "That this regional inequality of educational opportunity among both colored and white persons was allowed to persist through the years between the wars is no less than a national tragedy."

Segregation in the Army

Policy Believed Extending Sectional Pattern to the National Level

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Hanson W. Baldwin's defense of segregation in the Army published in THE TIMES of Aug. 8 is a distressing revelation of the inflexibility of the military mind. Because segregation has been the policy of the armed services is surely no justification for the continuance of this anachronism.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley's recent defense of Jim Crow in the Army, which Mr. Baldwin sought to amplify, reiterates the discredited justification of segregation on the basis of the Negro's alleged lack of intelligence.

Would either of the gentlemen go so far as to maintain that all white service men are intellectually superior to all Negro troops? Tests which the Army itself conducted revealed a higher intelligence among Northern Negroes than among Southern whites. This, of course, is due to no incapacity on the part of the white Southerners; rather, it stems from their inferior educational opportunities.

If intelligence is to be the criterion for establishing segregation, then the logical procedure would be to group together all those of low I. Q. regardless of race and to select an elite force composed of those of high I. Q. irrespective of race. Does the Army propose any such undemocratic pattern? What does the Army propose to do with the nearly 100,000 young Negroes who were in institutions of higher learning during 1947-48? Are they to be indiscriminately segregated among the dull-witted merely because of educational discrimination based on race?

Mr. Baldwin upholds General Bradley's statement that the Army policy will change only "when the nation as a whole changes." Only in the armed services is there a national policy of segregation. Indeed, the policy of segregation officially is limited to only a quarter of the forty-eight states, and in many states segregation is expressly forbidden by law. The Army, because it has always been top-heavy with Southern leadership, has sought to extend a sectional pattern to the national level.

Change Noted

Even in the South the pattern of segregation is beginning to break down. Young white students in the Universities of Texas, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Florida and other Southern states are demanding the admission of Negro students. The CIO and the United Mine Workers have many unsegregated locals in Southern cities and towns. The religious denominations and faiths, South as well as North, have declared against the evil of segregation, whose sole purpose is to maintain a caste system through the humiliation of the Negro.

Mr. Baldwin raises the question of morale and efficiency without any reference to what segregation has done to impair the morale and efficiency of Negro troops, whose total during the recent war was sufficient to comprise fifty divisions. During the Second World War there was a demand, not alone among Negro service men but also among young white men, including many from the South, for an experimental division on an integrated basis. The Army refused to consider such a plan. Why?

The Army, Mr. Baldwin reiterates, is not an instrument for "social reform." What does the Army do to boys who have grown up together and attended school together, but are separated because of race when they are recruited? Is the Army to be permitted to institute anti-social changes? What is our Army doing in occupied Germany if it is not on a mission of social reform—a reform against the very racism which the brass hats now justify as sound Army policy?

The Negro today is fed up with the patent hypocrisy of the Army policy of segregation and the resultant limitation of opportunity. He recognizes that a Jim Crow army cannot be an army of freedom. He has no desire to make sacrifices for ideals and rights which are denied him.

He knows that the abolition of segregation in the armed services would not be in conflict with the national interest or the national trend. On the contrary, it would bolster the national interest and would be a step toward catching up with the national trend, as exemplified in the realms of sport the theatre, education, the arts, politics and Supreme Court decisions.

May the Army soon catch up with the nation.

WALTER C. WHITE,
Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
Washington, Aug. 11, 1948.

13,000 WACs Enough

WASHINGTON

The House Armed Services Committee decided that 13,000 women would be enough for a peacetime Women's Army Corps. The Committee is considering legislation to allow the enlistment and commissioning of women as regulars in the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Army Announces Integration Plans For Regular Army WAC Officers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans for the officer integration program for the Women's Army Corps, Regular Army, were announced last week by the Department of the Army. Legislation provides that for a two-year period integration appointments of officers now in the WAC, AUS, and of former WAC officers will be made in numbers not to exceed 500.

The Adjutant General has begun mailing application forms and other information to WAC officers now on active duty and in inactive status. These forms must be completed by August 15. In the event that there is any delay in receiving this material it may be obtained by writing to The Adjutant General, Attention: AGSO-R, Washington 25, D. C., or Army Area headquarters.

Former officers will send the completed forms to The Adjutant General. Women on active duty will send the forms through their commanding officers. An initial screening of applicants will be accomplished at the Department of the Army, after which officers will receive notification to appear at a designated screening center.

Appointments will be made in four increments, the first 40 per cent, followed by three increments of 20 per cent, at approximately six month intervals. Eligibility is set by the law to cover female citizens who attained their 21st but not their 46th birthday on June 12, 1948. Further standards require that applicants must have served honorably in the Women's Army Corps, Army of the United States, between July, 1943 and June 12, 1948, that they must qualify physically for general military service. No applicants with dependents under 18 years of age will be considered eligible for appointment.

Paralleling the integration program for male officers, successful completion of a general survey test is required, after which the applicant will appear before a board of interviewing officers. These boards will convene at screening centers located in each Army Area, the Military District of Washington, and the overseas commands.

Screening centers for WAC officer integration opened July 5th and close September 30, 1948.

Final selection will be made in the Department of the Army by a board of officers designated by the Secretary of the Army.

Army Announces Integration Plan For Regular WAC Officers

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Hits Bias in WACS

The fact that only 12 Congressmen voted to bar Jimcrow in the WAC's, WAVES and Women Marines last week "is further proof that we need to elect to Congress candidates supported by Henry Wallace and his new party," Mrs. Elinor Gimbel, national chairman of Women for Wallace, declared here.

Armed Services Lure Women Here; 500 Try to Join Waves During Day

As enlistment opportunities for women were offered yesterday in the expansion of the nation's military establishment, large numbers sought to be included in the limited quotas that have been assigned the New York area.

Officials at local Navy headquarters, 90 Church Street, said 500 had applied for enlistment in the Waves. The first to apply there was Miss Elinor Beverly Trost of Mountain View Road, Staten Island.

Joint recruiting offices for Wacs and the Wafs—the new women's Air Force corps—opened for business at 39 Whitehall Street, where between 250 and 300 women sought to "join up." The first applicant enlisted in the Wacs was Miss Esther Corbin, a young Negro woman, of 1327 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx. She was among several women waiting when the joint Army-Air Force recruiting office opened.

Only twenty-two women a month will be accepted here for the Navy at present, a spokesman said. Eventually, 325 Waves and Spars will be recruited in the Third Naval District, which includes New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Basic training courses will start Oct. 1 at Great Lakes, Ill.

Col. George H. Hopkins, commanding officer of the Army's Southern New York Recruiting District, said the joint recruiting office for the Wacs and Wafs was one of the evidences of the unified services.

The women's recruiting staff at 39 Whitehall Street were headed by Capt. Onolette Appley, Wac recruiting officer for the First Army. The Army has authorized 500 commissioned Wac officers, 75 warrant officers and 7,500 enlisted women. The Waf quota is for 300 officers, 400 warrant officers and 4,000 enlisted women. New York City's quota for the two corps was not announced.

Col. Candler Cobb, city director of Selective Service, issued a call yesterday for volunteer draft board workers with a knowledge of Spanish. They are needed, he said, to serve as interpreters at Haaren High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and at Richman High School, Second Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

Selective Service registration today will be for youths born in 1929. Tomorrow and Saturday, those born up to and including Sept. 19, 1930, will be required to register. After the registration of the 1930 class, youths will register upon reaching their eighteenth birthday.

Colonel Cobb said that through Tuesday night 323,493 men had been registered. The Monday and Tuesday registration of men born in 1928 was 52,268, of whom 30,612 were available for immediate service, he said. Col. Paul Akst of the city draft office estimated 25,000 youths would register in the 1929 class today.

SWEARING IN WAC AND WAF RECRUITS HERE YESTERDAY

Maj. Charlee L. Kelly administering the oath to (left to right) Doris E. Stewart, Mary Harke, Helen Holmes, Hatty Jenkins and Kay J. Madden at 39 Whitehall Street yesterday. The New York Times

THEY'RE IN THE ARMY NOW- First Atlanta Negro women to volunteer under Army's new program for women are Miss Doll Shirley, left, and Miss Connie Richards, right. They were sworn in by Maj. L. H. Urbach, and left immediately for Camp Lee, Va. for a ten weeks training period. (Perry Photo)

Enlisted Women From New York Area Taking Oath

The first group of enlisted women from the New York area to be sworn into the services at Army and Air Force recruiting headquarters are shown taking the oath, administered by Major Charles L. Kelly, First Army Wac staff director.

Left to right: Colonel G. H. Hopkins, commanding officer, Southern New York recruiting district; Captain Onolette Apley, recruiting officer, Major Kelly; Doris Stewart, 2487 7th avenue; Mary Harko, Queens; Helen Holmes, Roanoke, Va.; Hatty Jenkins, 2415 Albemarle road, Brooklyn, and Kay Madden of the Bronx.

ATLANTANS ENTER WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

Daily World

Two Atlanta women, Miss Carrie Mae Richards, 1009 Michigan Avenue and Miss Doll Shirley, 404 Paines Avenue N. W., departed Monday, November 15 for Camp Lee, Virginia, where they will undergo 10 weeks basic training, before becoming regular members in the United States Women's Army Corps.

The women were the first to enlist in the WAC from this area. Miss Richards is a high school graduate and attended Clark College for two years. Before enlisting she worked as a tabulating machine operator with the Atlanta Life Insurance company.

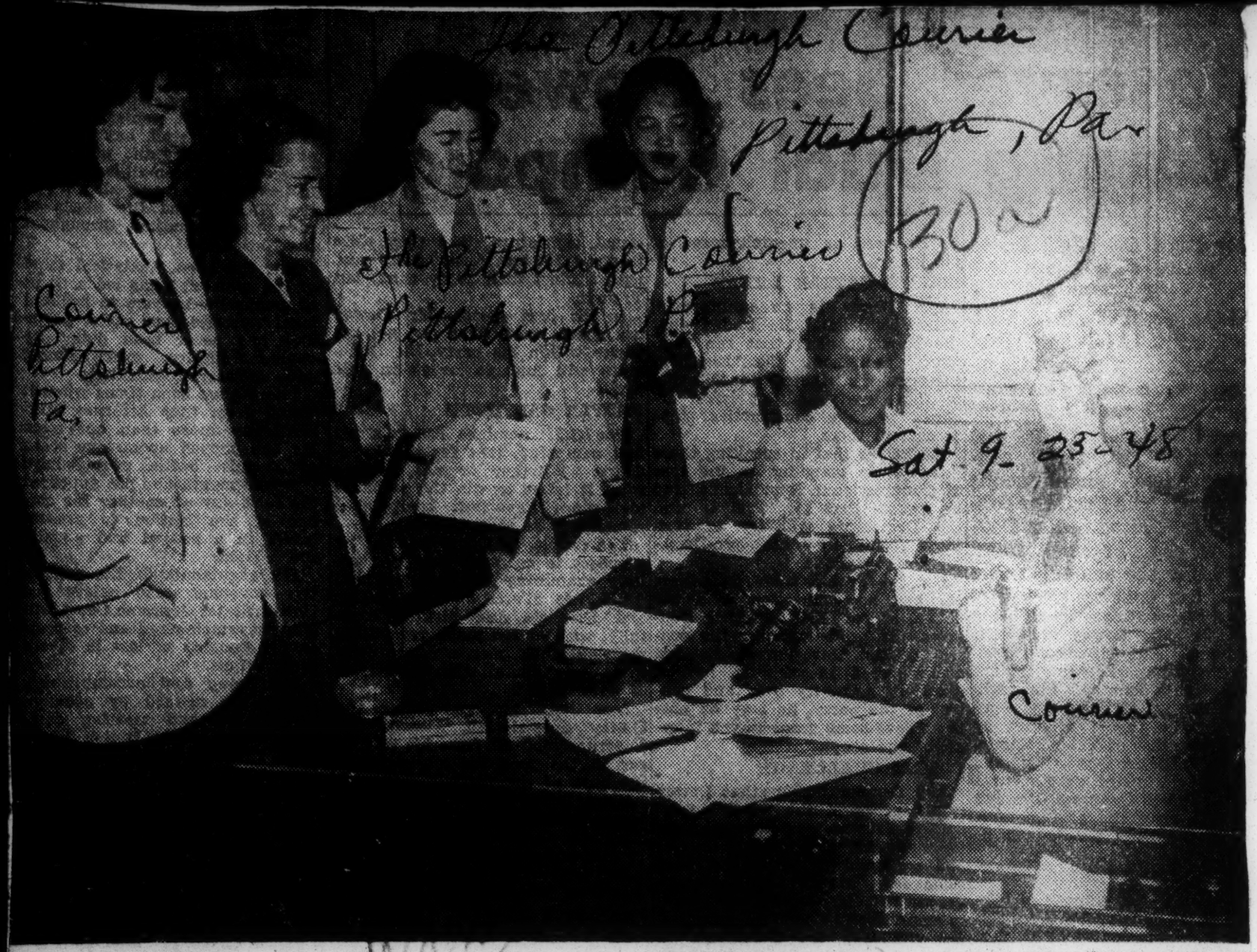
Miss Shirley is a high school graduate and has a certificate from a local beauty school. She has worked in a beauty shop for about 8-years, being employed by Young's Barber and Beauty Shop at the time of her enlistment. Born in Newnan, Ga., Miss Shirley has five sisters and three brothers.

Both women are interested in making the WAC a career. Following completion of basic training they have the opportunity of becoming specialists in their chosen field with the WAC.

Army officials were proud of the selection of Misses Richards and Shirley for the WAC. As the first of their race from this area, the two women look forward to an active and serviceable career with the defenders of their country.

During World War II thousands of young women left factory, offices and home to serve in the United States Army. Many saw active duty in every part of the globe as they replaced soldiers in various clerical, transportation and quartermaster assignments for combat activity.

The two Atlanta enlistees have the opportunity of carrying on in the fine tradition set by thousands of able-bodied women who served in World War II.



GOING IN THE ARMY—Registering last week in New York for service in the Women's Army Corps were, left to right: Barbara Long, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Margaret Wright, Long Island; Muriel F. Hannon, Brooklyn; Dorothy Gibson, New York, and (seated) Helen Holmes.—Keystone Photo.

Medals Given 16 in Japan

The Pittsburgh Press

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN GIFU, Japan—Sixteen officers and enlisted men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment were recently presented the Bronze Star Medal. The decorations were presented during a regimental review held on the parade ground at Camp Gifu, Japan. Sat. 1-31-48

Those receiving the award were Lieut. Col. Gaston Eikel, Sherman, Tex.; Capt. Raymond A. Diggs, Washington, D. C.; Capt. John J. Phillips, Lockland, Ohio; Capt. Charles R. Penrose, Ayer, Mass.; Capt. Clifford R. Wright, Dayton, Ohio, and First Lieut. Richard W. F. Hughes, Madison, N. J.

Also, First Sgt. Albert Bartley, Monticello, Ga.; T/5 Otis Grithey, Cleveland, Ohio; T/Sgt. Roosevelt Pettis, St. Louis, Mo.; T/Sgt. David Robinson, La Grange, N. C.; T/Sgt. Brister Dickerson, Estill, S. C.; T/Sgt. Geree Martin, Amarillo, Tex.; S/Sgt. William Davis Jr., Newton, Ga.

S/Sgt. Roy Miller, Lynchburg, Va.; S/Sgt. Robert Edwards, Columbus, Ga., and T/4 Otis Young, Detroit, Mich.

Capt. Roger Kyles, War Hero In Italy, Given Bronze Star

Journal and Guide

30b Norfolk, Virginia

By JOHN JORDAN

PORTSMOUTH—For a fellow who was once listed as dead, a lot of nice things have been happening to Captain Roger B. Kyles, who is currently assigned to the ROTC unit at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C. Sat. 1-17-48

In the notebook of this former war correspondent, Captain Kyles is listed as "killed in action" on Dec. 26, 1944 in the Appenine Mountains of Italy. And we had good reason to cross out the name of the infantry captain on that hectic night when the Germans lashed out strongly across the thinly-spread Allied lines on the "forgotten front."

But somehow Captain Kyles managed to come through that weird battle and the near-tragic episode is now tucked away as another nightmare in his memories of war.

366TH INFANTRY

Captain Kyles, member of a well known former Portsmouth family, was commander of Company G, 366th Infantry Regiment, which went into battle as an attached unit of the 92nd Infantry Division in the mud and mountains of Italy. 1-17-48

The dashing captain was recently awarded the Bronze Star Medal "for exemplary conduct in ground combat against the armed enemy on or about 14 December 1944 in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations." Captain Kyles was leading his infantry troops when the action took place to win for him the military decoration. Sat.

EASY AT FIRST

The war story of the old 366th Regiment started pleasantly enough, but it ended on a bitter note. Arriving in the Mediterranean Theatre early in 1944, the regiment was assigned to do airbase security work. Its personnel scattered about all over Italy for the task of guarding the airbase, the men found life comparatively easy for the first six months.

Then came the fateful decision to push the 366th into "the line." The regiment was rushed up to a staging area at Leghorn late in November, 1944. On the eve of taking battle positions, the men of the outfit appeared to have excellent morale.

Instead of being glum and bitter as some soldiers are when they are about to enter "no man's land," the 366th men played football in spare moments. And kitchen units prepared turkey dinners for all on Thanksgiving Day.

INTO COMBAT

With but a short time to prepare for their big assignment, the units of the 366th were rapidly shoved into front line positions, replacing tired, battle-scared white troops. Stretched thinly across rugged terrain, with nothing ahead of them but the enemy and death, officers and men of the 366th proudly accented their difficult and bloody task. Journal and Guide

They found—as did all other infantry soldiers in Italy — that the Germans occupied the high ground. Always Jerry would have the commanding heights — so that his artillery could sweep the lower terrain from which Allied troops were struggling to advance. Jerry always had the advantage. 366th infantrymen always had "up hill" battles. That's what made Italy the toughest of all war fronts.

HELD THE LINE

The 366th, only infantry outfit in the U. S. Army which was staffed from top to bottom by colored Americans, gave a good performance on this impossible front. On the west coastal sector of Italy, the Fifth Army troops were not supposed to make any sizeable advances. From the Legurian Sea across cruel mountain terrain to a point about 14 kilometers inland, the Negro troops on Task Force 92 were supposed to hold the line. That's all. Sat. 1-17-48

Of course, they would feint and jab. And many of the units were badly shot up while trying to take a hill or two from the krauts. But that was merely to keep the enemy busy. The big effort to crack the Gothic Line was supposed to have come in the sector north of Florence, with Bologna as the immediate objective.

DANGER EVERYWHERE

They took a hill occasionally from the Germans. And occasionally they lost one. The battles were bitter—like the icy winds that whined around the peaks — and even on comparatively quiet days, every minute was crammed with danger.

I do not believe the Germans had any idea of just how thinly the colored troops were stretched across their exceptionally large sector. I remember, for instance, that little Company L of the 366th held down a mile-wide line along the seashore and that valiant little band of colored soldiers were the only troops between the Germans and the great Allied supply base at Leghorn. Norfolk, Va.

With just a battalion of men, properly supported by artillery, the jerries could have easily broken through this sector and raised havoc with the vital supplies that were piled high at Leghorn (Livorno). This would have been a major setback for the Fifth Army. But Jerry didn't know.

XMAS AT FRONT

Captain Kyles' brother, Lt. Harold Kyles, was in command of Company L at that time. I visited these front line troops on Christmas Day, 1944. Men were "dug in" and there wasn't the slightest bit of Christmas cheer to be found. Soldiers huddled against the damp walls of their foxholes, hugging their M-1 rifles. With Lt. Kyles, I darted from one battle position to another . . . talking to the GI's and taking an occasional photograph.

There were spasmodic bursts of small arms fire. And artillery batteries exchanged an occasional blast. This was a quiet day.

But it proved to be the quiet before the storm. Early that next morning three battalions of enemy roops struck hard in the Serchio River valley section, near the eastern flank of the 92nd Division units. Captain Kyles' Company G was severely jolted by this attack.

REPORTER'S MISTAKE

With a fanatical desire to get eyewitness coverage of the heavy fighting in the Serchio sector, this correspondent made the mistake of going up to the scene—when everyone else was trying to get out.

Shells were breaking everywhere and at one point I barely escaped being captured by those crazy Germans.

That night in an embattled little town I sought to make myself useful to hard pressed troops who were being forced to give ground. At about midnight two tired doughboys stumbled up to me and asked where headquarters had been set up. At that time it was hard to say where headquarters section was for they had been on the move all day. I asked the soldiers if I could help them.

"We just wanted to report that our company commander has been killed," one of the men said.

"Yeah," added the other, "Captain Kyles 'got his' a little while ago. Journal and Guide

"You mean . . . Captain Roger Kyles?" I asked.

"Yeah, we were with him," said the first soldier," Jerry pounded hell out of our position with 88's. A lot of our guys have been killed. I saw a shell bust right beside Captain Kyles and I saw him fall. Norfolk, Va.

"KILLED IN ACTION . . ."

I took out my notebook and sadly scribbled: "Capt. Roger Kyles killed Dec. 26, 1944." As I wrote I thought of the bitter irony of the situation: a Portsmouth man in faraway Italy writing of the death of another Portsmouth man.

Thanks to some magnificent straffing and bombing support from the 12th Tactical Air Force and some fine shooting by the 92nd artillery units, the German attack was finally stopped and positions were restored. But several units of the 366th had been hard hit. Some of its best officers and men had been killed or wounded.

WAR STORY Sat.

This weary correspondent made the long, cold trip back to division headquarters and tried to make jaugled nerves behave long enough to send off what I thought would be one of my most important stories of the war. It turned out to be, however, just another story of a battle between Hitler's fanatics and American boys. 1-17-48

On the following New Year's Day I was happy to learn that after all, Captain Kyles did not die in that Serchio valley death trap. Painfully wounded, he was picked up by heroic medics and rushed back to a station hospital. He would recover, I was told.

This was good news. Now I would not have to write his obituary. For, according to my notebook, Captain Roger Kyles was dead.

Alabama Sergeant Gets French Medal Of Honor

BY HUBERT H. WHITE

HONOLULU —(ANP)— Master Sergeant Frank N. Titus of Orrbile, Alabama received the highest French honor—the Croix de Guerre for the meritorious service he rendered duing the liberation of France in 1945.

The famed Fort Armstrong was the setting of this recent afafir before high military leaders of the Pacific. Mrs. Titus stood near her husband with their baby daughter as Col. Thomas R. Aaron, commanding officer of Fort Armstrong, pinned the French Croix de Guerre star to the tunic of Sgt. Titus.

It has ben many a day since Hawaii has enjoyed such a brililant ceremony. Troop units from Camp Sand Island joined with the Fort Armstrong group and passed on review before the great crowd of civilians and military leaders witnsessing the affair.

MAJOR BATTLES

Sgt. Titus participated in the five major battles of the European campaign —Battle of the Bulge (Ardennes Alsace), Rhine, Normandy, Central Europe, and Germany.

He was serving with the 99th Quartermaster Service Unit when he won the Croix de Guerre. Titus also wears the Good Conduct award, the American Defense medal, European Campaign medal with five battle stars, World War II Victory medal and the American Campaign medal.

He came to serve Hawaii and the Pacific in 1946 and says he likes duty in Hawaii. His wife, Sallie, and their baby daughter, Patricis reside at 730-B Kemoo Housing, Honolulu.

French Government Presents Ala. Sergeant With Croix de Guerre

HONOLULU (ANP) — For meritorious service he rendered during the liberation of France in 1945, M/Sgt. Frank N. Titus of Orrbille, Ala., was recently presented the French Croix de Guerre during ceremonies in which high military officials of the Pacific participated.

Mrs. Titus stood near her husband with her baby daughter as Col. Thomas R. Aaron, commanding officer of Fort Armstrong pinned the medal with a bronze star to the tunic of the sergeant, who came to the Pacific Theater in 1946.

World War II Victory And Defense Medals

Veterans who served in the Military or Naval service between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946, inclusive, and were discharged under honorable conditions are eligible for a World War II Victory Medal.

Those who served between September 8, 1939, and December 7, 1941, inclusive, are eligible for the American Defense Service Medal.

U. S. Army or Air Force veterans may obtain these medals at either of the STATE SERVICE OFFICES, listed as follows: 5942a Easton avenue, Wellston; or Room 223, Clayton City Hall. Veterans who served with the U. S. Navy, Marine Corps, or other services may obtain these medals through channels established by the Departments concerned. For the convenience of those Army and Air Corps veterans who are unable to apply during the day, the Wellston office is open Thursday

30d 1948

Tuskegee VA Unit Gets Plant

Sat. 7-11-48

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(ANP)—Work on a $123,000 modren heating plant in Tuskegee Veterans Administration hospital is scheduled to begin within a few days according to an announcement Friday by Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager. Contract for the installation was let in Washington Thursday to the Interstate Construction company, Fort Dodge, Ia. Daily World

The new heating plant was recommended by construction officials from the Atlanta VA branch office recently after an inspection of present facilities. Existing equipment was said to be inadequate and unreliable. Recently mendations for replacement were sent to the VA central office in Washington with the result that a contract was let to modernize the facilities. Atlanta Ga.

The new equipment will replace two boilers and other heating apparatus which have been in use for many years. According to the Atlanta office, construction would begin immediately so that the plant will be ready for operation before the heating season begins next fall. Sat. 7-10-48

Of the proposed change, Dr. Tildon said, "I am delighted to have this contract and I hope nothing will occur to prevent the installation schedule. We have a splendid hospital here, serving our veterans well, but our heating plant is old and its modernization will be a real contribution to the comfort of our patients."

Veterans Hospital Probe

REP. GEORGE BENDER of Ohio is probing charges that Negro patients at the Tuskegee (Ala.) Veterans Hospital are living in "filth and neglect."

Bender plans to get to the bottom of reports that the hospital's mental and nonmental patients are huddled together in the same wards; also that there are only 10 psychiatrists to care for 1,500 mental cases—about half the number needed for minimum requirements.

Another case deserving Bender's investigation is the condition of white patients at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Perry Point, Md., a short distance from Washington.—©.

Served VA Hospital Staff At Tuskegee

The above photo was taken at the Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, and shows from left to right, standing, Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager; seated, Dr. Richard Lyman, professor of neuropsychiatry, Duke University loaned to the VA for eight months, now stationed at Tuskegee; standing, Dr. Bingham Dai, psychoanalyst on the faculty of Duke University medical school. Dr. Dai was visiting lecturer at Tuskegee during the first week in February.

Tuskegee Hospital Adds 17 to Staff

The Courier

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)—Appointment of seventeen new members to the staff of Tuskegee Veterans Hospital during September was announced last week by Dr. T. T. Tildon, hospital manager.

New appointments included the following medical men:

Dr. Howard W. Kenney, doctor, full grade; Dr. Alvin H. Darden Jr.; Dr. Kenneth R. Hall, physician, junior grade, and Dr. Theodore L. Jackson, doctor on the surgical service.

Specialists include Bennie T. Lyman, pharmacist; Miss Dorothy C. G. Lewis, social worker; Miss Cora L. Locke, staff nurse; Miss Katherine Massey and Miss Curtis Moutry, staff dietitians, and Clarence C. Cole, corrective therapist.

The following were appointed clerk-typists: Mrs. Jessie Peterson, Columbia, S. C.; Miss Constance Scott, Macon, Ga.; Miss Rowena Younge, Tuskegee; Miss Evelyn Primm, Nashville; Miss Mary Dickerson, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Thelma Burns, Cleveland, Tenn., and Mrs. Elizabeth Beatty, Tuskegee.

Dr. Kenney of Montclair, N. J.; Dr. Darden of Shelbyville, Ind., and Dr. Hall of Cleveland are graduates of Meharry Medical College, and Dr. Jackson is a graduate of the Howard University School of Medicine.

Journal & Guide — Norfolk Va

Sat. 11-27-48

Above is the psychology staff at the Tuskegee VA Hospital. They are, left to right: G. T. Kyle, who has completed most of the work for his doctorate; Dr. Carol C. Bowie (Ph.D.); Dr. J. T. Morton (Ph.D) chief of the Clinical Psychology Service.

9 Join Ala. VA Hospital Staff

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Nine new employees have been added to the staff of the Veterans Administration Hospital here, according to Fred J. Finch Jr., personnel officer. They are:

Dr. Wallace Capel, native of Johnstown, Pa., who joined the medical staff; Dr. Samuel J. Brown Jr., of Savannah, Ga., the dental staff; Misses Frankie M. White, Syrvik Bell and Adele Bell, all nurses; Miss Dorothy L. Jett, dietitian; William L. Thornton, instructor of shoe repairing.

Miss Carolyn T. Flood, clerk-typist; and Harold M. Vance, dental technician. A native of Nashville, he is a veteran of World War II. Miss White received her nurse training at Jackson Hospital; Marianna, Fla., her home, while the Misses Bells are from Birmingham, Ala., and received training at Hampton Institute.

Miss Jett is a native of Providence, R.I.; Mr. Thornton is from Mobile, Ala., and Miss Flood is a native of Tuskegee.

A study of 1,191 autopsies, including stillbirth, by Dr. William S. Quinland, pathologist, Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, shows heart disease as the leading cause [illegible]; pneumonia second, [illegible]; kidney, [illegible]; third, 12[illegible]; cancer, fourth, 105 and tuberculosis, fifth, 82. Dr. Quinland, a Howard graduate, formerly taught at Meharry. . . . Police Officer Bucky R. Ames, 28, faced charges of fraud in Cleveland, when his cousin, Alfred K. Charles, told police that he took the eye test for him . . . Roger Dorsinville, Haitian consul general at New York, was principal speaker, Sunday, at Brooklyn's Stuyvesant Community Center.

NAACP Wins Anti-Job Fight At Sawtelle Vets Home, Hospital

Daily World 30d Atlanta Ga

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)—Discrimination in the employment of Negroes at the mammoth Sawtelle Veterans' Home and hospital has been brought to an end, according to G. W. McKinney, executive secretary and investigator for the local NAACP branch. The NAACP, supported by a host of private citizens, had filed a formal complaint with Col. Bringham, manager and chief administrative official of Sawtelle's executive staff, charging that Negro employees, though comprising much of the large staff, were subjected to the inconvenience of separate crowded dressing and dining rooms.

Daily World Fri 1-9-48

Vigorously denying any racial discrimination policy, Col. Bringham however admitted that examples of personal prejudices by white employees of staff members might have been displayed. He promised that strict disciplinary action would be taken in the future and assured the NAACP that a careful watch would be kept to thwart any outcroppings of "anti-Negro feeling."

Atlanta Ga

He revealed that a campaign of education to improve race relations was being instituted at the home, and would be directed toward ridding both Negroes and whites of any ideas which would foment trouble among workers. He also promised openings would be granted to qualified Negroes in such professional positions as psychiatrists, psychologists and secretaries. Major portion of the Negroes are employed in the home hospital as laundry, mess and restaurant workers.

Chief Medical Director Makes No Promises

Daily World 30d Fri 1-23-48

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Dr. Paul B. Magnuson who was appointed chief medical director of the Veterans Administration hospitals, said at his first press conference last Friday that he does not intend to make any changes in the VA's discriminatory policies toward colored veterans.

When Dr. Magnuson praised the caliber of medical services being furnished veterans at the Gulfport and Biloxi, Mississippi, VA hospitals, a reporter reminded him that these were two of seventeen VA hospitals which refuse to admit colored veterans.

Atlanta Ga

He was asked whether this policy met with his approval and changing it.

whether he had any plans for

Dr. Magnuson replied that he had "thought a great deal" about the problems of colored veterans but he did not plan to make any changes in the policies now in effect in VA hospitals.

Took Care of All

"I'll answer your question this way," he said. "When I had my office and my hospital I took care of all patients, regardless of their race, and made no discrimination between any of them." He did not comment further.

Dr. Magnuson was a civilian consultant to the Surgeon General of the Army but when asked how be squared the integrated policy in army hospitals with the policy of segregation followed by the VA, he said he was no longer an army consultant.

Later, he said, "You can't expect me to do anything in twenty-four hours, can you?"

The new medical director, appointed by Carl R. Gray, veterans administrator, to succeed Dr. Paul R. Hawley who resigned, is a native of St. Paul, Minnesota, and has been with the VA in various capacities since 1945.

Fri 1-23-48

A VA study made in 1945 showed colored veterans were barred from seventeen of 97 VA hospitals. The agency now has 126 hospitals but refuses to state how many of them now bar colored veterans. Officials claim that such information is not available at the national level.

Approve Meharry Vet Hospital

Atlanta Daily World 30d Atlanta Ga.

NASHVILLE—(ANP)—A proposed 500 bed hospital for Negro veterans at Meharry Medical college was favorably approved last week by the college officials, Dr. Don Clawson, president, revealed.

According to Dr. Clawson, Dr. Murray C. Brown, director of medical services at Meharry, will appear before congress this week to state the school's position.

Thurs 2-12-48

The original proposed site for the veterans hospital is Rocky Mount, Va., the birthplace of Booker T. Washington. The medical head of the Veterans administration, Maj. Gen. Paul Hawley, told the congressional committee studying the situation that he favored Meharry.

The college medical staff already operates a 200 bed hospital, Hubbard, which along with its medical, dental and nursing departments, it has offered to southern governors as a regional institution for Negroes in the south.

2-12-48

Approve Architect For Vet Hospital In Mound Bayou

The Lighthouse and Informer 3-0d

WASHINGTON, D. C.-(NNPA) The Veterans Administration disclosed last Tuesday that the W. R. Burk Company of New Orleans has been named by Army Engineers to draw up plans for the 200 bed all colored veterans hospital to be built at Mound Bayou, Mississippi. Sun. 1-18-48

Erection of the Jim Crow hospital in Mississippi at an estimated cost of $3,000,000 was approved by President Truman on March 15, 1947 over the program of various groups.

The hospital, which will be of general medical nature, will be built on a twenty-one acre site near the Taborian Hospital in Mound Bayou.

WITNESSES HIT PLAN FOR JIM CROW VET HOSPITAL

Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Voicing opposition to the proposed establishment of an all-Negro Veterans hospital at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington, Franklin County, Virginia, Walter A. White, NAACP secretary, stated that the establishment of such an institution would negate the principles which 1,154,000 Negroes upheld during World War II. The hearing on S.1414 was held before the sub-committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee of the Senate, February 2.

Mr. White said that General Omar Bradley, the former Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, had stated that the Veterans' Administration is charged with the responsiblility of rendering service to the veterans of our country's wars under provision of a body of national legislation. This legislation makes no distinction among the veterans because of race, creed, color or national origin. It will be the basic policy of the Veterans' Administration to work toward the elimination of any distinction that may exist in any program under its control.'

127 UNITS OPERATING

Mr. White pointed out that there are 127 hospitals operated by the Administration and that all veterans' hospitals have been directed to accept all veterans regardless of race or color on an emergency basis and that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in reporting to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Housing Representatives regarding its position on the companion bill, H. R. 3814, stated that there are six hospitals within a 200 mile radius of the site of the proposed institution where provision is made for the care and treatment of Negro veterans, and that hospital construction had been authorized within the same radius for six additional ones and that it was the belief of the Veterans' Administration that those hospitals now in operation and the ones to be constructed would be adequate to meet the hospital requirements of the Administration for a number of years.

Mr. White further pointed out that veterans' hospitals should be open not only to Negro patients but Negro doctors, nurses, psychiatrists, and technicians and that they be taken on the basis of ability and not skin color. He also stated that removing Negro veterans from non-segregated institutions to a Jim Crow hospital which was inadequate and inaccessible would be a hardship to them and their families.

FURTHER CONDONEMENT

Dr. Montague Cobb, representing the National Medical Committee of the NAACP, said 'If the hospital proposed in the bill now being considered were built it would represent a further condonement of segregation by federal policy, which would take unpredictable time to correct."

Other organizations testifying in opposition to the bill were: The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the National Council of Negro Women and the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Testifying in favor of the legislation were Senator Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia, who introduced the bill, and G. Lake Imes.

WALLACE RAPS VA HOSPITAL

Henry A. Wallace, yesterday (Monday), telegraphed Senator Wayne Morse, chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee, demanding rejection as "Outrageous' of a proposal (S1414) establish a segregated hospital for Negro veterans in Virginia.

In another message to Senator Homer Ferguson, chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Wallace urged passage of the Wagner-Morse-Case anti-lynch bill "to halt practices which nordify every decent American and disgrace us throughout the world."

Of the proposal to establish the segregated hospital, Wallace said;

"There could be no more in sufferable insult to the men and women of all races injured and wounded and killed by the enemies of our nation, than is embodied in this outrageous proposal.

"It was the Fascisst creed of war and racism that wounded and killed so many of our young citizens in the last war.

"It is a horrible mockery that this same screed of racism—and that is what segregation means—should be proposed in the very hospitals in which the wounded must be healed.

"A reckoning on this whole segregation question is long overdue.

"We cannot afford to wait any longer and we cannot afford to have constructed a monument to Jim Crow in the form of a hospital to treat the veterans of the racists. S1414 must be defeated. The needs of all our veterans for hospitalization and medical care must be met fully and in accord with the democratic principles for which they and their brothers fought."

30d 1948

Virginia (Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial Hospital)

Negro Vets May Get Another Hospital

Birmingham News

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—(AP)—Senate approval of a House-passed bill to build a Negro veterans hospital at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Virginia was urged today by Sen. Revercomb (R., W. Va.).

"I believe that such a hospital should be erected," Revercomb told a Senate veterans subcommittee. "It is highly fitting that it should be erected at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington."

Revercomb has offered a bill to establish the hospital. It specifies no cost. The amount called for by the House bill was increased from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 after Gen. Omar Bradley, then veterans administrator, said the lesser figure would not provide enough beds.

Revercomb said there now is only one exclusively Negro veterans hospital—at Tuskegee, Ala.—caring for 2,113 veterans.

NAACP TO SPEAK IN OPPOSITION TO PASSAGE OF SEGREGATED VETERANS' HOSPITAL IN FRANKLIN CO., VIRGINIA

Press Service of the NAACP New York, N.Y.

Washington, Jan 29th--Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, testified Tuesday, February 3rd, before the Senate sub-committee on Veterans' Affairs in opposition to proposed legislation which would provide for the establishment of a veterans' hospital for Negro veterans at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Virginia.

Other organizations which spoke against the proposed legislation include the National Medical Association, whose spokesman was Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, the American Veterans Committee, Dr. W. H. Jernagin of the Fraternal Council of Churches, Dr. Montague Cobb, author of the recently-published pamphlet, "Medical Care and the Plight of the Negro," and many civic groups including fraternities and sororities.

Fri. 1-30-48

Mr. White, in citing the NAACP's irrevocable opposition to a jim-crow hospital, stated that the association was unalterably opposed to any type of segregated institution. He also brought forward the fact that in the area where the proposed institution would be built there are six veterans' hospitals and six other hospitals under construction Negroes are being treated at the hospitals now in existence.

JIM CROW VETERANS' HOSPITAL PROTESTED

Press Service of The NAACP New York, N.Y.

New York--A sharp protest against the establishment of a segregated veterans hospital for Negroes only in Franklin County, Virginia, was lodged by Walter White, NAACP secretary, with Senator Eugene D. Millikin, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Fri. 1-23-48

The House, in a speedy and unheralded vote, passed H. R. 3814 to establish the hospital. The bill now goes to the Senate and is before Senator Millikin's committee. The NAACP wire stated: Fri. 1-23-48

"National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of its 1627 branches, youth councils and college chapters wishes to be recorded as vigorously opposing HR 3814 now pending before your committee to establish a segregated veterans hospital for Negroes at birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Va. HR 3814 was passed by House of Representatives January 19th. Negro soldiers fought in World War II against the racism of Adolf Hitler which included segregated and inferior status of racial groups. No self-respecting Negro or white American will countenance segregated hospitalization of men who fought presumably for democracy. The entire climate of intelligent public opinion as voiced in report of President's Committee on Civil Rights is opposed to such segregation and the NAACP wishes opportunity to be heard in opposition should your committee consider holding hearings on HR 3814 or any other proposal to establish segregated veterans hospitals." Press Service of The NAACP New York, N.Y.

WITNESSES HIT PLAN FOR JIM CROW VET HOSPITAL

Press Service of The NAACP New York, N.Y.

Washington, D.C., Feb 3rd--Voicing opposition to the proposed establishment of an all-Negro Veterans' hospital at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington, Franklin County, Virginia, Walter White, NAACP secretary, stated that the establishment of such an institution would negate the principles which 1,154,000 Negroes upheld during World War II. The hearing on S. 1414 was held before the sub-committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee of the Senate, February 2. Fri. 2-6-48

Mr. White said that General Omar Bradley, the former Administrator

of the Veterans' Administration, had stated that the "Veterans' Administration is charged with the responsibility of rendering service to the veterans of our country's wars under provision of a body of national legislation. This legislation makes no distinction among the veterans because of race, creed, color or national origin. It will be the basic policy of the Veterans' Administration to work toward the elimination of any distinction that may exist in any program under its control." Mr. White pointed out that there are 127 hospitals operated by the Administration and that all veterans' hospitals have been directed to accept all veterans regardless of race or color on an emergency basis and that the Adminstrator of Veterans' Affairs in reporting to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives regarding its position on the companion bill, H.R. 3814, stated that there are six hospitals within a 200 mile radius of the site of the proposed institution where provision is made for the care and treatment of Negro veterans, and that hospital construction had been authorized within the same radius for six additional ones and that it was the belief of the Veterans' Administration that those hospitals now in operation and the ones to be constructed would be adequate to meet the hospital requirements of the Administration for a number of years.

Press Service of The NAACP New York, N.Y.

Mr. White further pointed out that veterans' hospitals should be open not only to Negro patients but Negro doctors, nurses, psychiatrists, and technicians, and that they be taken on the basis of ability and not skin color. He also stated that removing Negro veterans from non-segregated institutions to a Jim Crow hospital which was inadequate and inaccessible would be a hardship to them and their families.

Fri. 2-6-48

Dr. Montague Cobb, representing the National Medical Committee of the NAACP, said "If the hospital proposed in the bill now being considered were built it would represent a further condonement of segregation by federal policy, which would take unpredictable time to correct."

Other organizations testifying in opposition to the bill were: The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the National Council of Negro Women and the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Testifying in favor of the legislation were Senator Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia, who introduced the bill, and G. Lake Imes.

Miller Foundation

Artists appearing at a Dorie Miller Foundation program in Chiago's Metropolitan Church includec Dorothy Donegan, pianist, center, and Melva Williams, dramatic interpreter. Elmer Fowler, president of the foundation. is at left.—(ANP)

Miller Memorial Foundation Seeks Home for Boys

Black Dispatch

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — The Dorie Miller Memorial foundation, named after the first Negro hero killed in World War II, which is functioning as a perpetuating memorial to colored heroes, launched its annual membership drive program at Metropolitan Community church here recently. The membership drive is centered around the foundation's object of building a home for delinquent boys.

Among the many artists who appeared on the recent program were Melva Williams, nationally known dramatic interpreter; Mahalia Jackson, Apollo recording artist; and Miss Dorothy Donegan, wro received the first membership card in the current drive.

The foundation also recognizes outstanding figures in various fields by awarding a trophy annually to the person deemed to have made the most notable contribution. Last year's award went to Jackie Robinson. Nominee for the current award was not disclosed. Elmer Fowler is president of the foundation.

Dorie Miller Memorial Seeks Site

CHICAGO—(ANP)— The Dorie Miller Memorial foundation, named after the first Negro hero killed in World War II, which is functioning as a perpetuating memorial to colored heroes, launched its annual membership drive program at Metropolitan Community Church here recently. The membership drive is centered around the foundation's object of building a home for delinquent boys.

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Dorie Miller Group Seeks 10,000 Members

A goal of 10,000 new members has been set by the officers of the Dorie Miller Foundation, according to its president, Elmer Fowler, who spoke May 20 at a special program sponsored by the Foundation at Metropolitan Community church here. Melva Williams, noted dramatic interpreter, reviewed the dramatic life story of the Pearl Harbor hero on a program which also included Prof. Thomas A. Dorsey and a number of other celebrities.

NEGROES IN MILITIA UNDER ARMY STUDY

The Times
New York, N.Y.
Feb. 2-6-48

Segregation in Jersey Guard Opposed by Gov. Driscoll, Being Reviewed, Royall Says

30 Jan

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall made public today a letter to Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey, in which he said that a new staff study is under way "to produce a sound solution" of the question of segregation of Negroes in the Army. Governor Driscoll had inquired on Jan. 8 whether the existing Army policy is binding on the New Jersey National Guard.

"The Secretary of Defense has asked me to reply to your telegram of Jan. 8," Mr. Royall's letter said. "The organization of your state militia and the policies pertaining to it are wholly the responsibility of the State of New Jersey.

"However, the organization of the Army of the United States, of which the National Guard is a part, has been governed by established policies which have been applied uniformly to both regular and civilian components. An analysis of this important matter has been undertaken by the staff in order to produce a sound solution."

Army officials explained that current policy is based on a report on the utilization of Negro manpower submitted by a board of three general officers on March , 1946. The members were Lieut. Gen. Alvan C. Gillen Jr., Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick and Brig. Gen. Winslow C. Morse.

In a general way, this report avoided the question of segregation, except to say in several places that the then existing War Department policy was considered adequate and should be continued. It found that "all types of Negro units should be included in the peacetime Army," with emphasis on combat-type infantry units "in which the Negro has demonstrated the least degree of efficiency."

At another point, it stated that experience indicates "clearly that the most successful employment of Negro units occurred when they were employed as units closely associated with white units on similar tasks." One of its recommendations was that "groupings of Negro units with white units in composite organizations be continued in the post-war Army as a policy." 2-6-48

Throughout, by inference, the report held that Negroes should be incorporated in all-Negro units. The term "unit," in this connection, was said by officers at the Department of the Army to apply to companies and larger.

Governor Opposes Segregation

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5—Efforts to clarify a Federal ban on admission of Negroes to white units of the New Jersey National Guard were being made today in Washington by Brig. Gen. Donald W. McGowan, deputy chief of the state military organization.

General McGowan was in contact with the Department of the Army after Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll issued a directive as State Commander in Chief to ignore the restriction. The Governor cited a non-sectarian guarantee in New Jersey's new constitution and said it should be followed "in letter and spirit." The Times

The Governor announced he was sending an unequivocal order to Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell, commander of the New Jersey National Guard. General Powell said today he had not received the order, but would be guided by it as coming from his commander in chief. New York, N.Y.

Governor Driscoll in his message to Secretary Royall, asked if recognition of the New Jersey military units would be withheld if enlistment of Negroes in white units continued. There has been no reply.

Withdrawal of recognition would mean New Jersey would lose an average of $35,000 a unit it had been receiving in annual National Guard Bureau allotments. There have been about 130 units reorganized since the end of the war, with an authorization of more than 200. Complete cancellation of grants for officer and enlisted men, training and maintenance of equipment for the present strength would mean a loss of $4,550,000 annually.

Tanks, trucks, planes, artillery and a multitude of other paraphernali, valued informally at $25,000,000 has been assigned to the state for the 50th Armored Division and other units since Federal deactivation of the New Jersey National Guard. Tme 2-6-48

Governor Urges Truman End Jim Crow In Militia

The Tribune
New York, N.Y.
Feb. 2-24-48

HARTFORD, Conn. Gov. James L. McConaughty, who first raised the question of race segregation in the National Guard, has urged President Truman to end "Jim Crowism" in the State militia.

In a telegram, the Governor asked Mr. Truman last Monday night to "consider directing the Army authorities to end compulsory color segregation" in National Guard units.

to Connecticut's traditions, principles and practices," Governor McConaughty telegraphed the President. Feb. 2-24-48

He reminded the President that "the Navy has ended color segregation," adding:

"We desire to open the Connecticut National Guard to those duly qualified, without limitations as to unit assignment due to color."

National Guard Units Approved

The August
Fri 2-6-48

Mo. To Have Two Negro Units

St. Louis Mo.

(By Robert S. Cobb)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—Largely through the efforts of Representative J. McKinley Neal (D.) of Kansas and Rep. Floyd Snyder (D.) Independence, Mo., four **Negro National Guard units will be formed in Missouri. Money for the unit was contained in major appropriation bills perfected and adopted by the House of Representatives Tuesday afternoon.**

Under provision, two of the Negro guard units will be formed in Kansas City and two in St. Louis. A medical company also may be organized from part of the funds which were increased from $329,000 to $434,000.

Presidential Hopeful Ignores Protests as Race Unit Is Formed

The Courier
Oct 4-3-48
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Jim-crow National Guard units in this State have the blessings of Governor Earl Warren, who told The Courier that the California National Guard is acting in keeping with the policy of the United States Army in maintaining separate units for white and Negro troops.

The Republican Presidential hopeful was firm in his stand, in spite of vigorous protests lodged in the office of Major General Curtis O'Sullivan, when it was learned that a combat engineer group officered and manned entirely by Negroes would be activated here. Several community groups and former Army officers, filed the protests.

PROTESTERS GET POSTS

An officers' club made up of Negro officers of World Wars I and II led the protesting groups, and when the segregated pattern was put into effect here several of these officers were given command posts in the new Guard unit. These officers later told The Courier that they were 100 per cent for full integration and the abolition of jim-crow practices in the National Guard.

In Northern California recently a Negro enlistee in a Guard unit was discharged and told to join a Negro outfit if he wanted to serve. He was discharged despite opposition registered by white members of the unit.

Thus, California joined ranks with Pennsylvania in setting up separate units composed entirely of Negro troops. Ohio and Minnesota are still studying the integration of Negroes into their Guard. New York's Senate killed a bill which would ban separate units, but New Jersey has granted full integration.

Calif. to Retain Jim-Crow Guard

The Courier
Oct 4-3-48

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Governor Earl Warren of California may be the GOP nominee for Vice President but he is certainly not endangering his chances by breaking down racial segregation in the California National Guard.

A statement handed to Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins here last week from State Attorney General Fred N. Howser reaffirmed that racial barriers in the California Guard will continue to be main-

30f Northern (Gen)

NAACP BOARD SCORES GUARD SEGREGATION

New York, N.Y.,--Branding Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall's recent statement on segregation in the National Guard "contrary to democratic principles," the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People passed the following resolution at its meeting on February 9, 1948:

Press Service of The NAACP, New York N. Y.

"WHEREAS, Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall, in a letter directed to Governor Driscoll of the State of New Jersey, dated February 8, 1948, stated that the provisions of the Gillem Report requiring 'that when Negroes are employed in Army units below the battalion, they will be organized into separate units...will be continued in force for the regular army...will also be effective for the Federally recognized civilian components of the Army' (National Guard); and

"WHEREAS, President Truman, in his message to Congress on Civil Rights on February 2, 1948, stated that he had instructed Secretary of Defense Forrestal to 'take steps to have the remaining instances of discrimination in the Armed Services eliminated as rapidly as possible;' and, 2-13-48

"WHEREAS, the two statements are inconsistent and contradictory; and Fri. 2-13-48

"WHEREAS, segregation in the Armed Services and particularly in the National Guard is discriminatory and undemocratic;

"NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of Directors condemns the action of the Secretary of the Army Royall in seeking to perpetuate segregation in the Army, which is un-American and contrary to democratic principles as well as in direct conflict with the message of the President of the United States; and the Board further directs the Secretary to take all steps necessary in the circumstances to implement this resolution."

11 Guard Units Recognized

WASHINGTON, (ANP) Eleven Negro National guard units located in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts were among the record 160 units given federal recognition recently, it was revealed this week by the department of the army. 1-3-48

This new addition brought the total Negro units to receive federal recognition to 64 out of 133 that have been planned. Of the approximately 6,380 army and air units allotted the postwar National guard, about 60 percent or 3,516 army and 335 air units have been federally recognized since reorganization to the National guard which began June, 1946.

30f 1948

Northern (Illinois)

Four Units Of 178th Approved

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Four new units of the 178th Regimental Combat team, Illinois National guard, were activated and federally recognized last week, Sol. Richard L. Jones, commanding, announced this week. 30f Nort

The federal approval of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, 178th Infantry and 184th Field Artillery battalion brought the number of units activated to date up to 21, the colonel announced. Chi. Sat.

Within the next 60 days the 3rd battalion, 178th Infantry, a cannon company and an anti-tank company will be activated to complete the units of the 178th RCT.

Several units of the 178th RCT, the 178th Infantry, 184th Field Artillery, 1698th Engineer (C) Company, 184th Medical Collecting Company and 154th Army Band will take summer field training with the 33rd Division, July 25-Aug. 7, 1948. 3-6-48

The newly activated units and their commanders are Co. C., 178th Infantry Capt. George N. Leighton; Go. G 178th Infantry, Capt. Bertram A. Pratt; Battery B, 184th Field Artillery, 1st Lt. Earl E. Strayhorn; Battery C., 194th, 1st Lt. Albert A. Loving Jr.

All-Colored Guard Hit

Atlanta Daily World 30f

Wed - 6 - 30 - 48

MINNEAPOLIS, Ind. — (NNPA) —Organization of an all-colored National Guard Unit, announced here last Thursday, brought immediate protests. 30f

Plans to organize a segregated unit werer disclosed after a score of colored youths, who tried to join the National Guard, were turned down. They were told to "see the colonel."

Minnesota's National Guard quota was filled with colored youths denied an opportunity to enlist before President Truman signed the draft law. Draft-age men, who joined the National Guard before the law was approved, were exempt from the draft

Interracial Guard Sought In Indiana

30f

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — (ANP) —The editorial board of the Indianapolis Recorder recently sent a telegram to Gov. Gates asking for an official statement on the policy of the Indiana National Guard and requesting that an interracial guard be established as provided by the Indiana constitution.

Marcus C. Stewart, William A. Chambers, Charles S. Preston and Scotty Scott, composed the telegram which mentioned the American attitudes of the governors of Connecticut and New Jersey.

Gov. Gates replied that he would "take the matter up with Adj. Gen. Maxwell" and assured them that he was desirous of amicable racial relations in Indiana.

Minnesota Asks End To Segregated Guard

St. Paul, March 7 (U.P.)—Minnesota's Governor today moved to obtain permission from Army authorities to allow Negroes to be enlisted in the Minnesota National Guard without segregation.

Governor Luther W. Youngdahl directed his request to Defense Secretary Forrestal for the same permission previously granted to New Jersey—the only state that now has no segregation in its Guard units.

Minn. Governor Vows Guard Will Be Mixed

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Declaring the Army policy of segregation wrong and an asset to communism, Minnesota's Governor Luther W. Youngdahl has asked his Attorney General whether he is empowered to ban jim crow in his State's Armed Guard by executive order.

Stating that "there will be no segregated unit in the Guard as long as I am Governor," he lashed at an Army policy which prevents colored persons from attaining an equal status, calling it "a shame and a disgrace."

He said that if he is found lacking the power to issue such an order, he will go before the 1949 State Legislature and ask for a statue prohibiting such discrimination.

Now They're Eligible for Draft

The jim crow Guard problem was rekindled last week when 18 to 20 colored youths attempted to enlist for duty.

Under the recently passed draft law they could have avoided being drafted by entering the Guard before Truman signed the bill into law.

The colored applicants were refused, however, and were later offered the alternative of an all colored company.

Adjutant General Walsh, who made the offer, explained that he had contacted the Army Department after being approached by the colored applicants. Once again he was refused permission to integrate the enlistees, and was authorized to form a colored company. He asked for a meeting with Twin Cities colored leaders who promptly declined the segregated unit.

Was at GOP Convention

All this occurred unknown to Governor Youngdahl, who was at the Republican convention in Philadelphia. Efforts to contact him were to no avail.

It was upon returning from Philadelphia that the Governor asked Attorney General J. A. A. Burnquist for the opinion as to his power to ban segregation. He declared that the offer of a segregated unit was without his knowledge or permission.

Significantly, the GOP convention attended by the Governor proposed, as part of its platform, the removal of racial segregation in the armed forces.

Not Partisan Problem

The Minnesota problem is being approached from a non-partisan standpoint, however. When the colored youths were refused, leaders of all political parties hastened to protest.

Minneapolis Mayor Hubert Humphrey, an announced Democratic candidate for Senator wired Youngdahl in Philadelphiia assuring his full support and asking that the executive order be issued.

Backed by FEPC Head

George Jensen, prominent white Minneapolis businessman and chairman of that city's FEPC, wired Youngdahl the following message:

"The segregation program in the State Guard is taking shape contrary to the policy recently enunciated by you. The present procedure denies colored citizens privileges extend to all others under the draft law provision unless they accept quota restrictions and the pattern of segregation.

"Business will find it increasingly difficult to accord equal employment opportunities if the Governmental agencies, such as our armed forces, follow discriminatory practices. I urge immediate issuance of your proposed order to accpet all qualified applicants without quota and without segregation."

Similar wires were sent by the Minnesota AVC, the Governor's Interracial commission and many private citizens. Members of the Fourth District American Legion voted to support Youngdahl in his effort to open the Guard to all Americans qualified.

Question of Funds at Stake

At the Attorney General sifted the laws, speculation was rife as to whether or not Federal funds would actually be withheld if the executive order is issued.

Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall has disaproved integration and threatened that funds will be withheld if the policy he outlines is not followed.

The press and citizens of Minneasota have sensed the injustice of the present policy. Many now openly advocate calling the bluff of Royall.

They point out that the present administration in Washington is pledged to the removal of segregation in the armed forces. They don't believe this administration will see funds with held from a State that takes the lead.

DEFIES KENNETH ROYALL:

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Meanwhile, Governor Luther W. Youngdahl is continuing his vigorous fight to integrate Negroes into the Guard, and has called on Minnesota's Congressmen in Washington to secure Federal consent and continued

Governor Ready to End Bias

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall is on the spot again!

He has declined to give a frank statement on full integration of Negroes into the Minnesota National Guard.

However, Governor Youngdahl took a firm stand on his wish that Guard units in his State be completely devoid of racial segregation and declared that "It is inconsistent for us to prosecute people who discriminate under our Civil Rights statute enacted in 1885, and then maintain a policy of discrimination in our National Guard.

Secretary Royall wrote Governor Youngdahl: "The War Department, April 27, 1946, issued regulations which among other

Minn. Guard Fight Joined by Devitt

Secretary Royall Asked to Allow Integration

ST. PAUL, Minn.—At least one Minnesota Congressman has already heeded the call of Gov. Luther W. Youngdahl to join in the fight against jim crow in the State's Armed Guard.

Rep. Edward J. Devitt, Republican, last Wednesday asked Secretary of Army Royall to reverse his previous decision and approve a non-segregation policy in the Minnesota National Guard.

Not only did Representative Devitt score discrimination in the Armed Guard, but he strongly deplored the War Department policy of discrimination in National Cemeteries.

AVC in Democracy Fight

During the same week, Warren Christensen, chairman of Minnesota's American Veterans Committee, also wrote Royall, charging him with playing "the old Army game."

In the letter, Christensen took issue with Royall's "flat statement" to Youngdahl that segregation of races in the guard below battalion level is in the interest of national defense.

"It sounds like the old Army game—when the Army says it's so, it's so, with no explanations necessary," he pointed out.

Refutes Royall's Excuse

Rep. Devitt hammered at Royall's excuse that the people of New Jersey have expressed their dislike for discrimination in their constitution, but that such was not the case in Minnesota.

Devitt said that the people of Minnesota have clearly expressed themselves through their legislature, as early as 1885. He asked for assurance that Federal funds would not be jeopardized, as well as for approval of the non-segregation policy.

"I have previously written to you about the segregation policy the War Department is following in National Cemeteries," Devitt also wrote, adding:

"I could never understand and do not now understand why dead men should be segregated according to their color."

AVC Chairman Christensen's letter debunked any theory that racial integration will not work in the Minnesota Guard.

He wrote Royall that his group's members, many of whom have served in the Minnesota Guard and organized reserve, "believe that a policy of complete integration will work."

No opposition to the non-segregation policy has yet been expressed by Minnesotans. Many citizens admittedly cannot understand Royall's refusal in the face of President Truman's order to abolish segregation in the Armed Forces.

No Problem in Minnesota

They point out that none of the problems cited as reasons for not removing the bias clause throughout the Nation exists in Minnesota.

Several commentators wonder why an Army Department which has used "State's rights" as a reason for not challenging segregation in the South, suddenly decides that Minnesota has no State's rights.

It is possible that there will be new developments on the issue within the next week.

New Jersey Policy May Be Adopted

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

ST. PAUL—Gov. Luther W. Youngdahl Sunday followed Gov. Charles Driscoll of New Jersey in asking Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal for permission to integrate Negroes into the Minnesota National Guard without segregation.

He said he had been advised that New Jersey was the only State to receive such authorization "because of a provision in the State Constitution prohibiting discrimination."

"Since 1885 we have had a civil rights statute in our State, which prohibits discrimination in public places," he wrote.

"The State should not be asked to countenance the contrary policy in one of its official agencies . . . its armed forces."

It is expected that Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall will follow the policy adopted towards New Jersey, and grant Governor Youngdahl's request, just as he fell in line with New Jersey's refusal to permit racial discrimination within its National Guard.

Meanwhile, West Virginia, California and Pennsylvania are in the spotlight as Negroes in those States press for complete integration into National Guard units.

Govs. Clarence Meadows (W. Va.), Earl Warren (Calif.), and John M. Duff (Pa.) have issued no public statements for their respective States, but delegations of Negroes are keeping their adjutants general busy trying to answer their protests.

Seekers of Exemption From Draft in Minn. Put in J-C Guard Unit

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (NNPA)— Despite the Governor's position that the National Guard of this State should be integrated, Thursday, the formation of a separate unit for colored men only was announced here by guard officials.

The organization of the unit, which is being strongly protested, was effected through the utilization of the many draft-age men who joined the National Guard in order to make themselves exempt from the draft, before the President signed the bill.

NEW JERSEY GUARD STILL NOT INTEGRATED

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.-(NNPA) Although the new Constitution of New Jersey bans race segregation in the National Guard, and Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall has authorized the organization of mixed units in New Jersey, to date only about twenty colored men have availed themselves of the right to join any militia unit in the state.

Instead, all military-minded colored men, with few exceptions, have joined the 372nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery group, which was authorized for colored personnel before the new Constitution was adopted, and, the 372nd, training here, is regarded as one of the snappiest units in the entire National Guard.

The group is made up of the 310th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion of Jersey City, the 311th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion of Newark, Paterson and Jersey City, and the 122nd Anti-Aircraft Gun Battalion of Atlantic City, Sea Girt, Trenton and Camden.

Colonel Arthur J. Wensel of Orange, New Jersey, commander of the group, is the only white officer in the outfit. The rest are colored officers who served as such during World War II or were non-commissioned officers of the first three grades with World War II combat experience.

UNIT DISCIPLINED

The 372nd smacks of military courtesy and discipline. The officers and non-coms see to that. The men in one unit tried to get smart but they tried it only once. Their non-coms got them out at 11 o'clock at night and marched them four miles and back. That was enough. They never tried it again.

Thus with the entire outfit. Mess halls and living quarters are immaculate and as for food the men are eating the best in the land. About 25 per cent of the 800 men are veterans of the recent war but the balance ere raw recruits before they came to this camp. They have learned the fundamental principles of being a soldier and are now on the second phase of Army training.

On the range at Wellfleet, it was surprising to find youngsters 17 to 19 in the Guard less than a month, firing the heavy 90 milimeter anti-craft, guns which are greater than the famous German's 88.

Major Benjamin McCaffery, regular Army instructor, said: "I don't know an outfit with less training which fired so fast."

Master Sergeant Russell Barger, also a regular Army instructor, said the men "have a willingness to learn which makes it easy."

He Breaks the Ice

Hugh D. Rice (right), World War II veteran of 342 Church St., Trenton, takes the oath of enlistment in 714th Infantry of New Jersey's National Guard, becoming the first man to enter the State militia under the integrated policy written into the new constitution. Capt. John A. Baky, administers the oath. Rice's induction came as the result of a civic campaign which reached its height when Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll ordered the N.J. Army's segregation policy defied and the State constitution followed.

GOV. DRISCOLL SHOWS 'EM

While the governors of Southern States last week searched feverishly and futilely for a means of fouling up President Truman's civil rights program, New Jersey's Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll was making them look silly with his no-segregation policy for that State's National Guard.

Actually, Governor Driscoll was going a step further than President Truman in defying an Army order calling for segregation.

President Truman did not deal with segregation in the armed forces in his recent 10-point civil rights program. As far as New Jersey's governor is concerned, however, segregation is not compatible with the newly-adopted State Constitution. We glory in his spunk.

Last year, when Connecticut's Gov. James L. McConaughy, made headlines by his opposition to a jim-crow National Guard in his State, he called upon other governors to join him in opposing this undemocratic practice. Now, it would appear, Governor Driscoll has taken the play away from him.

In any reform, someone has to make the first step and it takes courage to do this. In hailing Gov. Driscoll, we hope that his action is but the beginning of a series aimed at wiping the stigma of jim crow from all of the armed services.

Army Accepts Mixed Guard

Jersey Governor Forbids Segregation

ACTION UPHELD

Two Other Battles for Freedom Won

WASHINGTON

A firm stand by New Jersey's Governor Alfred E. Driscoll this week forced the Army to relax its segregation order and permit the mixing of the New Jersey State Guard.

The exception to the over-all policy was approved by Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall, who in a letter to Governor Driscoll said that "for the present" the State Guard will be given Federal recognition (money and equipment).

The Secretary's action followed Governor Driscoll's order to his National Guard officials to ignore the Army order and set up the State militia in accordance with the State constitution clause which prohibits segregation.

No Change in National Policy

Afterward, he wrote Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal asking whether his action would result in the Guard's being denied Federal assistance.

Although the right of the State to control its own militia was upheld, the letter written by Mr. Royall for Mr. Forrestal made it clear that there was no change in the national policy, that it would not apply to the Regular Army.

The action taken by militant Governor Driscoll in regard to the State Guard was one of three taken over the State in an effort to provide equality for all of its citizens under the bill of rights clause in its new constitution.

In the other two

Assistant State Commissioner of Education Joseph Bustard announced on Feb. 4 that elementary and junior high schools throughout the State would be mixed by the beginning of the 1948-49 term.

The Essex District Court on Feb. 2 fined the Montclair Roller Skating Club $200 and court costs for denying admission to two women solely because of their race.

The constitutional amendment on which the Guard and school actions were based was drafted by Oliver Randolph and bars segregation "in the militia or in the public schools because of religious principles, race, color, ancestry or national origin."

Action Threatened by Bustard

Declaring that the end of segregation in schools, toward which the State has been working since 1944, must be accomplished, Mr. Bustard expressed hope that all counties will co-operate.

Otherwise, he warned, he may order segregation halted and block State aid to violators of the constitution.

He further revealed that criminal action may be taken against superintendents and school board members if they direct children to certain schools because of their race, color, religion or national origin.

Camden Already Working

In order to bring about speedy action, Mr. Bustard has ordered conuty school superintendents to turn in reports of the status of their schools by March 15.

Already the Camden City Board of Education has made plans for complete integration, following in the steps of Trenton, Asbury Park, Pine Brook and Fair Haven.

In 1944, when the Urban Colored Population Commission made a survey of the school setup throughout the State, there were 43,163 colored pupils in 70 segregated schools which had 454 colored teachers.

Based on Civil Rights Act

The third action taken by the State was based in part on new constitution, but especially on Civil Rights Act, which an all-white jury of 10 women found the skating club had violated.

In acting on behalf of the two private women, Mrs. Dolly Mason and Miss Evelyn Taylor, both of Montclair, the jury also berated the Town Commission for failing to act against a public place. The Court would be asked to rule on whether the club was a public or a private place. The jury decided ed for May, Dr. Frances H. Gow, who is being mentioned for the bishopric. arrived here last week.

SOUTH AFRICAN METHODIST LEADER ARRIVES IN STATES

NEW YORK — Leader of the South African delegation to the Methodist General Conference slated for the steps of the public accused of barring patrons Rights Act.

Appeal to State Court Planned

In his charge to the jury, Judge Joseph C. Lyons pointed out clear. The question involved was whether the club was a public or a

Oath Is Taken

by Hugh Rice

Integrated Policy Goes into Effect

ARMY YIELDS

Driscoll Defiance of Bias Stands

TRENTON—Hugh D. Rice of 342 Church St. was sworn into the New Jersey National Guard's 214th Infantry Unit of the 50th Armored Division here on Wednesday night by Capt. John A. Baky, unit commander.

The swearing-in ceremony marked the first stage toward realization of the mandate in the new Constitution outlawing segregation and discrimination in the State's Armed Forces.

Welcomed to Unit

Captain Baky, in administering the oath of office to Rice, said:

"We are accepting into the N.J. National Guard all citizens who are qualified, regardless of race or color. We want men who will not only be a credit to this unit but to the State of New Jersey."

A native of Trenton, the unit commander, who earned his commission at an Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with some colored officer candidates in 1942, saw 35 months of service in the ETO.

Present at the ceremony which occurred at approximately 10 p.m., in adition to personnel of the Guard unit, were:

Robert Queen of Trenton, chairman of the legal redress committee, NAACP State Conference of Branches; Clifford R. Moore, secretary of the Military Affairs Committee; and Hilmar Jensen, president of the Military Affairs Committee and executive secretary of Carver Center YMCA, of Trenton.

Application Pending 2 Months

A veteran of World War II, Rice applied for enlistment on Dec. 3.

Offered as a candidate to test in the courts the State Military Board's insistence upon retaining segregation and discrimination despite the constitutional Bill of Rights, he was processed and kept on the waiting list for weeks.

During that period colored applicants were being accepted only for the segregated 372nd Anti-Aircraft units.

As his induction was held in a simple ceremony, the Jersey battle for equality was shaking Army policy in Washington and having its effect elsewhere in the nation.

Leaders Push Integration In Jersey National Guard

By LILLIAN SCOTT

NEWARK, N. J. — The New Jersey NAACP and allied organizations: in the fight for a truly integrated National Guard will introduce a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to segregate or discriminate in the Guard, this paper was told last week.

Proposal of the bill which will give teeth to the state's new anti-bias and anti-segregation Constitution awaits the report of the Governor's Civil Liberties Committee which is due shortly. It is expected that Alfred Carter, Negro member of the legislature, will introduce the bill.

Urge Enlistments

In addition, Newark attorney Bertram Bland, a Harvard graduate and veteran of the European theatre who has been instrumental in the fight against a segregated Guard, told this paper his fellow strategists are asking all Negro groups to urge qualified Negroes (by reason of training or experience) to join the Guard. Riflemen and infantrymen will be especially encouraged to come forward as heretofore the so-called Negro units have all been anti-aircraft. It is also felt that the more highly qualified candidates cannot be refused command and they would then be in a better position to push integration.

Neither Bland, nor Rev. E. S. Hardge of Jersey City, the president of the state NAACP, nor Fred W. Martin, a Jersey City businessman and NAACP board member took the statements of Commander Ransford J. Abbott (reported here last week) that Negroes in the Guard supported segregation, too seriously. All three and other spokesmen, too, felt that the reported reaction of Negro guardsmen was more or less to be expected, and discounted it as a long-range factor.

It's a Law Now

Martin said forcefully, "It isn't up to the men anyway—integration is now state policy written into the Constitution. And we will file suit if the Guard continues to maintain separate units existing prior to the Constitution's ratification."

The Rev. Hardge cited the case of Hugh Rice of Trenton in whose name a suit had been drawn up against the Guard charging it refused to let him join an all white unit before federal approval was given for N. J. non-segregated policy in the Guard. However, after it went into effect and the Governor moved to enforce it, Rice was admitted to the 214th Infantry.

Martin indicated that the NAACP and interested groups also would send a committee to confer with the Governor soon to insure integration. He expressed great interest in this reporter's account to him of Commander Abbott's statements which implied a letting-down on a complete integration policy by officials.

Report 39 Officers

Negro Guardsmen in the state indicated that Abbott's figures had been wrong as to Negro officers. Instead of 26, the unmber they said, is nearer 39. The highest ranking Negro officer is Lt. Colonel Leon Gregory Brown of Hackensack, a postal worker, who is in command of the 311th Anti-Aircraft Automatic Weapons Battalion.

The units in the Guard. heretofore Negro, (and still that way) are two battalions forming a group—the 372nd Anti-Aircraft. Besides the 311th Bn., with headquarters in Newark, there is the 122nd AAA Gun Battalion, whose headquarters are in Atlantic City. Each battalion has four batteries—A, B, C, and D. Those of the 311 are situated in Newark, Patterson, Jersey City, and Trenton while the 122nd's are in Sea Girt, Atlantic City, Camden and Trenton. Each battalion also has a medical detachment, too.

talked to frankly admitted, there

The Guardsmen this paper was no integration in their units to date, opined there would be little in the future if their commanders had anything to do with it, and expressed a strong degree of satisfaction with the status quo.

That the New Jersey Guard officials did not come to the new integrated policy with clean hands is evident by the fact that the whole New Jersey Guard which had been the state militia since the war was activated in September, 1948. On October 30, 1948, a bare month later, the 372nd AAA which had been the 372nd Infantry all Negro during the war in the regular Army, was also recreated as a part of the Jersey Guard and as an entirely Negro outfit.

These dates assume glaring significance when it is remembered that the New Jersey Constitutional Convention which had approved an anti-segregation and anti-bias clause had met in the summer. The men in charge of the Guard obviously knew that the Constitution would be ratified in November but hastened to create a jimcrow setup nevertheless.

A REFORM IS OVERDUE IN ONE AREA OF federal discrimination, however, which need not depend upon inspiration from the separate states—although New Jersey, for one, has done much to bring it into focus in the past week. That area is the armed services. One brief dictated sentence over Secretary Forrestal's signature is all that is required to set into operation the change-over from a Jim Crow to a democratic defense organization. This would implement the President's injunction to Secretary Forrestal, referred to in Mr. Truman's civil-rights message, to "take steps to have the remaining instances of discrimination in the armed services eliminated as rapidly as possible." New Jersey's Governor Driscoll, for his part, couldn't wait until the order was drawn and the V. M. I. lieutenant colonels had tired of howling.

Truman Order to Bar Segregation Is Ignored

On Monday, President Truman announced that he had "instructed the Secretary of Defense to take steps to have the remaining instances of discrimination in the Armed Services eliminatedas rapidly as possible."

Yesterday, two days later, the commander of the New Jersey National Guard, who said he was acting under "present Army policy," failed to take the President instructions into consideration by ordering segregation of whites and Negroes in the Guard.

And within a few hours, New Jersey's Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll overruled both the Army policy and the Guard commander by notifying the National Guard to ignore the segregation order.

More Action In Jersey

Driscoll's command was based on the civil rights (anti-discrimination) statute in the state's new Constitution. The statute came into the lielight yesterday for two other reasons:

¶ The New Jersey State Education Dept. began investigationg Jim Crow schools reported to exist in 60 of the state's 554 school districts.

¶ The Montclair Skating Club, fined $200 under the statute for denying admission to two Negro women, said it woul dtest the law in an appeal to the New Jersey State Supreme Court.

Here's The Law

The new Constitution in Article Q, Section 5, provides that "no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil or military right nor he segregated in the militia or in the public schools because of religious principles, race, color, creed, ancestry, or national origin."

Despite this unequivocal prohibition Col. Edward G. Wolf, chief of staff of the 50th Armored Division (New Jersey National Guard), yesterday notified all unit commanders:

"Unit commanders are informed that, u[illegible]nt Department o[illegible]olicy, mixed units a[illegible]uthorized and Negroes cannnot be enlisted in white units. It is directed that Negro personnel who apply for enlistment continue to be processed . . . the same as are white applicants, and if accepted, they be notified that upon receipt of notice of a change in policy by the Department of the Army the oath will be promptly aministered and the enlistment completed."

His Order To the Point

Harly had news of this order order been published than Gov. Driscoll countermanded it. Te sent Maj. Gen. Cliffrd R. Powell, commander of the National Guard, a memorandum stating:

"All state agencies and departments are required to observe the letter and spirit of the State Constitution. You will be guided accordingly."

On Jan. 13, after conferences between Powell and Negro representatives had failed to produce agreement on how to end segregation in the Guard, Gov. Driscoll wired Defense Secretary James V. Forrestal inquiring whether Army Circular No. 32, which sets up a Jim Crow policy, applied to the National Guard. Forrestal turned the inquiry over to Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall. Since then thee has been no announced eply fom Royall, but Wolf's ode yesteday was pesumably based on some wod fom the Amy.

Says Goal Is Same

At the time Powell began conferring with Negro leaders last Nov. 6, a few days after the new Constitution was adopted, he said:

"There is no difference of opinion concerning the goal we all are trying to reach. There are wide differences of opinion, understandably, with respect to the methods to be employed and the time required to completely eliminate segregation within units of the National Guard.

'As a first step, the headquarters of the 272d AA Group will have a mixed staff of both white and Negro officers. The batteries will be quartered in the same armories with white units. I plan to incorporate Negro units in the 50th Armored Division when the new organization is approved."

Some Schools Segregate

The investigation of New Jersey's Jim Crow schools will be conducted by Joseph L. Bustard, Assistant Commissioner of Education and head of the State Board of Education's Division Against Discrimination. The study, begun with approval of Gov. Driscoll, also will determine the status of Negro teachers.

Bustard said that most of the 60 districts with Jim Crow schools were in southern New Jersey and that Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem counties almost uniformly separate white and Negro children in elementary schools. He said he knew of no segregation in senior high schools.

Some schools, he said, have Negro children of different grades grouped in the same class and taught by Negro teachers in the same building with all-white classes taught by white teachers. Under State law, he said, State funds may be denied any school district which practices segregation.

No Negro 'Members'

In the Montclair Skating Club case the club followed the lead of the Palisades Park pool, which has also barred eNgroes, in asserting that it is a private club, for members only. It denied discriminating against Negroes but admitted that of some 2000 "members" not one was a Negro. White women who went with the two Negro women to the club testified that they were admitted immediately and without question although they were not members. An all-white jury unanimously found the skating club guilty of violating th anti-discrimination statute.

CIO Takes Up Guard Issue

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 6—The New Jersey Congress of Industrial Organizations, through Harry Kranz, legislative committee chairman, asked Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll today to "withhold payment of the state's share of the cost of maintaining the National Guard until such time as its units are completely integrated, racial segregation is eliminated and all qualified Negro applicants are sworn into the units of their free and equal choice." If New Jersey intends to ignore Army policy and accept Negroes in white units, it was announced by Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell.

N. J. Militia Obeys No Segregation Order

Orders from Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll to the New Jersey National Guard that the Guard's ranks be opened to Negroes will be obeyed, Gen. Clifford R. Powell, Driscoll's chief of staff and head of the 50th Armored Division, announced yesterday.

"I don't make the policy," Powell explained. "As a soldier, my job is to put orders into effect."

The Governor's order upholds New Jersey's new constitution. It overrules Powell, who had ordered segregation of white and Negroes, he said, to conform to "present Army policy."

Driscoll stepped in Wednesday, less than 24 hours after Powell's order was issued, to countermand it under the provision of New Jersey's new charter which says, "No person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil or military right . . . nor be segregated in the militia . . . because of race, color, creed ancestry or national origin."

The Army policy also conflicts with that of President Truman who announced Monday that he had instructed the Secretary of Defense to start eliminating discrimination in the Armed services "as rapidly as possible."

Powell said the Driscoll order would be obeyed.

The situation also brought to light that the Army is reviewing the whole question of segregation in National Guard units, the result of a telegram from Driscoll to Secretary of Defense Forrestal inquiring whether New Jersey's unit would lose Federal recognition if it mixed whites and Negroes.

New Jersey Stands Up to U. S

New Jersey's new constitution, which prohibits segregation in the National Guard, has run head on into the U. S. Army.

Army Circular No. 32 prescribes that "Negro employment will be in Negro regiments or groups, battalions or squadrons, and companies, troops or batteries."

Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll wired Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal asking whether this means that the Army prohibits mixed Negro and white units in the National Guard.

Forrestal referred the query to Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall. Royall's office had no comment last night. Apparently he was thinking it over.

ote Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll that used by small units but with nc for the present it will continue mixing of individual Negroes into to give federal recognition (which white units.

means federal money and equip- 3. The concession was made in ment) to the New Jersey militia. recognition of state sovereignty; Royall made plain that in doing New Jersey's new state constitu- this the Army made three res- tion prohibits segregation. tions:

1. It applies only to New Jer-

National Guard Of New Jersey Has Mixed Units

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—(AP)— The Army gave in today to New sey's demand that it allow Ne- groes to serve in that state's Na- tional Guard without segregation, but said it is not changing its na- tional policy.

The answer, from Army Secre- tary Royall, was that policies of the State militia "are wholly the responsibility" of the State. Royall added, however, that a study was being made "to produce a sound solution" on policy toward mixed units.

Secretary of the Army Royall

30f

N.J. GOVERNOR PRAISED
FOR STAND AGAINST J.C.
IN STATE NATIONAL GUARD

Press Service Of The NAACP New York, N.Y.

New York--Congratulations on his order that Negroes must be enlisted in the New Jersey National Guard without segregation were wired Governor Alfred E. Driscoll at Trenton by Walter White, NAACP Secretary. Said Mr. White:

Fri. 2-6-48

"The NAACP congratulates you on your insistence that the letter and spirit of the New Jersey state constitution must be observed by all state agencies and departments and your order that Negro citizens be enlisted without segregation in the National Guard."

Gov. Driscoll's action was taken in defiance of the War Department which apparently had sent instructions to Col. E.G. Wolf, chief of staff of the 50th Armored Division of the guard, to follow the usual Army policy of segregation. Col. Wolf then sent an order to all unit commanders of the guard to continue to segregate Negroes.

Gov. Driscoll acted swiftly by issuing his orders to Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell, chief of staff to the Governor, to observe the state constitution. The new constitution, adopted recently, prohibits discrimination or segregation in the state guard and in public schools in the state. Press Service Of The NAACP. New York. N.Y.

The NAACP also wired James V. Forrestal, Secretary of Defense, urging conformance with President Truman's message on civil rights on the elimination of discrimination in the armed forces.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, telegraphed New Jersey Attorney General Walter D. Van Riper: "Entire legal staff of NAACP stands ready to cooperate with you fully as to research and otherwise to support Governor Driscoll's position."

N. J. General Quits; Upheld Guard Bias

P.M. New York, N.Y.

30f Tues. 3-9-48

TRENTON, N. J.

Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll received—but, for the present, refused to accept—the resignation of Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell yesterday as chief of staff of the New Jersey National Guard. Northern

The Governor emphasized the words, "for the present."

Ostensibly, the issue is a matter of local Republican Party politics but Capitol observers here are speculating that it goes back to Driscoll's orders last month that the Guard's ranks be opened to Negroes. 3-7-48

This is the dispute as given in an exchange of statements between the Governor and his chief of staff: Powell says Driscoll insists that he back the Governor's choice for the GOP nomination for U. S. Senator from New Jersey, or else. He says he won't take political dictation.

Driscoll says Powell misses the point. The point, he says, is not who the chief of staff supports but that he should not hold the top post in the National Guard and be a political campaign manager at the same time. Driscoll backs Robert C. Hendrickson; Powell is for Labor Commissioner Harry C. Harper, for the nomination. The issue grew out of reports Powell planned to become Harper's manager. He says he won't. 3-9-48

Asked if there were a connection between this issue and the segregation issue a month ago, Powell replied:

"There's nothing to that. The Governor and I stood shoulder to shoulder. It was something we were both working for."

At the time, Driscoll countermanded an order by Powell for segregation of Negroes and whites to conform to "present Army policy." Gov. Driscoll held that the only policy to be followed was the new constitution of New Jersey which forbids the denial of "any civil or military right" or "segregation in the militia" because of race, color or creed. PM

Powell obeyed the order.

"I don't make the policy," he said. "As a soldier, my job is to put orders into effect." New York, N.Y.

Powell, in submitting his resignation as chief of staff, said he would stay on as commanding officer of the 50th Armored Division, the State's National Guard unit. His salary as commanding general is $10,743. The chief of staff post is non-salaried. Tues. 3-9-48

ENDS SEGREGATION IN JERSEY'S GUARD

The Times New York, N.Y. Mon. 2-9-48

Army Lets Negroes Serve in Its Units, but Royall Holds National Policy Unchanged

30f

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Army yielded today to New Jersey's demand that it allow Negroes to serve in that State's National Guard without segregation, but said it is not changing its national policy.

Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall wrote Gov. Alfred E Driscoll that "for the present" it will continue to give Federal recognition (which means Federal money and equipment) to the New Jersey militia.

Mr. Royall made plain that in doing this the Army made these reservations: New York, N.Y.

It applies only to New Jersey.

It does not change the policy applying to the Regular Army, under which Negro manpower is used by small units but with no mixing of individual Negroes into white units. The Times

The concession was made in recognition of state sovereignty; New Jersey's new state constitution prohibits segregation.

Governor Driscoll last week ordered his National Guard officials to ignore an Army order requiring segregation by units for both the Regular Army and its civilian components, such as the National Guard. Earlier, he had written Secretary of Defense James Forrestal asking if the Federal Government would refuse funds to his state because of the constitutional provision. Mon. 2-9-48

Replying for Mr. Forrestal, Mr. Royall wrote to the Governor:

"In accordance with a report of competent and experienced officers, the War Department on 27 April, 1946, issued regulations which, among other things, required (subject to certain exceptions) that when Negroes are employed in Army units below the battalion, they will be organized into separate units.

"This provision was considered to be in the interest of national defense, and both the staff and I feel that this is still the case. Therefore, these regulations will be continued in force for the regular Army and, subject to the exception noted below, will also be effective for the Federally recognized civilian components of the Army. The Times

"I have noted the fact that the people of New Jersey by direct majority vote have provided in their constitution that 'no person shall * * * be segregated in the militia because of race, color * * *'

While the authority to determine all questions relating to the Federally recognized national guard must necessarily be exercised by the Department of the Army, yet I recognize the importance to a sovereign state of a constitutional provision such as yours, and I have determined that for the present, Army militia units of New Jersey, if otherwise qualified, will not be denied Federal recognition on the ground of non-segregation." New York, N.Y.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8 (AP)—Gov. James L. McConaughy said tonight he was pleased to hear of the Army decision concerning Negroes in New Jersey National Guard units and would look into how the ruling might affect Connecticut. Mon. 2-9-48

"The Conecticut constitution does not forbid segregation as New Jersey's does, but we have the same attitude here," he said.

Northern (New York)

Company K, 107th Infantry, Marches Tonight To Honor Its Negro Attendant's Long Service

Eighty-two-year-old James A. Hopkins, for fifty years attendant of Company K of the 107th Infantry, New York National Guard, will be honored tonight for his long service when his unit marches in review before him at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Joining the members of the active company in the ceremonies will be 150 ex-members of the unit, including veterans of World War II and older men now prominent in many fields. The ceremonies will include the presentation of a gold and diamond medal in recognition of his half-century of service.

Mr. Hopkins, who looks twenty-five years younger than he is, said yesterday at his home, 216 West 149th Street that "I would be an ingrate if I didn't feel proud."

"People tell me I don't look my age," he added. "Do you want to know why? The association with the fine men of the Seventh Regiment I really consider a blessing handed down from God. I haven't been worried or fretted with disagreeable men, and that has meant a great deal in keeping me young in spirit."

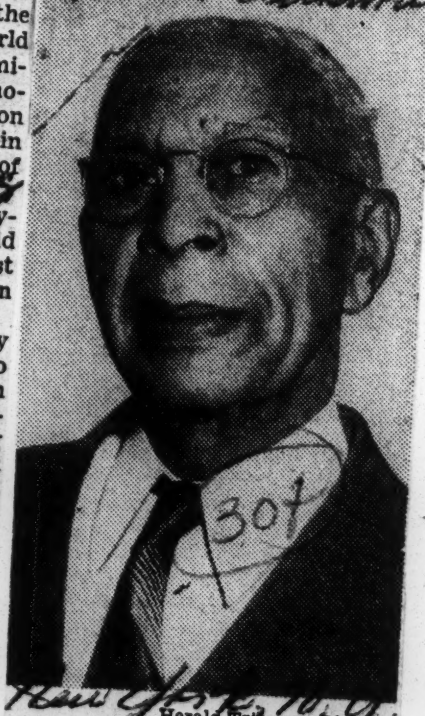
Mr. Hopkins was reluctant to speak about himself. He was more eager to talk about the men of Compnay K down through the years—"the finest gentlemen and soldiers in the country." One generation of them was as fine as another, he declared, and "I am constantly amazed that one set of men after another can come in and take over and maintain the same high standards." He was proud that when they went off to four wars while he has been there, they sent him "some of the finest letters a human being could send from overseas."

Mr. Hopkins was born in Freehold, N. J., and is the only survivor of fifteen children. His father was an itinerant owner of a threshing machine, traveling from farm to farm at harvest time. The son started as a coachman in Asbury Park and New York "and in those days to be a Negro coachman was really something." For forty-two years, until his retirement in 1938, he was in charge of Negro service employes for the New York Life Insurance Company.

In his fifty years with the Seventh, Mr. Hopkins has "only missed the two-a-week drills three or four times." He hopes to stay with his unit until he dies, which may be a long time as his father lived to be nearly 95.

Before his retirement from his New York Life job he "was usually too busy to go much to church." But now he spends much of his spare time as the oldest class leader and trustee of Harlem's Mother Zion Methodist Church.

Honored by Guard Unit



Herald Tribune—Rice

James Hopkins, eighty-two, at his home at 216 West 149th Street

Drill night last night at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, was something special for James A. Hopkins, eighty-two, who has been retained for Company K for fifty years.

Company K staged a review in his honor after presenting him with a gold and diamond medal. Also on hand for the ceremony were 150 veterans of the company. The list included industrialists, bankers and professional men. The evening closed with a reception on the second floor of the armory, attended by Mr. Hopkins a Negro, and his family.

Mr. Hopkins lives at 216 West 149th Street. He joined Company K in 1898 as an extra retainer. "It was only for one week," Mr Hopkins recalled. His job was to take care of uniforms and other paraphernalia. He has seen the regiment off to four war, has said good by to countless veterans and has greeted their replacements.

N.Y. State Guard Bill Approved, 111-34, After Surprise Move

ALBANY, N.Y. — The bill against segregation in the N.Y. State Guard was passed 111-34 by the State Assembly last week following an unexpected parliamentary move by Assemblyman William F. Andrews, sponsor of the measure.

Because the amended bill had not been in print [illegible] enough days to permit a vote, it was believed that no action would be taken. However, Mr. Andrews had the original called up for consideration. From the Assembly, the bill goes to the Senate.

TWO RACES MINGLE IN GUARD TRAINING

Teamwork Praised in Initial State Exercises Involving Negroes and Whites

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 28—White and Negro troops of the State War Disaster Military Corps of the New York Guard from all sections of the state have been training together at Camp Smith the last week for the first time in the state's military history.

The team work developed has been called far above expectations by both white and Negro officers.

Maj. Gen. Edwin G. Ziegler, of Buffalo, senior troop commander and commanding general of the Fourth Division of the New York Guard, which consistes of non-federalized units affiliated with the National Guard, said the experiment was working out well and praised the team work developed between commissioned officers and troops of the two racial groups. No friction has developed. Military policemen work in pairs and the guardsmen undergo their training side by side in the field and on the rifle range.

In previous years no attempt was made to have the Negro troops from Harlem and Brooklyn at camp at the same time as white units. The metropolitan Negroes generally finished up the season at Camp Smith after all other guardsmen had completed their training.

Find Training Possible

While officers are not inclined to stress the non-segregation policy as a step toward the goal recently suggested by President Truman, all are agreed that it was possible for men of different color to live together in a small encampment, plan training together on the officer level and to live practically side by side.

White troops of upper New York, from Buffalo to Albany, with smaller units from Manhattan, are encamped with Negro units from Harlem and Brooklyn in the West Camp. Officers of both groups cooperate in the planning of the training routine with representatives of both races on the staff of the composite regiment.

Twenty-nine separate units of the New York Guard have been brought together and assigned to two provisional regiments. Col. Cyrus Johnson of Buffalo is in command of up-state troops in the East Camp and Col. John H. Dominick, Buffalo attorney and Judge Advocate of the Fourth Division, is in charge of a provisional regiment of mixed soldiers. Staff assignments have been divided. Lieut.-Col. H. Harper of Buffalo is executive officer; Maj. Alonzo Brown of Harlem's 369th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment handles intelligence; Maj. William E. Daly, planning and training; Maj. Raymond L. Landringhan, of Utica is adjutant; Maj. Herman M. Laskin of Brooklyn is supply officer and Maj. Emanual A. Luces of the 715th AAA Negro regiment of Brooklyn is personnel adjutant.

500 Negroes In Camp

With about 1,200 guardsmen in camp, 500 are Negroes from the 715th AAA Regiment, the 176th Military Police Battalion and the 369th AAA Regiment.

Colonel Dominick said the two groups worked together well and he was especially proud of the type of staff work that had resulted in the group under his command. Colonel Harper, executive officer of the regiment, said the respect shown each other by officers and men, the friendly feeling exhibited and the spirit shown in the training routine and on the ranges was beyond expectations.

Maj. Emanual A. Luces and Maj. Alonzo Brown, both Negroes and staff members, declared that morale was high and no friction or misunderstandings had arisen.

Sunday is a non-training day and thousands of visitors are expected to visit troops today.

'Mixed Training' Ordered In N.Y. National Guard

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—For the first time in the military history of the state, white troops of both groups, at Camp Smith, are encamped with Negro units from Harlem and Brooklyn in composite regiments. All staff assignments of the 29 separate units of the meeting here have been divided. Of the 1,200 guardsmen in the pairs during encampment, policemen are working in

Report Dewey Would Kill Proposed Nat'l Guard Bill

By CONRAD CLARK

ALBANY, N. Y. — (ANP) — According to unofficial reports, Gov. Dewey's administration is trying to quietly kill Assemblyman William T. Andrews' bill to outlaw segregation in the New York State National Guard.

Officially Gov. Dewey has made no comment on the proposal but it was learned that his GOP aides wish as he felt that if the bill were managed to have the bill "held up" in the assembly have conveniently it had a better chance of passage the printers. this season.

Last week the assembly military affairs committee reported the bill out and a day later it was sent to the printers for some minor revisions.

A pledge by Walter White of the NAACP to support the bill was made public by Andrews who said that many other civic organizations had also pledged their support.

Both Sen. Democratic Leader Quinn and Assembly Democratic Leader Steingut in a joint statement made public last week declared that they were proud of the members of the calling on all members of the to support the measure when it comes up for a vote."

Assemblyman Andrews, a Harlem Democrat, said that he was having difficulty restraining his Democratic associates from making the bill a party measure which he did not handled in a non-partisan manner

camp, approximately 500 are Negroes from the 176th Military Police Battalion, the 716th AAA Regiment and the 316th AAA Regiment. Concerning the mixed training encampment, Major Emanual A. Luces of the 716th AAA Regiment and Major Alonzo Brown of the 369th AAA Regiment declared that morale was high and that no friction or misunderstandings had arisen.

New York observers suggested that the mixed training was offered by Governor Dewey in an effort to offset the political appeal of President Truman's recent anti-discrimination executive order aimed at Jim Cow in the Army.

In earlier years Negro units had been brought to Camp Smith to complete training before the others arrived.

NATIONAL GUARD BARS COLORED OFFICER

NEW YORK, May 10—Charging that a Negro veteran had been given run-around when he sought a commission in the New York State National Guard, Franklin H. Williams, assistant special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has written the Adjutant General of New York asking "what action, if any, your office contemplates to correct this undemocratic and wasteful practice of the New York National Guard in refusing to commission qualified Negroes solely because of their race."

The veteran, Frank R. Lawton of Brooklyn, served as a lieutenant in quartermaster and transportation units during World War II. A graduate of the Officer Candidate School, quartermaster corps, Mr. Lawton served overseas from May 1943 until November, 1945. He was shunted from one unit to another and was finally informed that Army regulations prevented acceptance of his application for a commission.

Say Guard Bias Bill Held Up

NEW YORK—Through the use of an old legislative strategem the Dewey administration is quietly attempting to kill the Andrew Bill for outlawing segregation in the New York State National Guard.

Eight days have elapsed since the Assembly Military Affairs Committee reported the bill out and returned it to the printers for minor revisions. Ordinary bills are returned from the printers in 24 to 48 hours.

In the meantime Andrews has reported that he is having difficulty in keeping his Democratic associates from making the bill a party measures which he feels will hinder the chances of passage this session.

Andrew has also stated that support for the bill is developing among civic groups and made public a pledge of support signed by Walter White, director of the NAACP.

The Defender was told by another Negro Assemblyman a week ago that the Andrew Bill was due to come up Wednesday.

Segregation Rife at Training Camp

Officers, Enlisted Men Tell of Jim-Crow Setup

LITTLE MINGLING

Democratic Ceremony Held Outward Show

NEW YORK (ANP)—If one believed publicity reports, there is no segregation in the State National Guard, and complete racial integration of troops is the order of the day. But such reports are not to be taken as true.

Recent publicity has it that "patterns of non - segregation as suggested by President Truman, are being put into effect" at the current guard encampment in Camp Smith, Peekskill, N.Y.

Actually, however, the non-segregation is limited chiefly to having colored troops from Harlem and Brooklyn in training at the same time as white troops from up-State.

In the past, colored troops closed out the summer training schedule at Camp Smith after all other guardsmen had finished their training.

Democratic Windowdressing

At official ceremonies on the closing day, last week, members of the State Legislative Counsels on Military Affairs observed officer personnel of both races cooperating in planning the training routine.

Minority group officers were represented on the officer staff of a composite regiment. There was music by an interracial band and military policemen of both races side by side.

Behind this outward show, there remains the fact that there is virtually no other contact between the races for enlisted personnel. Mess halls and sleeping facilities are separated; close-order drill, bivouac arrangements and troop assignments still hold to the Army's traditional jim - crow policy.

There was some contact between races on the firing range, wherein guardsmen of both races worked together occasionally in completing the problem.

Colonel Admits Jim Crow

Col. Hampton Anderson, post public relations officer, actually gave the lie to published reports of "non-segregation" at the camp.

When asked if a picture might be taken of a group of soldiers of both races operating one or two of the machine guns in a non-segregated fashion, he replied:

"I'm afraid not. Such a picture might given the impression we're having racially mixed troops in some of the companies."

Men Resent Discrimination

Several officers and enlisted men of the 369th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group charged that their outfit, including its commander, Col. Chauncey Hooper, were victims of segregation and discrimination.

Members of the unit said Colonel Hooper, senior colonel stationed at the camp during the training period, was assigned quarters with his junior officers, while white colonels of lesser seniority were given separate huts especially designed for ranking senior officers.

They also charged they had been relegated to a former prisoner of war barracks in a remote area of the camp, while other troops were housed in areas adjacent to the camp's parade grounds and its center of activity.

Colonel Mum on Charges

The men said the area was a 20-minute walk from the parade grounds and the post exchange. The barracks, they said were in poor shape and required "five times more' 'than the usual effort to make them habitable.

Members of the unit said they were sent to the camp as a part of the 101st Brigade and that original plans called for the area to be split into four parts with the 369th AAA Group occupying one of the areas.

Informed of the charges made by his men last Friday night, Colonel Hooper said he was not authorized to make any comment.

Not All Disgruntled

The 500 colored Guardsmen who trained at Camp Smith were from the 369 AAA Group, the 715th AAA Regiment and the 715 Military Police Battalion.

Some officers said the teamwork developed was far above expectation, morale was high and no friction or misunderstandings had arisen. One colored officer said, "I feel personally that this arrangement, although it leaves much to be desired, is at least a step in the right direction."

N. Y. Guard's 'No-Bias' Pattern Proves to Be Mostly Segregation

By Gerald Blank

Publicity sent out by the National Guard delcares that "patterns of nonsegregation, as suggested by President Truman, are being put into effect" at the current National Guard encampment at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y.

But such nonsegregation, a Star reporter and photographer learned yesterday, is limited chiefly to the fact that Negro troops from Harlem and Brooklyn are encamping at the same time as white troops from upstate New York.

"Usually," says a guard press release, "the metropolitan Negro units finish up the season at Camp Smith after all other guardsmen have finished their training."

Members of the New York State legislatiy counsels on military affairs will attend ceremonies at Camp Smith today to observe that officer personnel from Negro and white units are co-operating in planning the training routine, and that both races are represented on the officer staff of a composite regiment.

In addition, they will probably hear the music of an 'interracial' band and may observe military police of both races working 'side by side," as the publicity handout puts it.

But the "patterns of nonsegregation" at Camp Smith provide virtually no other contact between the races for enlisted personnel. Mess halls are separated.

Sleep Apart, Too

The same goes for sleeping facilities within the west camp, where the composite regiment is billeted. Close-order drill, bivouac arrangements, and troop assignments for working out compat problems adhere to the classical Army Jim Crow tradition.

"I feel personally," said one Negro officer, "that this arrangement, although it leaves much to be desired, is at least a step in the right direction."

It was learned that during one phase of training, now complete, there was some slight contact between white and Negro personnel. Firing on the range, it was explained, occasionally brought a Negro and a white soldier together, with one coaching the other. Sometimes a white company would operate the targets for a Negro company.

Mixed Picture? No!

Col. Hampton Anderson, post public-relations officer, was asked whether it would be possible to take a picture showing a group of white and Negro soldiers operating one or two machine guns in a nonsegregated fashion.

"I'm afraid not," he said. "Such a picture might give the impression we're having white and Negro troops in the same companies."

Army Denies It, But—

On Tuesday the Army denied the *Star's* exclusive story announcing that Negro selectees would not receive their training at camps in the deep South. Yesterday the Army made a new statement. It should be read in light of the *Star's* original story which named the camps approved for Negroes as Fort Dix, N. J.; Fort Knox, Ky.; Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Ord, Calif.

Here is the statement issued yesterday by the chief of the Army's Public Information Section, Maj. Gen. Bryant E. Moore:

"The selection of four training centers spotted on a general east-west line across the center of the United States for the training of Negro selectees was based on geographical considerations.

'To Any Active Post'

"These selectees will receive their basic training at these centers and subsequently they may be sent to any active post or overseas."

"The posts selected for basic trainign of Negro selectees are Fort Dix, N. J.; Fort Knox, Ky.; Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Ord, Calif."

Asked which training areas would be used for white selectees, an Army spokesman named the four above and four others—Fort Jackson, S. C.; Camp Chaffee, Ark.; Camp Breckenridge, Ky., and Camp Pickett, Va.

The the *Star's* story was correct in all respects except one. It said that there was a total of nine training areas. It turns out there will be eight—four of them in the deep South. The matter of restricting the movements of Negro troops, after training, has never been seriously considered.

Northern (New York)

OPINION

A Kick in the Pants for Jim Crow

All of a sudden the chances are good that New York State will take another long-overdue step toward decency and real democracy this year, by passing a law that the color of a man's skin is not to be taken into account by the National Guard, Naval Militia and State Guard. How it comes about is a story full of irony, and with a pretty moral at the end.

New York was the first state to pass a law against discrimination in employment, and may become the first state to pass an effective one against discrimination in education; but New Jersey beat us to the punch on the matter of discrimination and segregaton in the militia. The recently adopted Jersey constitution ruled it out, and Governor Driscoll, a Republican, defied the United States Army when it tried to tell New Jersey it couldn't mix white and Negro in its military units. Secretary of the Army Royall, a North Carolinian, sticks to the policy of segregation, despite the fair words of his commander-in-chief, President Truman, on the subject.

New York had ample opportunity to take the lead it should rightfully have in wiping out this anachronistic insult to its Negro citizens. For several years Assemblyman Andrews from Harlem has introduced each year a bill to abolish Jim Crow in the militia, and each year it has been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and allowed to die there. Andrews' fellow Democrats did not fight for it and the Dewey administration did not want to mess with it.

The New Jersey action encouraged Assemblyman Andrews and the other Negro Assemblyman, Hulan Jack, to argue with even more than their usual passion and eloquence for action this He did it without consulting Dewey or Dewey's lieutenants, and now Dewey has to make a choice he doesn't want to make: whether, as Republican chief in Albany, to give it the go signal in the legislature, or to tell the boys to scotch it.

The second important thing that happened was the smashing victory of Leo Isacson on the Henry Wallace platform in the special Congressional election in The Bronx. The district has a substantial mixture of Negroes; more important, the almost solidly Negro election districts, overwhelmingly Democratic in registration, voted overwhelmingly for the Wallace candidate. The first results was a ringing declaration by Assembly Minority Leader Irwin Steingut that he and his Democratic colleagues will support the Andrews bill to the hilt. The Democrats have no choice now but to seize every device to try to recoup the liberal-progressive-minority votes which Roosevelt kept in the Democratic column but Truman apparently can't command. The Democrats don't have to worry about the race-hate gang in the South, but they do have to worry about the Negroes and liberals in the North, and that means beating the gong in Albany for an end to Jim Crow. They have to beat them all the louder to cover the fact that their standardbearer, Truman, has permitted his Secretary of the Army, Kenneth Royall, to continue segregation in the Army, when an order from the Commander-in-Chief could end it forthwith.

The impact of the Isacson election on the Dewey Republicans in Albany was different but not unimportant. It is said to prove that the Republicans are sure to carry New York in November but also to prove that *any* Republican can, not just Dewey. That weakens Dewey's I'm-year. But the Military Affairs Committee, headed by William L. Doige, a Republican merchant from the little town of Chateaugay in the upstate county of Franklin, was virtually moribund; it had not even met for several years, and unless it reported the bill out it could never come to a vote. Everything that happens in Albany must be related to Dewey's campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination, and the Governor clearly did not want to be embarrassed in any advances to Southern convention delegates, nor in advances to Northern Negro voters, by having to take a position on so basic a matter as Jim Crow in the armed forces. The fight seemed hopless.

Then two things happened, more or less simultaneously, which in combination may well mean the end this year of Jim Crow in the New York National Guard. That, in turn, will be a powerful push toward ending Jim Crow in the whole army.

The first was the fight over State aid for education. It seems that the people of Franklin County are eager for a decent amount of State aid for their schools, and Assemblyman Doige was eager to help get it for them. When Governor Dewey came out with his niggling plan for a minimum of increased State aid for education, Doige joined that group of Republican rebels who entered upon a last-ditch fight for the more generous Young-Milmoe bill. Dewey cracked the whip and forced the rebels back into line, but they didn't like it.

Doige particularly didn't like it, and two days ago he got his revenge. Suddenly his almost-defunct Military Affairs Committee came back to life, and at Doige's behest reported out the Andrews bill to outlaw Jim Crow in the militia. the-only-man-who-can-win pitch, and so makes it more important than ever for him to pick up every convention delegate he can find. One of the places you find delegates is in the South. You don't get Southern delegates by urging the outlawing of segregation in the National Guard.

At the same time, the Republicans cannot overlook the fact that the Republicans lost even more votes to Isacson-Wallace, proportionately, than did the Democrats. One of the Republican schemes has been to seek to woo Northern Negro votes, to emphasize Bilbo and Rankin, to become the great advocates of racial equality. Nothing in Dewey's previous record — including the Ives-Quinn law against discrimination in employment—will win him Negro votes if he opposes or weasels on the bill to end segregation in the National Guard. Segregation is the direct insult, and segregation in the armed forces is the vilest expression of it.

From here it looks as if Dewey will probably try to stall—appoint a commission to look into the subject and report back next year, his favorite device —and probably won't get away with it. Adding up all the pros and cons, it looks as if the Andrews bill will become law—not because the powers in Albany want it to, but because they can't help themselves.

* * *

We said there was a moral at the end of the story. It's a moral for the people who passionately want a more decent world, and get a l tle discouraged sometimes. Let's put it th s way.

"Democracy works in mysterious ways, its wonders to perform. The important thing is, keep punching."

—Tom O'Connor

GOVERNOR DEWEY URGED
TO END JIM CROW GUARD

New York, N.Y.--The following telegram was sent to Governor Thomas E. Dewey by James E. Allen, President of the New York State Conference of NAACP Branches:

"In order to implement President Truman's program on civil rights, which called for an end to segregation and discrimination in armed forces, the New York State Conference of NAACP Branches, composed of 40 branches and 18,233 members, respectfully requests conference with you during next ten days to discuss elimination of segregation and discrimination in New York National Guard."

The action was agreed upon Feb. 9 at a meeting of the Executive Council of Metropolitan New York Area Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Council voted to launch a vigorous campaign to end segregation in the New York National Guard. Pressure on state officials will be supplemented by concerted efforts urging Negroes to apply to National Guard units in their areas. The eighty-two delegates were present at the meeting.

GOV. DEWEY ASKED TO OPEN NATIONAL GUARD

Press Service of The NAACP New York, N.Y. Northern

New York--Following the dramatic action of Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey in ordering no segregation of Negroes in the National Guard, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York was asked by the NAACP to issue a similar order in New York. The NAACP has been after Mr. Dewey for months, but New York State has always hidden behind the Army policy. Citing President Truman's message on civil rights, and the fact that New York is the acknowledged leader in the field of civil rights, Walter White called on Mr. Dewey to order all unit commanders of the state guard to admit Negroes without segregation. At the present time there are segregated units in Harlem and Brooklyn. Fri. 2-6-48

Has Bill To End Bias In Guard Been 'Lost'?

New York, N.Y. Thurs. 2-26-48

Staff Correspondence

ALBANY

Rumors are beginning to float around the Capitol that the Andrews Bill, which would outlaw segregation in the New York State and Natonal Guards, is being quietly "lost."

The bill was reported out of the Assembly Military Affairs Committee 10 days ago and was on the Assembly calendar last week. Last Wednesday it was sent back to the printer for a minor amendment. It hasn't come back yet, and nobody knows why.

Generally all bills which go to the printer, particularly near the close of a session, are returned within 72 hours.

A spokesman for the Democratic leaders here said he had checked into the devious travails of the Andrews Bill and that it was merely a "skip." He assured PM that both Andrews and the Democratic leadership were entirely satisfied that there was no skullduggery afoot to bury the bill. New York, N.Y.

From other sources, however, it was learned that almost everyone would be just as happy if the bill never came to the floor for a vote. But it is believed certain that if sufficient public outcry is raised against sidetracking the bill, it will be brought to a vote, at least in the Assembly, and passed. PM

The complications of moving a bill from the Assembly to the Senate involve merely having a clerk walk through a corridor in the Capitol Building here. There is ample precedent for bills being lost even in this process too. 2-26-48

GUARD RACIAL BAN GAINS IN ASSEMBLY

New York Times

Promised Revision of Clause Barring Segregation Gives Bill Chance of Passage

New York, N.Y.

FEDERAL FUND A QUESTION

Thurs. 3-4-48

But Legislators Will Risk It With Challenge to Truman on His Civil Rights Issue

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, March 3—A bill to outlaw racial segregation in the National Guard obtained a good chance for Assembly approval today after William E. Andrews, Harlem Democrat, its sponsor, had agreed to make one minor amendment.

If passed in the Assembly and Senate, the bill could raise a civil rights issue that might figure in this year's Presidential cmapaign in view of the possibility of Governor Dewey's nomination on the Republican ticket.

The bill declares it is the policy of the state "that all male persons having the requisite qualifications, training and experience prescribed by or pursuant to law, and otherwise eligible therefor, shall have equal opportunity and equal rights to enlistment, promotion and assignment to duty in the National Guard, Naval Militia, the New York Guard and all other military organizations now or hereafter created pursuant to law, without distinction, discrimination or segregation on account of race or color." The Times

It provides further that "no unit shall hereafter be maintained or organized which is composed of or limited to persons of a particular race or a particular color." This language is being revised by Mr. Andrews to read: "No unit shall hereafter be maintained or organized which is limited to persons of a particular race or color."

Several up-state Republicans who said they wanted to support the bill contended that the phrase "composed of," if written into law, would force the disbanding of guard units in their districts where there are no Negro applicants for enlistment. They said they had no objection to outlawing units that are "limited to" members of one race. New York, N.Y.

Enactment of the Andrews bill into law in New York might raise the question of whether Federal funds for the training and operation of the National Guard would be suspended because of conflict between the state law and the National Defense Act, which provides for segregated Negro and white guard units.

A similar issue was raised in New Jersey earlier this year when Governor Alfred E. Driscoll held that the new state constitution there did not permit segregation. In that instance Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall ruled that Federal funds would not be withheld because of the constitutional provision. Thurs. 3-4-48

A warning that Federal funds might be withheld if the Andrews bill is passed was given to the Assembly today by Colonel F. A. Thiessen, acting adjutant general of the state guard but the disposition of what appeared to be a clear majority was to risk the possibility.

Withholding of Federal funds, it was pointed out on the Assembly floor, would raise the question of whether President Truman is sincere in his civil rights program which has raised a Democratic revolt in the South.

One point in the President's program, Mr. Andrews pointed out, was the repeal of Federal Legislation requiring segregation of the white and Negro races in the Army and National Guard units.

The principal arguments in favor of the bill were made by Mr. Andrews and Assemblyman H. A. Stevens, another Harlem Democrat. They were joined by Richard R. Griffith, Oneida Republican, who said he served in the submarine service during the recent war and could testify that removal of segregation would not impair the military efficiency of any unit.

Mr. Stevens, declared that involuntary segregation, such as the existing law requires, carries with it a stigma of inferiority and said "it is that to which we most seriously and sincerely object."

Because of the amendment, which Mr. Andrews agreed to make, the bill cannot now be pushed to a final vote in the Assembly until next week. The bill's fate in the Senate is still open to question. No companion of the Andrews bill is on the Senate calendar.

GOP Tries to Delay Ban on Segregation

PM

Staff Correspondence

New York, N.Y.

ALBANY

For the second time within a month the Dewey administration is trying to forestall the outlawing of racial segregation in the New York National and State Guard in this Legislature.

The new maneuver is to bypass the Andrews Bill, which would ban discrimination and segregation, and pass instead a similar proposal as a constitutional amendment which would have to be passed by the '48 and '49 Legislatures, then be approved by a referendum. Thus effective action on the issue would come at the earliest in 1950. Wed 3-3-48

Guardsman Shocked By Jimcrow Policy

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Mon. 3-1-48

By John Hudson Jones

Frank De Cicco, 17-year-old member of the New York National Guard, doesn't like its Jimcrow or the war talk that goes on in the block-square armory at 68 St. and Lexington Avenue.

The six-foot Italian American youth said he joined the 165th Infantry for a three-year hitch "because I was out of work and needed something to help my family out at home."

De Cicco was assigned to Company E. After several weeks' drilling, he said, company commander "told us to bring in some more fellows. We need them awful bad."

"When I went out looking for fellows," De Cicco said, "the first three guys who said okay were Negroes. So I took them in."

When they went to the recruiting officer, De Cicco says, he told the Negroes everything was filled up and the outfit didn't need any more men.

"I was burned up," De Cicco said. "I don't care what color a guy is, if he's an okay guy we can be buddies."

ASHAMED OF ACTION

He says he was so ashamed he didn't try to see the Negro fellows any more. Daily Worker

"They weren't any particular friends of mine, just some guys I ran into, but they were sure good guys." New York, N.Y.

Shortly after that, De Cicco says, his company commander solemnly told them, "Boys, I guess you've been reading in the newspapers that there may be a war. Well, if there is, the Guard will be the first to mobilize. We'll be ready." Mon.

De Cicco said he heard of Assemblyman William T. Andrews' bill barring segregation in New York military units. "I'm 100 percent for it," he strongly declared. If they keep the National Guard like it is, I'm not going to like it." 3-1-48

Ohio Guard Maintains Present Policy

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—(ANP)—Because of "present world conditions," the Ohio National guard must continue to operate under the present plans of Adj. Gen. Chester W. Goble, Gov. Thomas J. Herbert told a group of representatives of groups asking for a non-segregated guard organization.

Under present plans the all Negro 372nd Infantry Bn. will be reactivated, and units will be mixed in other battalions. Sat.

Nine representatives of the Ohio State NAACP conference and the Committee to Abolish Racial Segregation in the Ohio National Guard met with the governor in his office last week. 4-17-48

The governor said, "I want a strong national guard. This is the program we are going under the rest of this year. We do not intend shutting the book on the problem, however," This statement was made in support of the Goble plan. Daily World

Defending his position, Gov. Herbert told of his past activities in race relations. He chose a Negro assistant states attorney when he was attorney general, and he also testified before the state legislature in favor of state FEPC. He said. Atlanta, Ga.

"We have tried in as many places as possible to advance economic equality. I'm not saying no and I'm not saying yes to you today. The advance in racial relations is gaining daily. The change cannot be made overnight." 4-17-48

Gov. Herbert Sees Segregation Ending In Ohio National Guard

The Ohio State News
Columbus, Ohio

Governor Thomas J. Herbert last Friday told the Cleveland Committee to Abolish Segregation in the Ohio National Guard that "your objection is laudable, but we must move in a manner that will not hurt the cause." He saw segregation ending in the Ohio National Guard setup. Sat. 4-10-48

Spokesman for the group which called on the governor was C. P. Lucas, executive secretary of the Cleveland NAACP. Other members of the Committee were: Rev. John C. Davis, Arnold B. Walker, Dr. N. K. Christopher, Charles H. Loeb, Lawrence P. Shumake and Mrs. Cora Jordan White.

Sitting with the governor at the conference were Chester W. Goble, Kenneth Cooper and L. M. Kreber, all National Guard Generals.

Gen. Cooper said that for the first time in Ohio the regimental action of the Guard will be "mixed" this year. White and Negro members are scheduled to attend camp at the same time. Battallion action will be separate.

The committee, in pressing for complete integration, seemed to be of the opinion that the regimental action was a step in the right direction.

Gov. Herbert said that National Guard leaders are moving as fast as practical toward integration. "We may decide to expidite the matter, but this is the program we are going on for the next year," he declared.

* * *

IT WAS AGREED that the door is open for the formation of an integrated unit to determine how well the system will work. A portion of the 372nd Infantry may be used for this study.

Committee Chairman Lucas contended:

- **There is no statute in the General Code of Ohio prohibiting the integrating of troops in the National Guard.**
- **Segregation in the armed forces, whether state or national, is objectionable and undemocratic.**
- **Officer candidate schools, during the past war, experimented successfully with integration.** The Ohio State News
- **The Gillom Board Report is in accord with integration.**
- **The complete integration of the National Guard is a matter of state determination. New Jersey and Connecticut have passed laws banning segregation in the National Guard.**
- **The War Department has indicated a willingness to accept and support integrated units.** Columbus, Ohio
- **Current critical conditions at home and abroad make an integration program imperative.** Sat. 4-10-48

Leonard Holland, executive secretary of the NAACP's Ohio Conference of Branches, expressed the opinion that "segregation and special privilege must have no place in Ohio." He contended that it is "tragic to force young men to live in an atmosphere of enforced segregation." Holland urged the Governor to act at once on the matter.

* * *

REV. DAVIS, who had just returned from the National Conference of Church Leaders at Hampton, Va., sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches in America, told the group that his wife's brother was killed during the last war in the Italian campaign.

He quoted his brother-in-law as saying: "I don't feel that I'll get back. The only thing that hurts me is that I'm going as a Negro and not as an American citizen."

Shumake, a World War I veteran, said that the young men of World War II are "fed up with the discrimination now being practiced by National Guards and the U. S. Army." 4-16-48

He said that the committee for integration represents the major thought in Ohio and that, "I'm afraid we will not get the proper cooperation from Negro soldiers if segregation continues in the state guards and in the Army."

Ohio National Guard Outfit Trains Here

Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio
Sat. 8-28-48

NORFOLK—Members of the 183rd Anti-Aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion commanded by Capt. Lowell Tipton, battalion commander, have been undergoing intensive training at Camp Pendleton this week which is the group's annual encampment. They were to participate in activities at Little Creek with other guardsmen and members of the armed services on Friday.

The 183rd Battalion is a unit of the 51st Brigade consisting of both white and colored guardsmen. Members of the 183rd Battalion arrived early Saturday morning, August 14, from Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio. They will leave Camp Pendleton about Friday, August 27. The encampment period including time the group left and the time expected back home is August 13-29, inclusive.

Some of the members of the 183rd Battalion have had considerable experience in the services of the Armed Forces of the United States. These guardsmen however like others in the 51st Brigade, continue to improve their efficiency in the military arts of national defense by periodic training. The annual encampment is particularly set aside for such training.

The 183rd Battalion is in Virginia for the first time. In previous encampments they trained in other sections of the country. The group, according to reports, was warmly received at Camp Pendleton.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS

The roster of officers of the 183rd Batallion is as follows:

Captain Frank C. Clemons, intelligence officer, Toledo; Capt. Charles R. Otey, commander, Headquarters Battalion, Columbus; Capt. Jesse L. Pullen, plans and training; Capt. Herbert A. Quinichett, battalion executive officer, Columbus.

Capt. Lovell B. Tipton, battalion commander, Columbus; 1st. Lt. John M. Franklin, liasion officer, Toledo; 1st. Lt. Nelson N. Trout, chaplain, Columbus; 2nd Lt. James B. Payne, adjutant, Columbus; Warrant Officer Robert A. Carter, battalion supply officer, Columbus.

Officers of Battery "A" are Capt. Walter McCutchen, commander, Columbus; 1st. Lt. Paul D. Cook, executive oicer, Columbus; 1st Lt. John N. Miller, Columbus; 2nd Lt. Charles L. Carr, platoon leader, Columbus; 2nd Lt. John T. Clark,

Officers of Battery "B" are Capt. Napoleon B. Helm, commander, Cincinnati; 1st Lt. Leroy Dobbin, executive officer, Cincinnati; 1st. Lt. William Jones, Platoon commander, Cincinnati; 1st. Lt. Solomon Walker, platoon commander, Cincinnati, and 1st Lt. Roland Thompson, supply officer and platoon executive. Cincinnati.

J. C. Guard Approved for Pa.; Weber Happy

HARRISBURG, Pa.—For the record, Brig. Gen. Frank A. Weber, State Adjutant General, wants it known that he is "very friendly to the colored boys," and worked hard to obtain Federal permission to activate two all-colored battalions of combat engineers in the Pennsylvania National Guard.

WASHINGTON

As for separate units, Weber told an AFRO representative, last week, the Commonwealth was bound by an act of the Legislature to follow the dictates of the Army. The Army says there will be no mixed troops, so . . .

The General had just left a meeting where he announced authorization of colored units by the National Guard Bureau in Washington and was still jubilant over what he apparently considered an accomplishment of some magnitude.

With him at the time of the interview were four high ranking officers of the PNG and Lt. Col Francis Fendell, commander and lone white officer of the five colored State Guard units not de-activated when the home guard outfit was disbanded last June.

Gen. Weber wasn't too familiar with the steps being taken by New York, Connecticut and other States to ban segregation in the National Guard.

Reports he had on New Jersey, the adjutant general said, showed there had been no appreciable increase in colored enlistments since that State effected a policy of integration in keeping with its new constitution and successfully defied the Army policy.

He wasn't so sure that colored people themselves, as a whole, were in favor of mixed troops. "I can name eight or ten colored officers in the State Guard who are against integration," Gen. Weber said, as Col. Fendell nodded corroboration.

Why?

"They believe there are more chances for advancement in an all-colored unit," Weber said.

At this point, another officer chimed in to say that the newspaperman knew the chances for promotion were very slim in a mixed unit.

The newspaperman said he did not see why, if promotions were made on merit, and asked the officer to explain.

"Well," he said, "promotions are made on recommendation of the commanding officers and any little whim might keep a man down."

Was he saying that the PNG was full of prejudiced officers and therefore the Commonwealth should cater to their wishes? "No," the officer said, "I'm just being frank."

Although Gen. Weber seemed loathe to admit it, the two new units, the 644th and 645th Engineer Combat Battalions, will not actually be a part of the 28th Division.

They are additional troops assigned to the State and will be under the 51st AAA Brigade, headed by Maj. Gen. Charles C. Curtis of Allentown.

Nucleus of the two battalions, Weber explained, will be members of the five colored State Guard units which were not de-activated with the rest of the home-front organization last June.

"That's why we kept them on," he said. "We knew this was coming."

The table of organization for the two battalions call for a total of 998 men, 62 officers and six warrant officers. The units will be headed by lieutenant colonels.

Only men who served six months in grade as officers in the last war, or ROTC graduates are eligible for commissions, according to Weber.

This means that only a very few, probably one or two, of the State Guard officers can obtain a commission in the PNG without going to Officers Candidate School for a six-month period.

Col. Fendell will serve in a supervisory capacity while the organization is being effected, but will be relieved as soon as the units are set up, it was learned.

The commanding officers of both battalions will be colored.

Headquarters of the 644th in Philadelphia will be at the Ogontz and Summer Armory where the State Guard units trained. In Pittsburgh, the 645th will be stationed at the Penn Armory.

The only way the Commonwealth can deviate from the Army policy of segregation, according to Gen. Weber, is to revise Section 3, Act 307, passed by the Legislature in May 21.

This section of the act which created the PNG states that the PNG shall consist of units and departments as may, "under the act of Congress be prescribed by the President" and assigned to Pennsylvania.

Gen. Weber said he had also tried to get colored amphibious or "duck" units, but wasn't successful.

The Commonwealth, he disclosed, had turned down an offer of two labor battalions because "we don't want colored stevedores" in the PNG.

"I like the colored boys," he added, "and want to see them get everything that should come to them."

Jim-Crow Guard Unit Formed in Pa.

HARRISBURG, Pa. — The 452 Port Company, Army Transportation Corps, an all-colored stevedore outfit to be a part of the National Guard reserves of this State, was activated here last Friday, at the Forster St. YMCA, in ceremonies attended by less than 150 persons.

Dr. Harvey J. Reynolds was master of ceremonies at the exercises, at which speakers included Dr. Charles H. Crampton of the Y board, a representative of the mayor, Warren E. Lymes; Franklin Moore and several Army officers.

Staff officers of the new reserve company are Capt. William W. Campbell, commanding officer; and 1st Lts. William M. Overton, John N. Mitchem and Samuel C. Thompson. A film, the "Battle of the Marianas," was shown.

Two Units Composed Entirely Of Colored Personnel To Be Formed

For First Time In History State Will Have Negroes In National Guard

HARRISBURG, Pa. — (NNPA) — The color bar will be dropped from the Pennsylvania National Guard and for the first time in the history of the state colored men will be admitted but on a segregated basis.

Integration of Negroes into the National Guard has already been started in New Jersey and only a week ago Governor Youngdahl of Minnesota took steps to integrate Negroes into the Minnesota National Guard.

Integration of Negroes into any state National Guard has to be approved by War Department. This was done in the case of New Jersey after some delay by officials of the War Department.

In his letter to James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense, Minnesota's governor stated:

ASKS PERMISSION

"I strongly feel that as governor of this state I should be allowed to carry out a policy of nondiscrimination in our National Guard without jeopardizing federal support for the guard."

Brig. Gen. Frank A. Weber, Pennsylvania's adjutant general, last Wednesday announced that he has received authorization from the Army Department's National Guard Bureau for the organization of two all-colored battalions in the Pennsylvania National Guard.

The new organizations will be composed entirely of colored enlisted and officer personnel. They will be the 644th Engineer Combat Battalion, to be stationed in Philadelphia, and the 645th Engineer Combat Battalion, to be stationed in Pittsburgh.

Each battalion will consist of 31 officers, three warrant officers and 499 enlisted men.

ORDERS EXPECTED

Issuance of orders to activate the two battalions are expected later this month, General Weber said. He added that he also would seek federal recognition for the colored band of the State Guard, stationed in Pittsburgh.

The nucleus of the two colored battalions will be members of the five colored units of the former State Guard, the wartime home-front organization which was disbanded last June.

Plans for organizing the units were discussed here last Wednesday by General Weber and five colored officers of the former State Guard.

"The five officers agreed unanimously," Gen. Weber said, "that they preferred all-Negro organizations rather than receiving federal authority to enlist colored troops with white outfits.

COLORED PRESENT

The colored officers at the meeting last Wednesday were Capt. Herman King, Capt. Henry Sams and First Lt. Harold Comfort, all of Philadelphia, and First Lts. Kenneth N. Yuille and William Cobb, both of Pittsburgh.

The Philadelphia battalion will be attahched for administrative purposes and training to the 118th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group commanded by Lt. Col. Arthur D. Bertelett, with headquarters in the Armory at 32nd street and Lancaster avenue.

The authorized strength by units for the battalion will be: Headquarters, and Headquarters and Service Company, 14 officers, three warrant officers and 100 men; medical detachment, two officers and 12 men; Company A, five officers and 129 men; Company B, five officers and 129 men, and Company C, five officers and 129 men.

The battalion at Pittsburgh will have similar organization tables.

Slaves Spurn Freedom

The Black Dispatch 30f

Uncle Tom Missouri Negroes have since the new draft law passage proposed a jim crow unit of the Missouri national guard. They suggest doing this will provide opportunity for Missouri Negroes to take advantage of state guard opportunities offered white youths, but not available to Negroes under present conditions. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Of course these "jim crow" Negroes have in mind a few commissioned jobs for themselves. They forget all of the fundamental rights waived, of first class citizens, and tell Negroes a half loaf is better than no loaf at all, which is entirely erroneous, for if there is no Missouri guard unit in which Negroes enroll, the draft is going to provide opportunity for Negroes to fight. This is the identical argument made by teachers in separate schools. The proponents of this idea forget entirely that separate schools are organized on the theory that one human being is better than another, and tell Negroes, "This gives your boy and girl a chance to teach." Sat. 7-10-48

While the Black Dispatch would like to see Negro youth get all of the advantages to be secured in state guard training, we feel the sensible and self-respecting thing to do is wait until those opportunities come to first class citizens and not to peons and social lepers. Let's pitch our fight for the right to fight upon the plane of social decency. Sat.

Minnesota, Connecticutt and New Jersey have integrated their guard units so that Negroes may become a part of same. New York is approaching the subject from this same democratic angle. This shows that the drift in America is in the right direction. The recent plank in the Republican platform which calls for banning of racial segregation in federal army units is also an expression of the type of liberalism that is sweeping the nation. The only test or qualification that should be made respecting membership in the national guard and the U. S. armed services should be intelligence and love of country. If a man possesses these basic qualifications everything else can be worked out in training. 7-10-48

These lines are primarily written to estop Oklahoma Negroes from talking about "Negro" units in the national guard. It is prevoking to occasionally listen to Negroes talk who apparently do not realize we are living in a revolutionary change, when thousands of whites show marked willingness and desire to rid Dixie of many of its old traditions and customs. The leading editor of Virginia openly espouses the elimination of jim crow on Richmond street cars. Thousands of whites today are convinced that separate schools belong in the limbo of the past. Is it not passing strange in such a liberal atmosphere we would find Negroes still trying to be "practical." Was it not Wendell Phillips who said, "The most difficult person to convince he should be free is the slave himself"?

Bias in The Draft

Black Dispatch

The advantage of being white sticks out like a sore thumb to the perhaps 3000-odd Negroes who during the period of military draft will be called to army service in Oklahoma. If you were white, when the bill was first signed you had the opportunity to join the Oklahoma National Guard, which means that your army training will be done within the confines of your own state, among friends and associates, and that you will have an opportunity to do many things for your economic well-being by reason of close proximity to your regular routine of life.

Oklahoma City

And then, if you are white, despite the fact that quotas in the guard unit are now filled up, there is still opportunity to volunteer in the U. S. military unit of your choice. The army, navy, marine or the air corps are all open to the volunteer. 'Tis a grand advantage to be able to elect the type of service one will enter to give expression to patriotism.

Some of the young whites who are in business will be able to maintain and supervise those businesses while members of the Oklahoma guard. Only 48 drill periods will be required during the year, which is the equivalent of one per week, and the fact that the guard unit is within the vicinity of the enrollee's home will make it entirely possible for such white youths to maintain their business establishments with almost complete supervision. Such enrollees will of course have to spend a two-week summer training course, but the remainder of the time will be at home.

Not so with the Negro who might have been able to protect his little business and home if he could have joined the Oklahoma National Guard. There is nothing shorter than the army barracks in some distant state, where he must devote all of his time while in army training. It is possible that Oklahoma Negro draftees will land at Fort Sill, but if the army follows its former practices respecting Negro units, Negro youths may find themselves sojourning in Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and other southern sections, in an environment where the natives practice all sorts of violence upon the black man in uniform.

Negroes want to defend and protect their country just as others of the native population, but they feel they should have the same freedom of choice and selection as the whites. Just as thousands of whites have rushed to join the marine and navy reserves, the blacks feel they should have had the same privilege and opportunity.

The Black Dispatch feels that prejudice and discrimination uncovers its ugly head in the pictures we have just drawn. Why should there be more draft convenience, election and choice for white youths than for blacks? It is proof positive that segregation is discrimination per se.

The fact that the new draft is solely a training period will perhaps mean that Negroes will be given basic training in something other than labor battalions, but even so, there are many ambitious and forward looking blacks who would, if given the opportunity, elect to be something other than "foot" soldiers. The record of the 99th pursuit squadron, that grand and fearless air corps, during the last war, proves the ability of the blacks to fit into any arm of the military service.

7-3-48

Fortunate it is that many states are launching integration programs so far as the national guard is concerned. One of the fights made on Harold Stassen, who sought the presidency last week in the Philadelphia convention, stemmed from the fact that he opposed integrating Negroes into the Minnesota national guard. One of the fine reactions stemming from the last world war results from the fact that perhaps a million white youths learned during that frightful carnage that under a barrage of death it does not make much difference as to the color of a man's skin. The important question on a battle line is whether the soldier can shoot straight and has a heart full of devotion and love for his native land.

MIDSHIPMAN REACHES SENIOR ACADEMY YEAR

ANNAPOLIS, Md.— (NNPA) — For the first time in the history of the United States Naval Academy there are three colored midshipmen enrolled, one of whom has reached his senior year.

The latest one to be admitted is Lawrence C. Chambers, a graduate of Dunbar High School, Washington, who was appointed by Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat of Illinois. He entered the academy last Thursday.

Chambers was the valedictorian of the June graduating class of Dunbar High School. He was the colonel of the Cadet Corps in the school year 1947-48 the highest ranking cadet officer.

In his junior year, Chambers won the Harvard book award as the oustanding junior at Dunbar High. This award is given annually in each Washington High School to students in junior classes showing promise in scholarship, leadership, service and character. Selection is made by groups of teachers and presentation of a book to each winer is made by the president of the Harvard Club in Washington.

SCHOLARSHIP

Chambers also won this year the Dunbar High School faculty scholarship of $250 on the basis of competitive examination. It is doubtful, however, that he will be able to accept this scholarship because one of the conditions, of the award is that it must be applied to tuition. Chambers not only will have no tuition to pay at the Naval Academy but will receive pay of $936 a year as a midshipman.

His father is a deceased veteran of World War I. His mother, Mrs. Charlotte H. Chambers, is a clerk in the Department of the Army in Washington. His home is at 630S. St northwest, Washington. He was born in Virginia on June 10, 1930.

The other two colored midshipmen at the Academy are Reves R. Taylor, 19, of Providence, Rhode Island, who was appointed by Senator Theodore F. Green, Republican, of Rhode Island, and Wesley A. Brown, of Washington, who was appointed by Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York. Taylor entered the acadmey on June 23. Brown is in his senior year.

3rd Midshipman Enrolled at U.S. Naval Academy

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (NNPA) — For the first time in the history of the U.S. Naval Academy, there are three colored midshipmen enrolled, one of who has reached his senior year.

The latest one to be admitted is Lawrence C. Chambers, a graduate of Dunbar High School, Washington, who was appointed by Rep. William L. Dawson (Dem., Ill.). He entered the academy last Thursday.

The other two midshipmen at the Academy are Reves R. Taylor, 19, of Providence, R.I., who was appointed by Sen. Theodore F. Green (Rep., R.I.), and Wesley A. Brown of Washington, who was appointed by Adam C. Powell (Dem., N.Y.). Taylor entered the academy on June 23. Brown is in his senior year.

Headed Cadet Corps

Chambers was the valedictorian of the June graduating class at Dunbar and was the colonel of the Washington Cadet Corps in the school year 1947-48—the highest ranking cadet officer.

In his junior year, Chambers won the Harvard Book Award as the outstanding junior at Dunbar High. This award is given annually in each Washington high school to students in junior classes showing promise in scholarship, leadership, service and character.

Selection is made by groups of teachers, and presentation of a book to each winner is made by the president of the Harvard Club in Washington.

Won Competitive Scholarship

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One of Three

Reeves R. Taylor (above) of Providence, R.I., is now one of three colored midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

The other two are Lawrence C. Chambers of Washington, who has just entered the academy, and Wesley A. Brown, also of Washington, who is now in his senior year.

Want To Go To Annapolis?

Midshipman Wesley Brown will soon be the first Negro in the United States to be graduated from the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. In a recent letter to Congressman Powell, who appointed him, Midshipman Brown said, "I really hate to see our group not represented here after I leave."

Congressman Powell is taking this opportunity to appeal through the Negro papers for young men to be appointed to Annapolis. He has three openings and if Negro men are not available, he'll be forced to appoint white.

First Negro Hurdles Annapolis Barriers, Nears Degree

By Ollie Stewart

(Copyright, 1948, by The New-York *Star*, Inc.)

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 8—"I didn't have any illusions—I came here to learn to be a naval officer."

With this, Wesley A. Brown, 21-year-old Negro, who will probably be the first member of his race to graduate from the U. S. Naval Academy, broke the three-year silence which has enveloped him since he arrived as a plebe in 1945.

Kept Under Wraps

For three years, Academy authorities have kept the wraps on Brown. Today they peeled them off. The *Star* was allowed the first interview ever held with the young Washingtonian who seems certain to be the first Negro who will wear the Annapolis ring.

This interview required more than a little persuasion. But when the superintendent of the academy, Rear Admiral James L. Halloway, Jr., agreed to pull back the curtain, he added a compliment:

"Wesley Brown has conducted himself in an exemplary manner. Brown has succeeded here at Annapolis because he is intellectually qualified and has a most excellent character."

All hands, Negro and white, who have had a chance to size up the slight, smiling youngster, agree he has what it takes to travel the

mis or sports partner here. And he has always been made welcome at the receptions held by Admiral and Mrs. Halloway and other members of the faculty. But they make no attempt to minimize the difficulties of the social tightrope that Brown has had to negotiate to get this far in his career.

His mother, Mrs. Rosetta S. Brown, was also interviewed by the *Star* today in her Washington apartment. She attributes her son's success to three qualities: "He never worries; he's always been good in mathematics and he's crazy about the Navy."

Middling Grades

Brown was born in Baltimore April 3, 1927. His father is a laborer. His parents are separated. While Wesley was being educated at Garrison Elementary, Shaw Junior and Dunbar Senior High Schools in Washington, Mrs. Brown worked by day as a junior clerk in various government departments. Wesley is her only child.

Academically, Wesley stands in about the middle of his class. It is generally believed that his graduation next June is assured.

Brown's attempt compares with five previous failures. John H. Conyers, of South Carolina, entered the Academy Sept., 1872 and resigned less than two months later. One dismissal and three more resignations over the years were climaxed when George J. Trivers, of Illinois, resigned on Aug. 8, 1937, after only a three-week stay. In contrast to this, the U. S. Military Academy at West Point has graduated 11 Negroes. Nine more Negro undergraduates now are there.

Compares Experiences

Garbed in "white works"—the collared uniform for midshipmen—and perspiring under the sun of his first interview, Brown answered all questions fired at him.—Since you had a stretch at a civilian college (Howard University, Washington, D. C.) and a stretch here, how would you compare your experience? A.—Prior to coming here I spent a year in the Army specialized training program, the engineering course, at Howard. I received a taste of college life and I think I prefer the academy system to the college system, although there isn't quite as much social activity here.

Q.—What else do you like about Annapolis? A.—Well, one thing, we have quizzes here every day on every subject and the work doesn't accumulate. Another good point—we have regular study periods in which we are required to study. It seems to be a good way of getting the work done. At high school and college some men who are anxious to get high marks study to a point of impairing their health. Whereas here everyone has about the same chance—no more, no less.

Q.—How do you like the military life? A.—I like it and that is why I came here. I was acting cadet commander in high school. That's where I first got the idea I would go to West Point or Annapolis. Later, when I worked in the Navy Department afternoons and evening[illegible] decided I wanted to go int[illegible]navy.

Q.—How did you get your appointment? A.—I took a competitive examination for one of the appointments allowed to Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., (D., N. Y.). I understand there were about 15 others who took that examination.

Q.—I understand the rest of your class isn't due back here until the 23rd. How come you're back early? A.—The reason I'm back early is because I'm on the cross-country team, but not, I assure you, a star. The policy here is to allow the football players and other fall athletic teams to return early for practice. Cross-country has been my main extra-curricular activity here, but I like tennis, soccer and ping pong, too. Believe it or not, I was really happy when I pulled up to the Academy gates last night. Old hands at the academy say strain of that Brown has never lacked for full, rough course that washed out the five other Negroes who previ-

The Future Is Assured—

Eleven Negro undergraduates of Annapolis and West Point on parade at the Army-Navy football classic in Philadelphia. Upper left: James R. Young, Army, Brooklyn, N. Y.; upper right: Roscoe Brown, left, Philadelphia, and Roscoe Robinson, Army, St. Louis. Lower left: George Brown, Navy.

First Negro In U.S. History To Finish Annapolis

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York was advised recently by the Navy Department that Wesley Brown, Powell's appointee to Annapolis, will be the first Negro to graduate in the history of the United States.

Announcement was made by Leonard Draper, administrative assistant director, Naval Academy, Department of the Navy. Rep. Powell has been informed that he now can name a new applicant as a candidate to Annapolis.

CONGRESSMAN POWELL HAS NAVAL ACADEMY OPENINGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(INPA)—Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, announced last Friday that he has three vacancies at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and he will fill them with applicants who can qualify.

Nelson's Two Sons Appointed To Annapolis

By P. BERNARD YOUNG JR.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The one Negro midshipman at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., Wesley A. Brown, of Washington, D. C., who is scheduled to graduate next summer, recently visited here and greeted the two newest colored appointees to the academy—Charles Nelson, 16, and Dennis Nelson Jr., 17, sons of Lt. Dennis E. Nelson, highest ranking officer still in naval service, and Mrs. Nelson, of Washington, D. C.

Lt. Nelson has the distinction of being the first Negro and possibly the first American ever to have two sons simultaneously appointed to the long lily-white academy, where future naval officers are developed.

His sons' appointments will become final with their scheduled admission in Sept., 1949. Since midshipmen must be at least seventeen years of age Charles is ineligible to enter prior to that date anyway.

ENROLLED AT HOWARD

Both youths are enrolled at Howard University. Dennis Jr. will be a sophomore this fall, and Charles will enter as a freshman. Both, their father told the Guide this week, will study engineering, since that will be excellent preparation for the rigorous curriculm at Annapolis.

The youths were appointed by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., New York City, and William L. Dawson, Chicago, [illegible].

The appointees are graduates of Pearl High School, Nashville, Tenn., their home town, and Dennis Jr. studied last term at Fisk University there. In high school both were varsity track athletes.

They have enlisted in the Naval Reserve as apprentice seamen and will undergo regular reservist training during the next year while studying at Howard.

FATHER'S CAREER

Their father has had an unusual and successful career. He went into the Navy in 1942 as an enlisted man soon became a chief specialist (recruiting officer), and was chosen for officer training at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Chicago, with the first group of Negroes to become Navy officers.

He was commissioned an ensign on March 17, 1944, then served for two years (1944-46) in the Pacific theater at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and on Eniwetok Island, one of the Marshalls, since become famous as an atomic bomb testing ground following the 1946 Bikini experiments with atomic bombs.

On Eniwetok Island he was the commanding officer of a Logistics Support Company. In 1946 he was assigned to duty with the Navy Department in Washington, working closely with the office of the Secretary of Defense and the office of public information.

IS AN AUTHOR

He took both his high school and college work at Fisk University, where he received his undergraduate degree. He has done further study at Miner Teachers College, Washington, D. C., Howard University, Hampton Institute, and the University of Hawaii.

He is the author of the semi-official book, "Integration of the Negro in the U. S. Navy, 1775-1947," published in 1947 with a second edition being printed in January, 1948.

Lt. Nelson is married to the former Miss Evangeline Stewart of Wilmington, N. C. Before going into the Navy he was a Boy Scout executive in Cincinnati, Ohio, from 1930 to 1935. From 1935 to 1940 he was in government work, as a labor contract analyzer with the Department of Labor and as a supervisor in the office of the District of Columbia recorder of deeds.

From 1940 to his enlistment in 1942 he was an instructor in sociology at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Annapolis Race Riots

SERIOUS FRICTION has developed between white and Negro enlisted men who do the housekeeping around the Naval Academy. Last Summer the situation got so bad, that President Truman sent the skipper of his presidential yacht, Capt. Charles Freeman, to straighten things out. More trouble, however, broke out at a recent dance, where three white sailors were slashed with knives, and one Negro sailor, Thaddeus Kent, subsequently was sentenced to five years in the brig. Trouble is still rumbling sub rosa.

Mississippi Negro Is First to Get Wings From Navy

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 22 (AP) —Jesse Leroy Brown of Hattiesburg, Miss., today became the first Negro to graduate under the naval aviation-cadet program.

He became a midshipman when he received his wings in graduation exercises yesterday. After a year's duty with the fleet he will become an ensign.

Midshipman Brown was a student at Ohio State University when he entered the naval cadet program in July, 1946. In March, 1947, he was sent to Glenview, Ill., for selective training and then entered preflight at Ottumwa, Iowa, naval air station. He reported for advanced training here June 22.

First Negro Finishes Pensacola Air Course

JACKSONVILLE — Jesse L. Brown, Hattiesburg, Miss., former student at Ohio State University, last week became the first Negro to be graduated here under the Naval aviation cadet program. He received his wings Thursday and will begin duty at the Norfolk, Va., base.

Colored Worker Among First To Get Naval Air Award Here

NORFOLK — A total of 1,753 civilian employees at the Norfolk Naval Air Station with from five to 25 years continuous service were presented Length of Service certificates during the month of July.

The first of the certificates were presented by Rear Admiral L. M. Grant, USN, assembly and repair officer, to Frank W. Ewing, who was employed on July 1, 1927, and to Ezekiel M. Wilson, Negro, who has been working at the Air Station since March 21, 1947.

The group of employees represent an aggregiate of 10,775 years service.

Six will receive 25 year certificates, while eight employees will get 20-year awards. There will be 82 who will be awarded 15-year certificates, 190 for 10-year awards and 1,467 employees for the five-year awards.

The length of service awards are part of an incentive program inaugurated on the Naval Air Station in conjunction with an award for outstanding attendnace which was recently made to those employees with outstanding records.

Additional awards of both types will continue to be given as employees become eligible.

Ezekial M. Wilson, left, who first started working at the Norfolk Naval Air Station Norfolk, Va., March 21, 1927, receives a Length of Service certificate from Rear Admiral L. M. Grant, USN, assembly and repair officer. Mr. Wilson received the award for 20 years of faithful service to the Naval Air Station.

(Official U. S. Navy Photo)

Navy's 1st Race Cadet Flier Is Stationed Here

NORFOLK—Jesse Leroy Brown of Hattiesburg, Miss., now stationed with the Air Force, Atlantic Fleet, here, was the first Negro to receive wings under the Naval Aviation Cadet program.

This distinction came to him when he was graduated in Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 23. Midshipman Brown was appointed from enlisted ranks in April, 1947, for the aviation program and was assigned to the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla., completing training at Jacksonville afterwards.

He is assigned to the Commander, Air Force Atlantic Fleet, here for flying duty. After a year of duty with the fleet, he will become an ensign in the Navy.

Racial Segregation in the Navy

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Senators William Langer and Richard B. Russell recently injected racial segregation into the vital problem of Selective Service Legislation. In the House more recently, Representatives Jacob K. Javits and Adam Clayton Powell also attempted to attach similar proposals to the new draft bill. These proposed amendments call for a quick look at racial segregation, especially in the Service accused of being the most serious offender—the United States Navy.

This "quick look" is made with the assumption that one of the larger naval bases in the Atlantic area, containing several separate individual commands, such as Naval Air Station, Naval Station, Naval Hospital, Squadrons, Ships, and so forth, is representative of the entire Navy.

Prior to the war, Negroes, with few exceptions, were employed in the stewards' branch where their services were utilized in officers' messes as cooks and messboys. This had been long considered necessary to prevent friction due to color prejudice in cramped, restricted Navy life. These men lived in their own compartment and usually ate at a separate mess. The experiences and pressures of World War II plus the general shift in public opinion in the United States has changed this traditional stand.

Accepting the aforementioned Atlantic base as a criterion, it is found that 42 per cent of the Negroes in the Navy today are employed in assignments formerly filled exclusively by white sailors. Their opportunities for advancement in the Navy are unrestricted and dependent upon individual ability. Of these 42 per cent assigned duty in other than the stewards' branch, the majority are working in aviation and hospital corps ratings, two of the most important branches in the atomic age Navy. Furthermore, an impressive number have been advanced to higher petty officer ratings.

The greater majority of these 42 per cent live in the same quarters with their white shipmates; they work together and mess together. Very little trouble is encountered because of the breakdown of segregation. Although men in the stewards' branch generally sleep separately from the majority of the sailors, this separation is primarily due to dissimilar working conditions and different working hours.

A partial list of the new billets now being filled by Negroes gives further testimony of the strides taken by the Navy in the past eight years: Military Air Transport Service Personnel, Air Station Operations Department, Aircraft Maintenance Department, Master-at-Arms Force, Personnel and Administrative Department, Supply Department, Ship's Service Department, Dental Department, Hospital Maintenance Department, Hospital Wards, Recreation Department.

[The opinions or assertions contained herein are private ones of the writer and are not to be construed as official or as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or the Naval Service at large.]

New York Lt. Dale Cox, U. S. N.

Navy Admits Discrimination; Only Negroes Are Messmen

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—(NNPA) The Navy Department's boast of integration of white and colored personnel and of a non-discriminatory policy was disproved at a press conference last Monday by the Navy's own admissions.

Two of the most damaging admissions were that colored personnel is concentrated in the messmens branch and that petty officers in that branch are not given the same recognition, respect and authority as are white petty officers in other branches of the service.

Other damaging admission were

1. That ten of twelve colored members of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, who were to be commissioned as officers in the Navy, have already requested to be placed in an inactive duty status.

2. That while Navy policy promulagted by the Secretary of the Navy with respect to colored personnel is applicable to the Marine Corps as a comonent of the Navy, the Marine Corps is not complying with that policy.

These admissions came during a press conference called to present to the press Lieutenant Dennis Nelson, a Reserve officer on duty in the office of public relations, who has written a thesis on "The Integration of the Negro into the United States Navy for a doctorate at Howard University.

The conference was presided over by Captain Fred Stickney director of planning and control Bureau of Naval Personnel. He was introduced by Captain E. B. Dexter, deputy director of public relations as 'an officer who has made a hobby of studying Negroes Captain Stickney in turn presented LLieutenant Nelson.

Asked to square the Navy's boast of integration with the statement made in the report of the Presidents Committee on Civil Rights that '80 per cent of colored personnel in the Navy is in the messmans branch, he hedged on the question.

....in reply to another question....

In reply to another question as to the number of white men in the messmans branch, Captain Stickney said he did not recall ever having seen any. Lieutenant Nelson said there was none, and Captain Stickney admitted this was true.

Men assigned to the messmens branch are barred from performing duty outside that branch. For example, Navy regulations specifically state that "Under no conditions shall a man in the stewards branch be a member of the Shore Patrol.

Asked to explain why the Regular Navy has only three colored officers, one of whom is a nurse, Captain Stickney said this was the outgrowth of policies no longer used by the Navy and one which time would correct. He added that the Navy could not 'rush its program to get more colored officers.

He was then asked how the Navy intended to increase its colored officer strength through its ROTC when the ROTC program in the South is set up only at white colleges.

He replied that the Navy has this matter under study but that it must guard against placing ROTC units in schools which are not qualified to give adeqiate traomomg to its officer personnel.

Navy Can't Prove Integration Boast

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The Navy Department's boast of integration of white and colored personnel and of a non-discriminatory policy was disproved at a press conference last Monday by the Navy's own admissions.

Two of the most damaging were, that colored personnel is concentrated in the messmen's branch, and that petty officers are not given the same recognition, respect and authority as are white petty officers in other branches of the service. Other admissions were:

1. That 10 of 12 colored members of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, who were recently commissioned or about to be commissioned as officers in the Navy, have already requested to be placed in an inactive duty status.

Publicist Presented

2. That while policy promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy with respect to colored personnel is applicable to the Marine Corps as a component of the Navy, the corps is not complying with that policy.

These admissions came during a press conference called to present Lt. Dennis Nelson, a Reserve officer on duty in the office of public relations, who has written a thesis on "The Integration of the Negro into the United States Navy" for a doctorate at Howard University.

Embarrassing Questions

Capt. Fred Stickney, director of planning and control, Bureau of Naval Personnel, presided. He was introduced by Capt. E. B. Dexter, deputy officer of public relations, as "an officer who has made a hobby of studying colored people."

Captain Stickney hedged when asked to square the Navy's boast of integration with the statement in the President's Committee on Civil Rights report that 80% of colored naval personnel is in the messmen's branch.

In reply to the question as to the number of white men in the messmen's branch, Captain Stickney said he did not recall ever having seen any. Lieutenant Nelson said there were none, and Captain Stickney then admitted this was true.

Among those whom the Navy said have already asked for inactive duty status are:

Forrest L. Flewelln, Columbus, Ohio, who took the Naval ROTC course at Ohio State University; Earl L. Carter, New York City, who took the course at Columbia University; Edward T. Bowser, East Orange, N.J., who graduated from Rensselear Polytechnic Institute with an "A" average;

Fred A. Mosby, Morgantown, W. Va., a graduate of the University of Rochester ROTC; Norman T. Matlock, Akron, Ohio, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania ROTC; Alonzo Fairbanks, St. Louis, graduate of the University of Wisconsin ROTC; John Earl Rudder, Paducah, Ky., who will graduate from a Marine Corps course at Purdue.

William K. Jenkins, Elizabeth, N.J., and Floyd L. Bolton, St. Louis, both graduates of the Marine Corps course at Illinois Polytechnic; and Gerald E. Thomas, Natick, Mass.

Navy Scuttles Jim-Crow Policy on Land and Sea

(Special to The Courier)

GREAT LAKES, Ill.—The U. S. Navy has scuttled the battered, old "U.S.S. Jim Crow," nemesis of Negro sea-going men for decades, with a new policy of non-segregation riding the waves at the big naval school here as a pattern for the future.

Dooming discriminatory practices for which they are qualified. Not the same classrooms, eating in the same messmen's halls and serving Uncle Sam generally together.

which have existed for nearly a only can they become steward's mates but ma- century, the new Navy policy de- mates, as in the past, chinist's mates or any other classi- crees that colored and white per- fication which they can make. sonnel shall serve, live and play And strangely enough, even the together, both on land and at sea. white boys from Dixie, have ac- The new pattern also means, ac- cepted the policy willingly and are cording to a Navy official, that cooperating admirably. Negroes will have the same oppor- It will be recalled that before tunities as whites to earn the rates World War II Negro sailors were naval men of both races living recruited only in the steward's branch and started out as mess- [illegible] advancement was defi- [illegible] Negro sailor is now for general policy . . . earn steady promotions. ing to Capt. Thomas F. prominent naval person- nel official, the new pattern em- braces this philosophy:

"Any man who meets the Navy's minimum mental, physical and moral standards can enlist for any type of duty, and progress as far as his ability will permit. Race, creed and color will make no difference to us."

Navy Tackles New Jim-Crow Charges Following Protest

Pittsburgh Courier
Sat 12-9-2000 48
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By LEM GRAVES Jr.
(Courier Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON — An immediate investigation of charges that racial discrimination is being practiced aboard certain Navy ships was promised last week when The Pittsburgh Courier brought these charges to the attention of the Navy Department.

Upon receipt of a letter from a sailor who charged that the Navy's integration policy was being violated on his ship, The Courier took the matter up with Navy Department authorities. In a statement issued for Secretary of Navy Sullivan, Capt. E. B. Dexter said:

"We are pleased that you have called the Navy's attention to the complaint of a Navy enlisted man with regard to discriminatory treatment aboard a Navy ship. Such discriminatory practices are contrary to Naval policy. You may be assured that the matter will be referred to the Chief of Naval Personnel for immediate investigation."

Meanwhile, it was learned that efforts are being made by some officers of the Navy to have Secretary Sullivan again issue a directive to all Naval commanders and ship officers reaffirming the Navy's integration policy and making it mandatory that all isolated incidents of racial discrimination be ended on all naval vessels.

In the letter to The Courier, written by a Negro sailor whose name is being withheld at his request, it was charged that he had been denied the use of the ship's barber shop and that efforts on his part to get a haircut aboard ship had been thwarted by a series of evasive tactics. This sailor also charged that while integration on shore stations had been generally achieved in conformity with basic Navy policy, commanders on some ships had deliberately ignored established Navy policy.

FEAR CONSEQUENCES

The sailor pointed out that shore stations are visited so often by Navy Department officials that commanders fear the consequences of open violation of policy. However, the sailor charged, commanders at sea often ignore the orders requiring unsegregated and non-discriminatory treatment for sailors of all races.

Describing the troubles he had aboard his particular ship with respect to the problem of getting a haircut, this sailor said that when he boarded the ship and went to the barber shop for a haircut, he was told that orders had come from the supply officer that barbers were not to cut the hair of Negroes. (Navy officials say that no such order has been issued by Navy Department officials and such an order is contrary to Navy policy.)

Continuing, the sailor pointed out that he went to the supply officer for an explanation and was told that the ship's best barber was on leave. He said that he was also told that the barbers on hand were not good at cutting hair (though they cut the hair of white crew members) and that it was necessary for the ship to acquire special clippers, combs and brushes for Negroes.

After further protest, declares the sailor, he was assigned to the end chair in the barber shop and then was told that the barber for that chair was in the sick bay. At the time he wrote to The Courier, this sailor had not been able to get his hair cut.

This sailor declared that despite the orders calling for integration by the Navy Department, Southern ships' officers, such as those on his ship, find ways to evade the policy of fairness and equality.

Navy officials here pledged a complete investigation of this case and agreed to release findings to The Courier when the investigation is complete. Meanwhile, it was made clear that incidents such as described in the sailor's letters were in violation of policy and urged that such incidents be reported to the Navy Department.

THE NEGRO IN THE NAVY

The fact that the Navy Department has published a critical analysis of its segregation policies by its only Negro officer is an indication of a changing attitude in that tight-knit officer corps. This is a good time to push the effort for removal of segregation barriers, just as the immediate post-war days provided the best climate for the long-needed reform of military reorganization that culminated in the unification law. The artificial barriers of race tend to disappear among men fighting a war. The yardsticks of courage and ability are the ones applied to the man who shares a foxhole, a gun platform or a rubber raft.

One argument used in the past by proponents of Navy segregation was that because of the close association of men aboard ships, only trouble could follow a mixing of races. Because of crowded conditions aboard ships during the war, caused largely by the great increase in anti-aircraft weapons, it was impossible to separate entirely the races. No trouble resulted from white boys and black sharing the same eating and sleeping compartments, from crowding together, shoulder to shoulder to see a movie in messing compartment below decks or on the fantail.

By their policies of segregation, our armed services have been depriving themselves of the services of men they cannot afford, in time of crisis, to get along without. For many other reasons they cannot afford the luxury of prejudice on that basis in time of peace either. A man's courage and capabilities cannot be, and should not be, judged on the color of his skin. It is encouraging to see a growing realization of this truth.

Powell Urges Youths to Seek Appointment to U.S. Naval Academy

WASHINGTON

Declaring that he will be forced to appoint whites if no colored youths are available, Rep. Adam C. Powell this week revealed that he has three openings at the U. S. Naval Academy and appealed to young men to apply for admission through him.

There is only one at the Academy now. He is Midshipman Wesley Brown, who will be graduate in June, 1949. The first of his race to approach graduation, Brown recently wrote Mr. Powell, who appointed him, "I really hate to see our group not represented here after I leave."

Great Lakes Naval Training Station Drops Segregation

Complete Integration In Effect

By Harry Pease

GREAT LAKES, ILL. (ANA)—The navy has abolished Jim Crow.

The about-face is complete. Not only is a Negro boy who enlists today free of the requirement that he plan on a career as a servant; he can enlist as a steward if he wants to. The steward's branch is up to complement. The Negro must choose a general service category.

Cited for Excellence

Negroes are doing well under the new system. From the 5,000 men who finished their recruit training last week, 16 were cited for excellence. Two, Ralph E. Crowe, of Franklin, Ind., and William R. Marchbanks of Muskegon Heights, Mich., are Negroes.

Crowe will begin training that will lead to the rating of pharmacist's mate. Marchbanks chose to study in a service school for electricians.

A higher honor was accorded about two months ago to Herbert G. Odom, a Negro from New York City. He finished a 42-week training course for electronics class.

technicians at the top of his

"When those boys are good they are awfully good," said Commander K. C. Walpole, personnel officer at the training center.

Jim Crow.

Without fanfare and without any pious public utterances on civil rights, the men who control America's sea-borne defense forces have broken down the tradition of race segregation that dates back to John Paul Jones.

At the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, white and Negro boys serve in the same companies, live in the same barracks, eat together in the same messes, and study to perfect the same skills. The same is true at sea.

The white sailors — even those reared in the deep South—are accepting the new arrangement cooperatively.

No Chance For Negro

Before World War II, Negroes were recruited only in the steward's branch. A Negro sailor began his career as a messman. He served meals in the officers' wardroom, made up the officers' bunks, washed the officers' dishes, even shined the officers' shoes as a part of his regular duty.

Now that is changed. Captain Thomas F. Darden, assistant chief of naval personnel for plans, said recently in Washington, "any man who meets the navy's minimum mental, physical and moral standards can enlist for any type of duty and progress as far as his ability will permit. Race, creed and color make no difference to

Admiral Tells off Army-Navy Orphans Lose Everything

(From Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Thanks to the unequivocal stand of Vice Admiral W. M. Fechteler, deputy chief of Naval operations, the U. S. Navy's recently acquired atmosphere of racial integration survived its first major test at the officer level.

The issue was a party—not a cruicial issue but on which might have proven a sore spot in the Navy's efforts to promote its halting but apparently determined progress toward the ideal of integration.

Of the four Negro officers now in the Navy, one is Lieut. Dennis D. Nelson, assigned to the bureau of public information. A few weeks ago everybody in the massive press room where Lieutenant Nelson works was enthusiastically invited to a party to honor two high-ranking Navy officers, Admirals Johnson and Hickey. The party was set for the Army and Navy Club at Seventeenth and H Streets, here, and was the subject of much enthusiastic discussion—in which Lieutenant Nelson was frequently a welcome participant.

However, on the day before the party, Lieutenant Nelson was called off to the side by one of his superior officers and quietly told that he couldn't go to the party. The Navy officer blamed the club, which, he said, banned Negroes.

Lieutenant Nelson, who hadn't thought so much about the party, didn't like the idea of being singled out for discrimination by the men with whom he worked daily and through whom the Navy's advanced policies of integration were to be interpreted to the Nation. He knew and admired the admirals who were to be honored. But as the issue bounced higher and higher in Navy echelons, the answer continued to be: "No!"

That is until Vice Admiral Fechteler happened, accidentally, to hear about the case. Then things started to happen.

The Vice Admiral called the head man at the Army and Navy Club and told him off. It is reported that he told the club officials that the U. S. Navy was renting the house for this party and that the Navy—not the club—would determine the guest list.

The word got around and Lieutenant Nelson was soon beseiged by numerous invitations to accompany officers he knew and their wives. He wound up going to the party along with four of his officer comrades and their wives following cocktails at the home of one of the officers. One of these officers was Lieut. Commander Lumpkin of South Carolina.

Everybody had a good time, according to reports.

The moral: When the brass gets ready it can work wonders in the field of interracial goodwill.

Washington Notebook...

By LEM GRAVES Jr.
(Courier Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—If the U. S. Navy had begun to feel smug and satisfied that it had completely solved the problem of the Negro in the Navy, it was rudely disillusioned last week when Washington scribes descended on the Navy building.

A press conference had been called to formally "launch" Lieut. Dennis Nelson's splendid thesis on "The Integration of the Negro in the United States Navy." It seemed apparent to veteran newspaper observers that the Navy figured this excellent historical treatise included all the answers to questions of Negro integration.

Mr. Graves

Before the hour-long press conference had been under way five minutes, Lieutenant Nelson's 212-page history had been forgotten. The scribes reasoned that as a factual, well documented history of the limited participation of the Negro in naval defense of his country and as a delineation of the advances in this direction made under Secretary Forrestall during the late war, it was adequate and completely done.

BUT AS a satisfactory rationalization of certain obvious shortcomings in the present Navy program of racial integration, it couldn't fill the bill. And that's why the journalists turned on one Capt. F. B. Stickney for answers to some pressing problems arising out of the differential between Navy's expressed policy of integration and the way the policy works out in practice.

The journalists got a bad taste in their mouths at the very beginning when Captain Stickney was introduced as a man who was an authority on the problems of Negroes in the Navy because he had made a "hobby" of this problem for many years.

They resented the implication that the vital matter of integration and first-class citizenship for a substantial minority in the Navy of a democracy was much like stamp collecting or crocheting. It later developed that Captain Stickney is actually assistant director of Navy planning and control which compounded the bad impression.

How does a planning and control officer of a vital defense arm come to the conclusion that his attention to the utilization of one-tenth of the Nation's manpower is something he can casually look into in his spare time like he would search around record shops when he was off duty for an old Louis Armstrong release?

INCIDENTALLY, AFTER prolonged thought, during what appeared to be interminable periods of silence, Captain Stickney came up with the following interesting observations:

The Navy could do nothing to increase its Negro officer complement above the four now in; it could not do anything to investigate the disturbing fact that all twelve of the Negro officer candidates in the Naval training program have "elected" to decline Regular Navy commissions; and it could do nothing to correct the reactionary policies of the Marines who flaunt announced Navy policy by recruiting Negroes for steward service only.

The Marines, it seems, are a law unto themselves, despite the fact that they are supposed to be under Navy jurisdiction.

Negro Officer Assails Navy's Treatment But Praises Its Attempt at Improvement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Mingled praise and blame for the Navy's treatment of Negroes was contained in a book it published here today. It is a discussion of the integration of Negroes into the Navy's personnel and was originally written by Lieut. Dennis D. Nelson, only Negro reserve officer now on active duty in the Navy, as a thesis for his master's degree in sociology at Howard University.

Capt. Fred R. Stickney, of the Bureau of Personnel, said that the Navy had obtained permission of Howard University to publish the thesis because it was considered an excellent work on the subject. Captain Stickney added that the Navy Department, in a publication prepared for its own purposes by its own personnel, would not have included some of the material and conclusions used by Lieutenant Dennis, but that it was felt the thesis merited wider public attention than it would receive by confinement to purely academic channels.

He indicated that the Navy Department was uncertain how successful has been its official policy of integration, announced toward the end of 1945. There are now only three Negro officers, including one nurse, in the Regular Navy, and only one Reserve officer on active duty.

The six Negro cadets who completed the last course of the Naval R.O.T.C. all declined active duty, as have the twelve who are scheduled to graduate in the next class. There is one Negro cadet at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, from which no Negro has yet been graduated. He is Wesley A. Brown of New York, a member of the class of 1949. His five Negro predecessors at the Academy failed to be graduated, four because of resignation and one through dismissal.

At the end of World War II, there were 165,000 Negroes in the Navy, 17,000 in the Marines and 4,600 in the Coast Guard, according to Lieutenant Nelson's thesis. There were fifty-two Negro commissioned officers in the Navy, including two Waves and four nurses, four in the Coast Guard and one in the Marines.

Lieutenant Nelson directed most of his specific criticism at the late Lieut. Comdr. Daniel U. Armstrong, son of the founder of Hampton Institute. Commander Armstrong directed the training of Negro recruits for general service at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station for most of the war.

"Segregation notions to this man were so complete," Lieutenant Nelson wrote, "that he could never see a Negro in any other light except as his cook or servant, or in other standardized and formalized caste situations. With due respect for the Navy's udgment in its selection of such an officer; with respect to the fact that Armstrong was a capable officer, it might well be added that this man was conscientious and sincere in his belief that the problem could best be solved on a segregated basis. He was definitely the wrong man for the job [to which] he was assigned."

Despite these and other criticisms of Navy practices during its history the writer concluded that "the willingness of the Navy Department t embark upon a positive and constructive program for greater education, training and utilization of its Negro personnel is, in itself, a great advance."

Rear Admiral T. L. Sprague, Chief of Naval Personnel, supplied a foreword in which he said that Lieutenant Nelson had full access to all official documents and records for his research.

"While the study is in no sense an official history," Admiral Sprague said, "it is believed to be an objective and accurate synthesis of the available source material. The form, style and character of the study are the author's own, yet it is felt that the work gives a fair and valid appraisal of the Navy's attitude, and interest in its Negro personnel."

Marines Give Lowdown To Press on Men in Corp.

The lone Negro officer in the U. S. Marine Corps enjoys the full rights and privileges of the Officer's Club and quarters at the Marine Base at Camp Lejeune, N. C. This information was passed on to the weekly Public Relations Officer, U. S. press by Major J. D. Wiggins, Marine Corps last week.

It was disclosed in Major Wiggins' report that as of September 30th, 1948 there were 1522 enlisted Negro Marines and one oficer. The Marines admitted that the Corp operates with a quota system for Negro personnel. In regards to this point, it was stated, "the quota has not been filled over a period of many months."

At its peak strength in 1945 there were 17,119 Negroes serving in the Corp.

The report states further that Montford Point Camp is an integral part of the Marine Barracks at Camp Lejeune, N. C. It is used primarily as a training center for Negro Marines.

Relative to the policy the report states:

"The traditions of the Marine Corp are the inheritance of all Marines. Each Marine has an equal and full responsibility to contribute to this continuing growth and vitality."

Marines Won't Admit Negro Women . . . At This Time

Pittsburgh Courier Dat. 6-26-48

Regular Marine Corps Accept Negro Officers

The Defender 6-28-48

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON — The recently enacted law making women a part of the regular armed services of the United States will offer Negro women no opportunities to serve in the Marine Corps. This was made clear dura press conference conducted by the heads of the four women's organizations at the Pentagon Building last Wednesday.

Major Julia E. Hamblet, director of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve, explained, in answer to a Courier query, that no Negroes had been previously admitted to the Marine Corps women's reserve and that under the new law this branch would only accept women from the reserve list. Therefore, no Negroes would get into that service.

It was explained that the Marines ceased to recruit women before the Navy, under which it operates, revised its policies and began to accept Negroes in all ratings. The reserve is a small component, explained Major Hamblet, and she added that former members will be given first chance to re-enlist or return to active duty.

Major Hamblet told reporters that later it is anticipated that non-reserves will be recruited. "At that time," she said, "I am sure that the Marines will follow whatever policies regarding Negroes as is followed in the Navy."

Meanwhile, Wacs in the armed services now will, as of June 30, have an opportunity to choose whether they want to continue to serve in the Army or join the newly established "Women in the Air Force" to be designated WAF." All Wacs will be permitted to resign and then re-enlist in the service of their choice.

This move will affect a large contingent of Wacs now stationed at Lockbourne Army Air Field. In order to remain on an Air Force installation, these women must transfer to the new "WAF" on June 30. Defense officials in Washington say the choice will be completely free.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Following the report last Wednesday that the United States Marine Corps has reversed its policy regarding Negro officers, it was learned here this week that John Earl Rudder, Purdue university graduate, is now training at the Pre-Basic Marine Corps School at Quantico, Va., and will become the first Negro commissioned officer in the Marines.

Rudder who is 23 and a native of Paducah, Kentucky, joined the Marines in 1943 and saw service in Majuro Island the following year as a member of the 52nd Anti-Aircraft Battalion. He qualified in 1944 for the reserve officer training program and was transferred from duty in Majuro Island to Purdue.

In 1946 the Marine Corps headquarters here said plans did not call for the commissioning of any colored officers in the outfit. At the time two Negro candidates for

ne lawn of the home of President Wesley, formal dance in the gymnasium, bridge party in Arnett Hall

OPPORTUNITIES IN NAVY ROTC

Despite the fact that the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps (NROTC) is open to all male citizens of the United States, 17 to 21 years of age, there were only 12 colored persons in the program last year.

When one takes into consideration the fact that there are 52 such units with a maximum total personnel of 15,000, it becomes readily apparent that our participation in this program is pitifully small.

The schools offering NROTC training are the identical schools that carried the officer-training Navy program during World War II. Only 13 of these are in the deep South, so that there are actually 39 schools which are open to all without regard to race, creed or color.

Unlike the Army, officer candidates for these schools are chosen annually on a nationwide competitive basis among high school seniors. The same examination techniques are employed for colored and whites and only in the deep South are these examinations given in colored schools.

Candidates who enter this program receive subsistence, quarters, books, tuition, laboratory fees and uniforms, plus $50 per month and a Navy commission upon graduation. They are expected to put in an obligated service of 15 months to two years as officers in the fleet.

Because the NROTC program is not compulsory for land grant colleges and because the Navy has insisted upon an integrated program, there is a wide difference between the Navy program and that of the Army. In fact, the Navy seldom sets up a unit in the same institution having an Army program.

Physical requirements for the NROTC are the same as required for entrance into the Naval Academy, and a candidate, after passing his aptitude test and his physical, is given an opportunity to select the college in which he wishes to enroll.

There is no promise, however, that candidates will be sent to their pet choices and, in addition, the candidate must satisfy the entrance requirements of the college of his choice.

In view of this, it is a bit difficult to understand why colored youths, with an opportunity to attend such schools as Yale, Princeton, Columbia, etc., do not apply in large numbers for this Navy program. Here is an opportunity which white youths clamor for and there are always far more applicants than there are vacancies.

The Navy is anxious to interest more of our youths in this integrated program and, for this reason, has turned thumbs down on proposals that separate units be set up possibly at Hampton or Tuskegee. It would take approximately 300 more to make up a unit.

With graduations throughout the year, there are now only six men of last year's classes still in the program, so that even if the Navy wanted to set up a separate unit, it would be 294 men short. While 80,000 whites have taken the examination, there have been only 30 colored youths to take it.

Here is an excellent opportunity which our high school graduates are overlooking. Our high school principals will be rendering an invaluable service by calling it to the attention of their male students who are about to be graduated.

Morgan Applies for Navy ROTC

BALTIMORE

Morgan State College Friday became the first Land Grant college to make formal application for a Navy Reserve Officers Training Corps unit.

A previous application had been made for any Army ROTC Friday's application was signed by President D. O. W. Holmes, who pointed out to the secretary of the Navy that 807 men attend Morgan and that more than 900 students had been turned away in 1947.

It was further pointed out that Morgan anticipates an enrollment of 3000 by 1956. Dr. Holmes said the Morgan Board of Trustees had concurred in his request for the unit.

The Navy sometime ago disclosed that it had originally planned an ROTC unit at Hampton Institute, but had later cancelled the idea as being contrary to its announced policy of integration.

D.C. Girl Sworn In as Navy Nurse

Earned Commission During World War II

WASHINGTON

Ensign Edith DeVoe, USNR, of 620 14th St., N.E., one of the four colored nurses commissioned in the U.S. Navy during World War II, was sworn into the Regular Navy (Nurse Corps) last week at the Navy Department by Capt. O. D. King, USN.

She is now on duty at the Navy Communication Annex Dispensary, 3801 Nebraska Ave., N.W.

Local Native

Ensign DeVoe is a native of Washington and a graduate of its local schools. After completing her nurse training at Freedmen's Hospital, she was employed as a public health nurse in the District of Columbia for a year.

She then took advanced nurse training and public health work at St. Philip Hospital (under the Medical College of Virginia) at Richmond, and later spent a year and a half in private duty at Freedmen's Hospital.

Commissioned ensign in the Navy Nurse Corps in Washington, March, 1945, she reported for active duty in June of that year. She has served since then in the Naval Shipyard Dispensary, Boston; the Mine Test Station Dispensary, Solomons Island, Md.; and the Naval Communication Dispensary, Washington.

Although much of her work has been in professional nursing, Ensign DeVoe is experienced in administrative and training duties. She is enthusiastic over the future possibilities for trained colored women in the Navy's medical field.

IN REGULAR NAVY—Ensign Edith Devoe of 620 14th St., N.E., one of four colored nurses commissioned during World War II, is sworn into the Nurse Corps of the Regular Navy by Capt. Ogden D. Ming in Washington where she is currently on duty at the Navy Communication Dispensary.

SMILE WHEN YOU CALL ME "TAR".

Navy has a smaller percentage of Negro enlisted men and officers but is steadily heading for complete democracy and on a firm foundation. A Negro lad can now enlist in the Navy, choose his branch (and what's important, get it if qualified) and can get a technical education in a hundred trades, second to none. Navy has stopped taking in Stewards, having an excess now. To keep from dropping these and making the percentage shrink more, present stewards are being given twice the opportunity to qualify and transfer to other branches. All they have to do is show a little get-up.

On commissioned officer level, Negro lads can qualify by exam for the Naval ROTC courses at several colleges and become an Ensign with a naval career ahead of them, or can go to Annapolis by appointment. Bill Dawson and several other Congressmen are ready to name more Negro boys to the Academy. Navy needs 3,000 Nurses and has been able to get only 1,000. This is a chance for qualified Negro nurses to become a naval officer. Apply girls, the Navy needs you and we need you in the Navy.

Lt. Dennis Nelson, last of the Negro commissioned officers in Navy Reserve on active, is a dynamo of energy and doing a good job in Navy Department in Washington. Quietly, questions about "Are you a Negro?" are disappearing from Navy forms. His recent study "The Integration of the Negro Into the U. S. Navy" will have to be reprinted to supply the growing demand. Nelson, qualified as he is, is fortunate to have the support of such proved friends of manhood and democracy as Commander Robert Jackson and other white officers who long before the coming of the Negro to the Navy in other than a steward's role, were in there pitching for right. Carry on, men.

PROMOTED—Edith DeVoe, nurse and only Negro woman officer in the regular navy, was recently promoted from ensign to lt. (j. g.). Also announced was Ensign John Lee's assignment to the U. S. Kearsarge, Flagship of the Atlantic Fleet for active duty. Lee is one of four Negro officers in the regular navy.

Edith DeVoe that Navy nurse finally sworn in regular Navy as an Ensign, making three Negro officers in regular Navy. Of the dozen Negro students slated to graduate from the Navy ROTC, not one has asked for active duty, the dern fools. More on this later.

Ansignments Of First Regular Negro Marine Officer

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Second Lt. John Earl Rudder, the first Negro to be commissioned an officer in the regular Marine Corps, has been enrolled in the pre-basic marine corps school at Quantico, Va., the navy announced this week.

After that course he will then be given more advanced training at the Quantico Basic Marine corps school.

During the war, Lt. Rudder served as an enlisted man. Qualifying for the reserve officer training program he was transferred to Purdue university from Majuro atoll in the Marshall islands. He received his commission upon graduation from Purdue.

His parents live in Paducah, Ky. The new officer is 23 years old. Four other colored officers hold commissions in the marine corps reserve.

Paducahan Is First Negro Marine Officer

Washington, Aug. 24 (AP)—The first Negro officer to be commissioned in the regular Marine Corps, Second Lt. John Earl Rudder, 23, 1130 Clay, Paducah, Ky., is in training at the prebasic Marine Corps School at Quantico, Va., the Navy said today.

Rudder entered the corps after graduation from Purdue University where he was enrolled in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Program. He qualified for this program while serving as an enlisted man during the war.

First Negro Naval Academy Will Graduate Wesley A. Brown Next Year

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Next year the U. S. Naval Academy will graduate a Negro cadet, Midshipman Wesley Anthony Brown, for the first time in its history.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell of New York appointed Midshipman Brown to the Academy in June, 1945. His graduation next year has been taken for granted because he has completed three years with good marks in deportment and in his studies.

Although several Negroes have been admitted to Annapolis in the past, none have graduated.

30g 1948

Officers

Negro Officer Says Services Aid Communism

Washington, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Navy today distributed a thesis written by one of its four Negro officers saying that Army-Navy treatment of Negro personnel "makes possible fertile grounds" for communism.

The thesis, by Lt. Dennis D. Nelson, added that the Navy policy of assigning Negroes and whites to work together is better than the Army policy of segregation.

He called this a great step toward "total integration" but said, in general:

"The attitudes of our country toward minority groups, and those manifested and practiced by its armed forces, provide ready-made propaganda for the Communist state and makes possible fertile and sympathetic ground for the infiltration of communism."

He urged especially: Better education of Negro naval personnel and more use of Negroes in responsible duties plus "further integration at all levels."

Negro Officer at Quantico

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UP).—Lieutenant John E. Rudder, first Negro officer to hold a regular Marine Corps commission, is now attending a pre-basic Marine Corps school at Quantico, Va., the Navy announced today. Lieutenant Rudder was commissioned as a regular Marine second lieutenant last May, after war-time service as an enlisted marine. While serving with a Marine anti-aircraft unit at Majuro Atoll in 1944, he qualified for reserve officer training.

OFFICER ASSAYS NAVY TREATMENT — Lt. Dennis D. Nelson, only Negro reserve officer now on active duty in the Navy, whose book on the treatment of Negroes in the Navy during the war was published this week in Washington, Lt. Nelson criticized the segregation policies at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station during the war and other general instances of Negro discrimination. At the same time he concluded that "the willingness of the Navy Department to embark upon a positive and constructive program for greater education training and utilization of its Negro personnel is, in itself a great advance." Lt. Nelson wrote the book as a thesis for his master's degree at Howard University. (Keystone Picture)

YEOMAN SECOND CLASS EDNA EARLE YOUNG

Yeoman 2nd Class E. Young Sworn Into Regular Navy

WASHINGTON — Yeoman Second Class Edna Earle Young of Springfield, Mass., one of six remaining Negro women in the Naval Reserves, was sworn into the Regular Navy along with five other enlisted reserves to become the first women members of the Regular Navy under provisions of the Women's Armed Service Integration Act of 1948. All six women transferred from the Reserves.

The oath was administered by Rear Admiral George L. Russell, U. S. N., Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and the ceremony was attended by Navy Secretary John L. Sullivan and other-top Naval officials.

Miss Young enlisted in the Naval Reserve on March 13, 1945, and received her recruit training at the Naval Training Center, Bronx New York. She is currently on duty in the Bureau of Naval Personnel where she has been assigned since the completion of "boot" training. Miss Young has signed for a 2-year period in the Regular Navy.

Sworn into the Regular Navy with Miss Young were: Kay Louise Langdon, AK 1, of Burton, Washington; Wilma Juanita Marchal, YNC, Tell City, Indiana; Frances T. Devaney, Baltimore, Maryland; Doris R. Robertson, TE 2, Ord, Nebraska; and Ruth Flora, HM 1, Bowling Green, Ky.

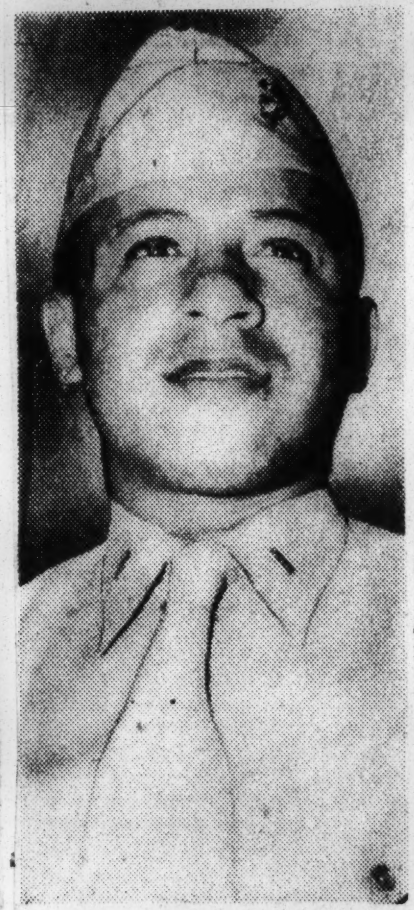
PENS NAVY BOOK — Lieut. Dennis D. Nelson II, member of the Navy Department's press section, recently published "The Integration of Negroes Into the United States Navy." A graduate of Fisk University, Lieutenant Nelson wrote this history as a thesis for his Master's degree at Howard University.

Second Lieut. John Earl Rudder, the first Negro officer commissioned in the regular Marine Corps, is enrolled in the Pre-Basic Marine Corps School at Quantico, Va., the Navy announced yesterday. He will receive further training at the Quantico Basic Marine Corps School.

An enlisted man in the Marine Corps during the last war, he qualified for the reserve officer training program and was moved from his station at Majuro Atoll in the Marshall Islands for enrollment at Purdue University. After graduation there he received his commission. He is 23 years old. His parents live in Paducah, Ky.

There are four other Negro officers holding commissions in the Marine Corps Reserve. Of 1,535 Negro enlisted men in the Fleet Marine Force, Security Forces, "400 were on steward duty only on their own written request," the Navy announced.

The First Negro Officer In Regular Marine Corps



Lieut. John Earl Rudder
The New York Times

Claim Military Aids Communism

WASHINGTON--A Negro navy lieutenant has charged in a book released February 1 that the treatment of Negroes in the navy and army "makes possible fertile grounds" for communism among Negroes. The author is one of four Negro officers in the navy which during the war changed its policy radically toward Negro recruits. The thesis was released by the navy.

The document was written by Lt. Dennis D. Nelson. The author states that the army policy of assigning Negroes and whites to work together is better than its minority groups, and practiced by its armed forces, provide Negro naval personnel propaganda and greater use of communist Negroes in responsible positions in addition to "further integration at all levels."

The navy is

First Women In Regular Navy Include Colored Wave

Journal and Guide

The first six women to be sworn into the Regular Navy took the oath of enlistment July 7 in Washington from Rear Admiral George L. Russell, judge advocate general of the Navy. The women transferred from the Naval Reserve Waves to the Regulars under the new law setting up a permanent women's corps in the Navy.

Left to right are: Secretary of Navy John L. Sullivan; Kay Louise Langdon, of Burton, Wash; Wilma Marchal, Tell City, Ind.; Frances Devney, Baltimore, Md.; Edna Young, Springfield, Mass.; Doris Robertson, Ord, Nebr.; Ruth Flora, Bowling Green, Ky.; and Rear Adm. Russell.

First WAVE Sworn Into Regular Navy

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Miss Edna E. Young, Yeoman 2/c, became the first colored WAVE in the Regular Navy last Wednesday, when she was sworn in with five other women by Rear Adm. George L. Russell, judge advocate general, at the Navy Department.

Miss Young is a native of Springfield and received her education at Technical High School and Bay Patch Institute of Commerce, of that city.

She enlisted in the naval reserve in 1945 and received her recruit training at the naval training center, Hunter College, New York. She is currently on duty in the Bureau of Naval Operations where she expects to remain.

In his welcoming remarks, Secretary of the Navy John L. Sullivan stated that the ceremony accepting the first six women in to the Regular Navy marked a milestone in that department.

Although there are only 2,000 women in the WAVES today, Sullivan said, the Navy hopes to enlist 6,500 within the next two years. There are six colored WAVES among the 2,000 who are on active duty now.

First Enlisted Women Are Sworn In by Navy; Sullivan Hails Event as Service Milestone

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 7—Secretary of the Navy John L. Sullivan today praised the work of women reserves in war and in peace at the ceremony of swearing the first six enlisted women into the Regular Navy under the provisions of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act passed by the last Congress.

"This is a milestone in the history of this department," said the Secretary. Then, turning to the Director of Women Reserves, Capt. Joy B. Hancock, he said:

"Captain Hancock, your Waves, 86,000 of them, enabled 86,000 men to be assigned otherwise during the war. They developed new techniques and served with distinction and honor. They are now reduced to less than 2,000.

"Within the next two years there will be inductions of 6,500 enlisted women. The Navy welcomes them. In communications and other interesting fields they have done better than any men ever had. We are proud to have them."

The women who took the oath of enlistment, which was administered by Rear Admiral George L. Russell, judge advocate general, were:

Kay Louise Langdon, aviation storekeeper, first class; Wilma Juanita Marchal, chief yeoman; Frances Teresa Devaney, storekeeper, second class; Edna Earle Young, yeoman, second class; Doris Roberta Robertson, teleman, second class; Ruth Flora, hospital corpsman, first class.

A ceremony of administering the oath of enlistment to the first member of the Women's Army Corps to enter the Regular Army will be held at the Pentagon Building early tomorrow, the War Department announced.

Vietta M. Bates, secretary to the staff director of the District of Washington, Capt. Vera Von Stein, will be sworn in by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Chief of Staff.

Officers of the Women's Services said today that from now until mid-September opportunity would be given to those now on duty to transfer to the regular service. Then recruiting will start simultaneously in all services to build up to authorized strength.

Historian Says Many Negroes Fought In Revolutionary War

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Between one eighth and one sixth of the men who fought in the American Revolution were Negroes, historian Dr. Lorenzo Johnston Greene of Lincoln (Mo.) university said last week.

He addressed the opening of the 33rd annual meeting of the Association for Study of Negro Life and History at the Shiloh Baptist church.

After a careful analysis of the facts in a study of 200 Negroes listed in Massachusetts muster role, Dr. Greene said, there is no doubt that there were really between 3,000 and 5,000 Ngroes in the American forces.

NEW COMPLEXION

It may even suggest," he commented, "the query as to whether independence could have been won without them. It may also result in the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution assuming a complexion more in harmony with the facts."

Dr. L. D. Reddick, former curator of the Schomburg collection and now librarian at Atlanta University, also addressed the group. He told of the army's treatment of Negroes since the Revolutionary war.

In speaking of the army's ambiguous attitude toward Negroes he said that it concludes he "is fearful, unreliable and lacking in the manly virtues of a fighting man."

According to Dr. Reddick, the army says that "handling firearms and engaging in battle gives Negroes training and confidence to achieve equality by force if necessary."

Legion Backs Truman Civil Rights Stand

The thirtieth annual District American Legion convention, moving towards closing, last night went on record as approving President Truman's civil rights recommendations.

Delegates at the last scheduled meeting of the three-day convention at the Hotel Statler recommended congressional civil rights legislation with only a handful of opposing votes.

The resolution, offered by James Reese Europe Post No. 5, said a presidential civil rights committee had found certain minority groups "are flagrantly denied their constitutional rights."

Feared Miami's Prejudice

Negro Vets Scarce At Legion Conclave

By JOHN A. DIAZ
(Courier Miami Bureau)

MIAMI—With apparent resentment of the color discrimination that is typical of the Southland, and fearing to be victims of it, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Negro American Legionnaires kept away from the American Legion convention which was held here last week. Pennsylvania had only two Negro representatives. New York and New Jersey had none whatsoever.

However, fourteen years of interracial progress for Miami was manifested in the manner of welcome this Southern city handed its visiting Negro legionnaires. Fourteen years ago (1934), the last time the legions met in this city there were no provisions for Negroes and they were barred from active participation in nearly all the activities—including the parade.

But last week Negro legionnaires participated in the business sessions and paraded with the whites in the downtown section. The Negro press was invited to witness the arrival of the President of the United States and, with other men of the metropolitan press, was conveyed in a special bus to the airport and then entered in the parade.

Some Negro newsmen even dined at the exclusive Roney-Plaza Hotel with the President's party.

On the big chartered bus, riding third in the long line of cars forming the parade, representing the Negro press, were Garth B. Reeves of The Miami Times; Charles C. North, Miami Daily News; John A. Diaz, Florida editor of The Pittsburgh Courier; Sam B. Solomon, Florida representative of The Afro-American; Elliott Pieze, Miami Times; Daniel Francis, editor, Tropical Dispatch; C. A. Irwin, Tropical Dispatch, and Stanley Sweeting, Miami representative of The Amsterdam News.

At the convention meetings Negro delegates and visitors were seated with their respective delegations throughout the 10,000 capacity convention hall without regard to color.

200 Legion Posts Against Fla. Session

MIAMI (ANP)—The determined drive to bar this city as the American Legion's convention site this year, because of its segregation pattern, launched recently by the William E. Carter Post in Boston, has enlisted the support of 200 other posts, it was revealed last week.

As of last week, pressure on the national executive committee from posts throughout the North, East and West, to secure a more democratic site for the convention, Oct. 17-21, caused officials of the local committee on arrangements here to refuse comment on the issue.

JC Practices Stressed

The Boston post told James F. O'Neil, national commander, it felt strongly the necessity for "preserving the rights and privileges of all Legionnaires, irrespective of race, color, or creed," and urged transfer of the convention "to some city worthy of their presence."

The Bostonians declared: "Even though a colored man is a member of the U.S. Army, the American Legion, or what not, in Miami, he cannot buy a meal, hire a room, visit a theatre or other place of amusement, unless this service is supplied by members of his race."

Obey Our Laws or Be Jailed, Miami Warns Boston Legionnaires

BOSTON (NNPA)—Threatening letters were reported to have been received last Wednesday by an all-colored American Legion Post here because it had requested that segregation laws be waived for veterans who may attend the national Legion convention in Miami in October.

Monroe Mason, publicity officer of William E. Carter Post No. 16, said more than 20 letters from Miami residents had been received, warning that colored Legionnaires who attend the convention will have to observe Florida's jim-crow laws or be jailed.

Negro Legion Post At Lanett Installs

LANETT, Ala., March 24—Charter presentation and installation ceremonies were held here Sunday afternoon for Post 304, Alabama State Department, American Legion.

One of the seven posts for Negro Legionnaires in Alabama under jurisdiction of District 10 at Tuskegee, the new post was sponsored by Chattahoochee Valley Post No. 67, Lee Johnson, commander.

Freeman Burns, principal of the Fairfax Negro school, is commander of Post 304, and L. B. Sykes, assistant principal of the Lanett Negro school, is adjutant. The charter was presented by Arch Ferrell, of Phenix City, commander of the Alabama central area, assisted by J. R. McDonald, commander of District 10.

In addition to a representation from Valley Legion Post, the following Legion officers were present for the ceremonies:

Area Commander Ferrell, and Sixth District Commander Stephen A. Grant, both of Phenix City; Dr. Claude M. Haygood, chairman of the state committee on Americanism; E. R. Lehmann, of Langdale, past state commander; Walter Meadows, past commander of the Valley Post; Lee Johnson, commander; Grady Webb, Jr., vice commander, and Bob Altman, adjutant of the Valley Post.

The new post has 46 members.

Four Negro Legion Posts Get Charters

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 12—(AP)—Negro American Legion posts in Birmingham, Courtland, Decatur and Hamilton were chartered yesterday by the Alabama Legion's executive committee.

The committee postponed action on an application for a Negro post in Montgomery.

State Comdr. James A. Lane was instructed to name a committee to select a 1948 convention city for the July 4-6 annual meeting.

Lane was endorsed by the committee for the post of national vice commander. His name will be placed before the national convention in Miami in October.

The Legion's junior baseball program and aid to on-the-farm trainees also were discussed.

American Legion (Georgia)

Accused Red Organizer Ousted From Legion

(30) The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. 4-14-48

Homer B. Chase, accused Communist organizer for Georgia," Tuesday night was expelled from the Atlanta Post No. 1, American Legion, by a unanimous vote after he was found "guilty of engaging in activities contrary to the principles of the Legion."

Herbert A. Ringel, Judge Advocate of Post No. 1, said Chase became the first man ever expelled from the American Legion in Georgia when he failed to offer a defense against charges brought against him.

Ringel said that in Chase's absence, the trial body evoked a Legion rule which prescribes that failure to appear at a hearing may be "deemed to constitute confession to the charges."

Chase, a war veteran, was cited for trying to stir up differences between white and Negro Legionnaires; being critical of efforts to restrain Communists from using the mails for their propaganda; complaining about State and National governmental leaders, and with being State organizer of the Communist Party. The charges were brought by Bill Todd, Commander of Post No. 1, and Walter LeCraw, Atlanta attorney, who is a member of the Post. 4-14-48

Herald Memphis Tues. 6-29-48

LEGIONNAIRES MEET - The 30th Annual American Legion convention, currently meeting at the Municipal Auditorium, brought together many buddies of both World Wars. Dropping by to greet Legionnaire Thomas J. Henry (without cap), prominent Atlanta lawyer, are three of his comrades who represent two of the three districts for Negroes. The final session of the American Legion will take place this afternoon at Municipal Auditorium. A fitting climax to the state meeting was the colorful parade which captivated the interest of several thousand spectators who lined both side walks of the downtown Peachtree Street.

Participating in the parade with the white and Negro Legionnaire was the David T. Howard high school band which drew loud applauses along the parade route.

6-29-48

Legionnaires Open Meet Here Tonight

(30) Atlanta Daily World
Thu- 6-24-48

By ROBERT E. JOHNSON

Following a historic ruling to abolish its bi-racial pattern in state conventions, the Georgia Department of the American Legion moves into the Gate City today to hold its 30th annual convention at the Municipal Auditorium, were here today through Sunday.

More than 10,000 Legionnaires, of which 500 hundred are Negro delegates, are slated to assemble in the main arena of the Municipal Auditorium this evening at 7:30 o'clock to hear National Commander James F. O'Neil deliver the memorial address, honoring all members of the Armed Forces who died during the two World Wars and in homage to the members of the Legion and Auxiliary who have since joined them in the hallowed ranks of the dead.

Participating in the memorial exercises tonight is the David T. Howard High Advanced Choir, which is slated to render three selections during the candle light memorial service.

LARGEST DELEGATION

Five hundred Negro delegates, representing 3,000 colored Legionnaires of three districts—"A," "B," and "C" (South Georgia, Central Georgia and North Georgia)—will be on hand to take part in the largest assembly of Negro and white veterans in the history of Georgia. Participating for the first time in the formulation of the convention policy-making body are three Negroes, each serving as Commander of his district. Representing District "A" is Chauncey Hudson of Valdosta, Ga.; District "B" is headed by Benny Scott of Macon, Ga.; and Harriel Williams of Atlanta, is acting commander of District "C" during the absence of Commander A. F. Weems, Atlanta Life Insurance agent, who is now hospitalized at the Lawson General Hospital.

The formal opening of the convention is scheduled for 1:30 p. m., Friday, June 25, when Mayor William B. Hartsfield will deliver the address of Welcome. The response will be made by Senator Richard B. Russell.

Following the business session of the convention which gets underway Saturday morning to elect a new commander for the American Legion of the Department of Georgia, Governor M. E. Thompson will deliver a major address to the convention delegates.

The convention will continue through Sunday with an impressive military parade Saturday afternoon and a grand military ball for Districts "A," "B," and "C" at "The Magnolia" and a military ball for other districts at the Municipal Auditorium.

Program of Thirtieth Annual American Legion State Convention, Municipal Auditorium, Atlanta, Ga., June 24-25-26-27, 1948.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24

MORNING (9:30 a. m.)—Registration of delegates and alternates: Districts "A", "B", and "C" at Butler Street YMCA; other districts at Ansley Hotel, Forsyth St.; and Henry Grady Hotel, Peachtree St.

EVENING (7:30 p. m.)—Annual Memorial Exercises under auspices American Legion Auxiliary at Municipal Auditorium, conducted in memory of all member of the Armed Forces who died during the two World Wars and in homage to the members of the Legion Auxiliary who have since joined them in the hallowed ranks of the dead.

Principal speaker: National Commander James F. O'Neil.

All convention visitors and the general public invited to attend these exercises.

Open House daily (9:00 p. m.): Districts "A", "B", and "C" at 208 Auburn Ave., Post 508; other dsitricts at Atlanta Post No. 1, Piedmont Park; East Point Post No. 51, East Point; Gate City Post No. 72, 222 Spring St., N. W. Delegates and their ladies and other registered visitors admitted free to these "Open House" occasions on display of badges.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25

AFTERNOON (1:30 p. m.)—Formal opening of convention, Municipal Auditorium: Address of Welcome by Mayor William B. Hartsfield; Response to Welcome by United States Senator Richard B. Russell.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26

MORNING (9:30 a. m.)—Business session of convention, Municipal Auditorium.

AFTERNOON (12:00) — Recess for lunch.

Reconvening of convention (2:00 p. m.): Address by Hon. M. E. Thompson, governor of Georgia.

Military and Civic Parade, Peachtree Street (4:00 p. m.): Parade will be viewed at "Five Points" by Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., U.S.A. Commanding Third Army.

EVENING (9:00 p. m.)—Grand Military Ball: Districts "A", "B", and "C" at "The Magnolia", 690 Magnolia St., S. W.; other districts at Municipal Auditorium. Members of all districts admitted on presentation of tickets only.

200 Legionaires Attend District Meeting In Waycross

Herald
Thur 11-4-48

Nearly two hundred and fifty Ga. last Sunday, at 11:30 aA.M. Legionnaires gathered at the District "A" meeting held at the Center High School in Waycross, to hear outstanding state legionaires explain the functions of several services being rendered by

At the opening session, these representatives from seven Legion ... in the district, heard short ... as by some of the principle state ... ficers. Fred Allen, Commander, ... District, Nashville, Ga., spoke ... "The Legion's Place in the ... munity"; Fred Ginter, com-

...District, Hinesville Wana King, secretary of Post No. ... Problems of the Com- 184, Savannah, "The Blood Bank, ... Sam N. Gronto, Com- Its Organization and How It ...Post No. 10, Waycross, Function"; Mrs. Fred Allen, Presi- ...ht local greetings; Har- ent, 8th District Auxilliary, "The ...Waters, service officer, Woman's Auxiliary"; W. L. Kilroy, ...st No. 184, Savannah, vice commander, Department of ...ice Officer"; Miss Ni- Georgia, Savannah, "Membership";

American Legion posts in their communities. The meeting was called to orientate kep posts officers to their specific duties. T. J. Hopkins, the District Commander, presided.

and Earle Cocke, Jr., commander, Department of Georgia, Atlanta "The Legion."

Mr. Cocke, in answer to a question, stated that Negro school children would participate fully in the State Orotarical Contest, this year. The posts were instructed to hold local contests and select a local winner to compete in the district contest. The district winners, including those from the three Negro districts, would try for the state honor.

The Savannah delegation reports that this was the most profitable Legion meeting that they had even attended. They especially praised the panel groups held during the second portion of the meeting.

Thur 11-4-48

Savannahians attending were: J. B. Pinkney, commander; W. W. Law, rr., vice commander; James Copeland, service officer; and Mr. Hopkins, a past commander, of William P. Jordan Post No. 500; and Joe Rivers, commander; Robert DeLoacch, se. vice commander; D. J. Scott, finance officer; William H. Seabrooks, Jr., service officer; Haskel Arnold, Child Welfare Officer; and Johnny Ward, Americanism officer, of George S. Patton, Jr., Post No. 513.

Ann. 4-9-48

Legion Honors Negro For 30 Years Membership

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (ANP)—For 30 years membership in the American Legion, Robert Jones was awarded a citation from the national offices last week. He is one of the Legion's oldest members.

Northwest Enterprise

Jones has held such offices as commander, adjutant and finance officer with various local branches during his long service, and he had to drop out of the local white Post 32 when he learned he could not become an officer because of his race. He was a charter member of Post 32.

Seattle Mes

He is now serving as finance officer of the Duncan Post 809, which he helped to organize. He is employed as butler to Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois.

Ex-Wacs Jim Crowed At Legion Convent n

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

(From The Courier's Louisiana Bureau)

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Jim-crowism, in its fullest sense, marred the thirtieth annual Louisiana Departmental American Legion Convention in Municipal Auditorium here last week attended by hundreds of white Legionnaires, fifty Negroes, and National Commander James O'Neill of Manchester, N. H.

First complaints of racial discrimination were received by The Courier Thursday when Mrs. Irma Burks and Mrs. Mahalia Whitehead, Wac veterans and members of F. B. Thompson Post 521, Monroe, attempted to register at Roosevelt Hotel, were sent to the St. Charles Hotel, then told, "Negroes can't register here."

Both were finally registered at Municipal Auditorium Friday morning when a special registration table was opened for Negro delegates and both were assigned to that duty after first registering themselves.

SEATED IN BALCONY

Other complaints were received Friday when Negro delegates found that in addition to being segregated and sent to the balcony while whites were seated on the main floor, no hosts were on hand to welcome them, no committees for room assignments were present, all amusements listed on the programs were at hotels, clubs or other places to which Negroes were not admitted, they were not invited to various other affairs, yet paid the same $2.50 registration fee as the whites.

First Negro Legion Post Organized in Vermilion

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

ABBEVILLE — Negro veterans of Abbeville, meeting at the Abbeville Training School, organized an American Legion Post and selected the names of two deceased veterans for the title of their post.

J. Elliott Cade and P. A. Bourgeois of the Vermilion Post No. 29 of the American Legion met with the Negro veterans to assist in the formation of the post, the first of its kind in Vermilion parish.

The post will be named the Keys-Beaudoin Legion Post in honor of Timety Keys who lost his life in World War I and for Francis Baudoin who was killed in World War II.

The officers elected for the new post are Charles F. Jones, commander; Hosea Brown, first vice-commander; Claudius F. Purnell, adjutant; Donald Gabriel, chaplain; Willard Wright, Sr., finance officer; Wallace Joiner, judge advocate; Donald Robinson, sergeant at arms; Morris Wright and Robert Cole, color bearers.

Threaten Negro Legion Post for Asking Bias Ban

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y. Fri. 6-4-48

BOSTON, June 3 (UP).—A Boston all-Negro American Legion post reported today it had been "deluged with threatening letters" because of its request that Jimcrow laws be waived for Negro war veterans during the national Legion convention at Miami, Fla., next October.

Monroe Mason, publicity officer of the William E. Carter post 16, said the post had received more than a score of letters from Miami residents warning that the Legion's 100,000 Negro veterans would have to observe segregation laws in Florida or be jailed.

Mason said some letters threatened physical violence to Negro Legionnaires defying Jimcrow restrictions.

He disclosed one letter signed "E A. Sym, 643 N. W. 11 St., Miami Fla.," which told the Post Negro visitors to Miami would have to observe state laws or "keep out of this part of the U. S. A." The letter was postmarked May 12.

Mason said the controversy began with the post request that segregation laws be waived during the convention. He said the National convention Legion commission had decided, however, not to fight Florida's jimcrow statutes.

Daily Worker

"We are not frightened by these letters," Mason said, "and we are not satisfied with the Legion's submission to these cruel state laws. We will submit a protest resolution at the 1948 State convention in September."

Newark, N.J.

He said the resolution will demand a moratorium on Jimcrow transportation for colored legionnaires 30 days prior to and 30 days after the convention."

Fri. 6-4-48

"This will be a test for banning Jimcrow transportation laws temporarily, perhaps permanently, in many southern states," he added.

White Man Admits Writing Letters

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

BOSTON — A Boston all-Negro American Legion post Wednesday claimed it had been deluged with threatening letters" because of its request that Jim Crow laws be waived for Negro war veterans during the national Legion convention at Miami next October.

Monroe Mason, publicity officer of the William E. Carter post 16, said the post had received more than a score of letters from Miami residents warning that the Legion's 100,000 Negro veterans would have to observe segregation laws in Florida, or be jailed.

June 3-48

Mason said some letters threatened physical violence to Negro legionnaires flouting Jim Crow restrictions, but did not reveal the exact contents of these letters.

He did disclose one letter signed "E. A. Sym, 643 N. W. 11th Street, Miami, which told the post Negro visitors to Miami would have to observe state laws or "keep out of the USA." The letter was post marked May 12.

Mason said the controversy began with the post request that segregation laws be waived during the convention. He said the national convention legion commission had decided, however, not to fight Florida's Jim Crow statutes.

"We are not frightened by these letters," Mason said, "and we are not satisfied wih the legion's submission to these cruel state laws. We will submit a protest resolution at the 1948 state convention in September.

"Our resolution will demand a Jim Crow interstate transportation curb for Colored legionnaires 30 days prior to and 30 days after the convention," he said.

This will be a test for banning Jim Crow transportation laws temporarily, perhaps permanently, in many southern states," he added.

SYM CONFIRMS LETTER

E. A. Sym, 643 N. W. 11th St., who described himself as a "disabled veteran but not a legionnaire," confirmed Wednesday night he wrote a Boston all-Negro American Legion post saying that violators of Florida laws are "put in jail where they belong."

"I didn't think they would make an issue," Sym said, "and furthermore I don't care. I have a right to express my opinion as well as the next one and that's the way I feel.

"That applies not only to our segregation laws but also to all the rest of our laws."

'INVASION OF RIGHTS' PROTESTED BY WARING

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Mississippi Legion Hears Blast By Memphian

7-13-48

KRUEGER TALKS TODAY

Special to The Commercial Appeal

JACKSON, Miss., July 12.—Mississippi Legionnaires in annual convention here Monday heard a protest against "the many invasions of our constitutional rights vasions of our constitutional rights."

The speaker was Col. Roane Waring of Memphis, former national commander of the American Legion.

Krueger To Talk

He shared speaking honors with Thomas G. Lanphier, deputy administrator of the Veterans Administration at Dallas.

Gen. Walter Krueger, who commanded forces in the Pacific during World War II, was expected to arrive here Monday night to address the convention Tuesday. The convention parade, in which 165 Legion posts will be represented, is scheduled for 5 p.m. Tuesday.

A report of the Resolutions Committee and election of officers are scheduled for Wednesday, final day of the convention.

Waring told the convention:

"The Legion was not concerned with, nor was it protesting against, the many emergency powers that necessarily did, in many cases, invade the personal rights and privileges of our people (during World War II).

"But the Legion was concerned with and was directing its protests against the many invasions of our constitutional rights that had begun long before any war emergencies, and at the time of the depression and in the beginning of New Deal days."

He said that since the war "we have by no means returned our Government to its proper constitutional functioning."

Mr. Lanphier declared that "Mississippi has provided an example of statewide co-operation in a phase of veterans' rehabilitation which is nationally outstanding."

Farm Training Cited

He explained that he was speaking of the agricultural training now being provided for more than 16,000 veterans of World War II in Mississippi.

Dignitaries in the reviewing stand viewing the parade Tuesday will include General Krueger, National Commander James F. O'Neil of Manchester, N. H.; the national commander of the Forty and Eight, R. Guy Land of Clarksdale, Colonel Waring, and T. N. Touchstone, state commander.

WIRTH IS ELECTED BY COUNTY LEGION

Time

Resolution Urges Abolition of All Forms of Segregation in Our Armed Forces

30 — New York N.Y.

The thirtieth annual convention of the New York County organization of the American Legion closed yesterday afternoon at Manhattan Center with the election of officers. Sun. 7-18-48

"Civil rights" resolutions had been adopted early yesterday morning at the end of Friday's session. One of these resolutions, submitted by the Willard Straight Post, called for "the abolition from all branches of the armed services of all forms of segregation based upon race, creed, color, ancestry or national origin." Three resolutions submitted by the Midtown Post demanded Federal legislation against lynching, the imposition of poll taxes by any state, and unfair employment practices. 7-18-48

Nearly forty resolutions were adopted in all. Many of these, bearing on civil rights, housing, foreign policy and the problem of making the American Legion "more democratic," had been submitted by a group of posts comprising the "program caucus." Jacob W. Abraham, first vice commander of the F. W. Galbraith Post, is chairman of the "program caucus," in which the Midtown and Willard Straight Posts are particularly active. Time

Would Enforce Resolutions

A resolution submitted by the Galbraith Post requires that "all delegates to the department conventions and representatives of the county appointed or elected to department committees be bound by all resolutions passed by the county convention." Robert Melton, adjutant of the Midtown Post and secretary of the "program caucus," said that sometimes in the past county delegates had failed to respect county resolutions. New York. N.Y.

In the election of new officers, the "unity slate," sponsored by the "regulars" in the organization, swept the convention without effective opposition. Herbert Paul Wirth, past commander of the Lexington Post, was elected county commander over Raymond T. Greene of the New York Athletic Club Post and Henry J. Scroope of the New York Fire Department Post. An unofficial tabulation gave Mr. Wirth, a veteran of the first World War, 835 votes to 430 for Mr. Scroope and 150 for Mr. Greene. Both Mr. Scroope and Mr. Green are veterans of World War II. Sun. 7-18-48

Other officers elected included the following vice commanders: William T. Collins 2d of the Murray Hill Post; James H. Donaldson, past commander of the John Purroy Mitchel Post; Victor Konow, commander of the Navy Post; Guy Gilbert Ribaudo, commander of the Col. Francis Vigo Post, and Harry J. Rich, past commander of the Automotive Post. Mr. Ribaudo was re-elected. Edward J. Clark of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity Post was the outgoing county commander. Sun.

Race for Adjutant Close

Bernard S. McGovern Jr., past commander of the New York Fire Department Civile Post, was elected county adjutant over Harry Frank of the Lieut. Orville P. Johnson Post by 725 votes to 642. Edward K. Peyton, commander of the Sanitation Post, was elected as treasurer and Robert J. DeSanctis, commander of the Washington Square Post, as historian. Paul Rutheiser, commander of the Fifth Avenue Post, was unopposed for judge advocate. 7-18-48

The Rev. John F. O'Connor, chaplain of the Riordan-Cassano Memorial Post, became county chaplain to succeed Rabbi Joshua L. Goldberg. Names of the other county officers, elected by ballot, will not be announced until today.

Two thousand delegates and alternates attended the closing session.

New York County Legion Votes In Favor Of Civil Rights Acts

30j World

Atlanta Ga. wed

NEW YORK —(ANP)— Civil rights resolutions including the banning of segregation in the armed forces were voted last week by the New York County organization of the American Legion at its 30th annual convention at Manhattan center last week. 7-28-48

County delegates will be bound by the convention to stand by the resolutions of the county group at the national Legion convention in Miami next month.

A resolution submitted by the Willard Straight post called for the "abolition from all branches of the armed services of all forms of segregation based upon race, creed, color, ancestry or national origin."

Three resolutions submitted by the Midtown post called for the passage of federal anti-lynch, anti poll tax and FEPC laws.

30j wed

To halt a practice by several delegates to the national meeting in the past of not standing by county resolutions the group resolved that "all delegates to the department conventions and representatives of the county appointed or elected to department conventions and representatives of the county appointed or elected to department commites be bound by all resolutions passed by the county convention."

2-24-48

Boys State "For Whites Only," Its Director Says

Journal - Guide, Norfolk, Va.

30N

Special to Journal and Guide

CHRISTIANSBURG, Va. —Charles W. Cruch, director of Boys State, sponsored by the American Legion, turned down the application of two Negro boys from Richmond for admittance to the project on the grounds that they filed too late, but added that they would have been rejected in any case because the charter of Boys State calls for the attendance of "Virginia white boys."

Applications filed by two white boys from Richmond were also turned down because they were presented after the deadline.

The citizenship school for Virginia boys opens Monday at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg, Va. Students selected on the basis of scholarship, leadership ability and "race" will have a week's training in the practcial activities of citizenship. Sat. 7-24-48

The four Richmond boys were nominated under the supervision of Marvin Caplan in the interest of the Richmond chapter of the American Veterans Committee. Caplan said he had forwarded the names to Cruch about a week previously but had heard nothing of it.

Caplan explained that the AVC chose two Negro boys and two white boys "in an attempt to inject the very essentials of democracy into what the American Legion calls the 49th State."

The question of admitting Negro boys to the Boys State has been a hot issue in recent years. Cruch said that the Virginia Department of the American Legion at its last convention offered to set up a separate Boys State for Negro youth as soon as sufficient interest was manifested in the project.

Courier-Journal

A. J. Winkenhofer, Jr., Bowling Green, retiring head of Warren Post No. 23, was elected commander of the Third District of the American Legion at its meeting in Russellville. He succeeds Larry Stone, Central City. For the first time Negro representatives of Legion posts attended the district meeting and were named to state-convention committees. Sat. 7-4-48

AVC Hits Discrimination At S'East Regional Meet

Memphis World
Memphis, Tenn.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.— (SNS)— The American Veterans Committee holding its Southeast Regional Convention here from March 15 through March 16 lashed out vigorously against discriminatory practices in the nation and formulated far-reaching plans for the establishment and workings of true democratic principles.

Tues. 5-25-48

The liberal veterans organization denounced the establishment of segregated regional schools, restrictive covenants, poll tax, white primary laws; while on the other hand called for expanded veteran service for Negro veterans, admission of Negro students into any private or public college or university without discrimination, complete adherence to the Supreme courts ruling on restrictive covenants, federal legislation on fair employment practices.

"SEGREGATION, UNSOUND"

"Segregation in education is undemocratic and economically unsound," the organization agreed in resolving abolition of segregation education of Negroes and whites. While resolving that Negroes be permitted to enter white institutions, the organization avowed that the same privilege be permitted whites if they desire to enter Negro educational institutions.

"It is the responsibility of state and local officials to use all precautionary measures to avoid racial intimidation of minority groups and violence prior to, during, and after elections," the organization declared in recommending the passage of suffrage legislation by federal, state, and local governments that will guarantee to all individuals the right to safety and security of the person. Tues. 5-25-48

In calling for the guarantee of fair employment practices and provision of equal job opportunities, the organization declared its belief to be that the "ineffective use of human resources cuts down the size of markets and the productivity of employes."

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY

Speaking of freedom of assembly, the organization averred that it should be the privilege of all groups and individuals themselves to determine whether or not segregation will be maintained in their meetings, conferences, and other activities and not a matter that should be left to state law. Memphis

TO CONDUCT SURVEY

The Negro veteran is deprived of most of the benefits of existing veterans legislation, and recognizing such, the AVC outlined as its major project of the Southeast Region a scientific survey to be established the exact status of Negro veterans in the region. 5-25-48

While in Jacksonville, convention delegates were deprived of the planned opportunity of holding a non-segregated banquet at one of the hotels. The management positively refused to serve them as an interracial group and wanted the Negroes to enter through a separate entrance. Memphis World

AVC to Open $67,000 Interracial House

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

WASHINGTON. — (NNPA)— The American Veterans Committee was completing plans last Friday to open its $67,000 interracial clubhouse located in down town Washington. Sat. 1-3-48

Plans have been laid to open officially the clubhouse for occupancy on February 28, when the National Planning Committee of AVC will hold its first meeting of the new year here.

Bought at an actual cost of $43,750, AVC estimates that the property eventually will cost about $80,000 when all improvements are made. This includes $5,000 to be spent on fire escapes, $2,000 for painting and decorating, $3,000 for furniture and equipment, and $12,750 forfitting a kitchen and dining room.

AMVETS Executives Hold Important Meeting in City

The Press
Memphis, Tenn.

Important steps were taken at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Division of the American Veterans (AMVETS) to increase the numerical strength and effectiveness of this organization of World War II Veterans. The meeting was held in Nashville. Members of the committee appear in the above picture as follows:

LEFT TO RIGHT: Alonzo Simpkins, Memphis Post 6; John T. Carney, Oakridge Post 3; Mose Davis, Commander Nashville Post 18; Junie Bryant, Commander, Memphis Post 1; Florence Redelsheimer, National Vice Commander at-Large; Nellie S. Brown, Nashville, State Commander; W. Haskell Bailey of Knoxville, Vice Commander for East Tennessee; Frank Benson, State Finance Officer; George McGee, Commander Knoxville Post 4; Louis R. Johnson, Acting Commander, Memphis Post 6 and Cayce Walton, PRO for Nashville Post 18.

DuBois Cited By D. C. AVC

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —The Washington, D. C. Press-Radio Wing of the American Veterans Committee on May 15 cited Dr. William E. B. DuBois, research director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as "AVC Man of The Year."

Memphis, Tenn.

Cited also at the Press-Radio Wing's annual civil rights dinner were Miss Ida Fox, executive secretary of the Council for Civil Rights in the Nation's Capitol, and James Wechsler, Washington correspondent for the New York Post.

Dr. DuBois was chosen by the National Planning Committee of AVC in recognition of his work nationally for civil rights. Miss Fox was nominated by AVC's Greater Washington Area Council for similar work in the District of Columbia and Mr. Wechsler by the Press-Radio Wing for his magazine writing on the subject. Tues 5-21-48

The dinner at which the citations were presented was held in AVC's newly acquired club house at 1751 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., in the District of Columbia's smart Dupont Circle neighborhood. Operated on a completely non-segregated basis, the club house is the first of its type to be operated by a veteran organization in the District of Columbia. 5-21-48

"The question of segregation never has come up in connection with this or any other AVC club house, nor could it," said Chat Paterson, AVC national chairman.

"There were no Jim Crow bullets in World War II and in AVC, a World War II veterans organization, we have no Jim Crow chapters. So how could we ever have a im Crow club house?"

Troubled intermittently, as other veterans organizations have been, by wild eyed leftists and attempted Communist infiltration, the American Veterans Committee was having no trouble Saturday night.

Principal speaker of the evening was Republican Senator Wayne L. Morse, of Oregon.

His topic was "Communists Are Not Liberals."

Colored Girl Sent To Convention By AVC of Florida

Nashville Globe
Nashville, Tenn

Miami, Fla.—(G)—Race relations in the downtown Hollenden Hotel showed themselves to be much on was most cordial to this alert the upgrade in the South this year young woman from Chapter 34 of when the Miami AVC Auxiliary the AVC giving her service in sent Cory Paschal as a representa- many key positions during the ses- tive from their inted-racial groups sions. Tue. 5-13-48

to the National Convention in Miss Paschal is co-chairman of Cleveland, Ohio last month. her Chapter in Miami.

The Convention, which convened

BUDDIES STAND BY TAN VETS

The State convention of the American Veterans of World War II in Sikeston, Mo., broke up with a near riot over three Negro delegates from St. Louis attending a dinner and dance held in the town's business section. The three were required to leave the convention under the protection of the sheriff and white Amvets.

The cause of the outburst of hatred in the town where Cleo Wright was lynched and burned in 1939, were the commander and two women auxiliary members of James L. McCullin Post No. 6 of the AMVETS with quarters at 1034 N. Vandeventer avenue. They are William A. Scott, 4349 Cottage avenue, who served with the 387th Air Service Group at Godman Field; Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander, 2340½ Carr street; and Mrs. Bertha Agnew, 4549 Cottage avenue. Scott is also district commander of Greater St. Louis and State vice commander and Mrs. Alexander is historian of the auxiliary.

M. H. Kriegel, of AMVETS Post No. 10, gave a St. Louis Argus representative the following account of the incident.

Upon our arrival in the town of Sikeston, Mo., to hold third state convention of AmVets in the State of Missouri, Feb. 13-14, we encountered something which we as Americans and AMVETS could not conceive since it went against all the principals and ideals upon which AMVETS and the American-way of life are founded.

Racial discrimination, the worst form of bigotry there is, against three Negro delegates from St. Louis AmVets Post No. 6 and its auxiliary. Registration fee for the convention dinner and dance were sent in earlier by the members of the auxiliary and accepted. The one male delegate, William A. Scott, registered upon his arrival in Sikeston. He was to be allowed to attend the convention, but not the dinner and the dance. The two ladies of Post 6, Mrs. Bertha Agnew and Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander, were refused tickets for the dinner and dance when it was discovered that they were Negroes.

Immediately following, several of the convention officials and Mr. Scott of Post 6 retired to the hotel room of George Sample, national membership director of AmVets, and discussed this revolting situation. The proposal by the Sikeston representative to accept the situation was refused.

Mr. Scott demanded that he and the two other Negro delegates be admitted to the dinner and dance at the Dunn Hotel, that the AmVets cancel the dinner and dance, or that they withdraw from the convention.

The national representative's stand was in accord with Mr. Scott.

When the news of this discrimination was heard, the majority of AmVets delegation decided to withdraw from the convention if the Post 6 delegation withdrew.

As the cancellation of the dinner and dance and withdrawal from the convention by a majority of the delegates was an assault on the purses of the merchants of Sikeston, they succumbed to Mr. Scott's demands for equality for himself and the Post 6 delegation.

The dinner went along without any outward signs of trouble, but the townspeople were banding together to stop the dance at the National Guard Armory after the dinner. The two ladies from Post 6 were the first to arrive and were admitted to the dance. They did nothing more than sit at one of the tables and talk with ladies from the auxiliary, but the townspeople were congregating around the door leading into the Armory. Some entered the dance and sat around the floor and passed remarks that were rather derrogatory at some of the members of the AmVet delegation. I'll quote one which was directly shouted at me, "You nigger-loving son-of-a-b, why don't you go home?" At this point, the chief of police called additional men to the Armory to maintain order.

The two colored ladies were then asked to leave, which they did rather than create a disturbance. When the members of most of the posts represented, objected, they were told it was better this way since, it would stop any trouble. The members of the regular convention adjourned to one of the rooms off the lounge floor in the Armory to decide upon the action to be taken when Bill Scott, the delegate of Post 6 arrived at the dance. He was immediately asked to the room where we were meeting and a stormy session followed. Mr. Scott decided, unwillingly, that he and the other members of his delegation would leave, since the townspeople were outside the windows of the meeting room and quite a few were armed and made no pretense of covering or hiding the fact. Mr. Scott was told if he didn't leave, the people living in the Negro section of Sikeston would probably be slaughtered—burnt out of their home—rather than have this happen, he decided to leave. After Mr. Scott left, the townspeople began to enter the dance in droves till all the tables reserved by AmVets were filled. It seems that a certain group of townspeople decided that we should not have our dance and they succeeded. This took place on Saturday.

When Mr. Scott returned on Sunday, nothing [illegible] he entered the lobby of the [illegible] Hotel that afternoon to wait for a bus that was chartered to return to St. Louis. He was approached by the hoted manager who told him to leave, saying that he had enough trouble because he had allowed Mr. Scott and the ladies to attend the dinner on Saturday. It seems that something should be done to force these bigots to respect the rights of others—regardless of race or creed.

No Jim Crow for Legion's Confab

The Courier 30j
Sat 16-7-48

MIAMI, Fla.—American Legion officials preparing for their national convention here Oct. 18-21 belied the statement made by the Tom Powell Post American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps that Negroes and whites would not participate together in the ceremonies.

The statement was made by someone who did not have the proper information on Florida's laws affecting races, according to the officials.

ON PEOPLE'S PLATFORM (WCBS, 12:30 p.m., Sunday), three vets discussed the question: "How Can We End the Cold War?" The discussion turned into a debate with Ralph De Toledano, assistant editor of **Newsweek**, and Merle Miller, novelist, lined up against Thomas Jones, a Negro attorney who represents the **United Negro and Allied Veterans of America.**

Daily Worker

It was a tribute to Jones' presentation of the subject that he forced a discussion of the recent exchange of notes between Bedell Smith and Molotov. Jones pointed out that war is a very profitable venture for the industrialists who are presently in the saddle in America. He also called for the outlawing of all means of mass destruction, based on the Wallace **Open Letter** and Stalin's reply.

Miller began with a few progressive words about ending aid to Greece and China, but then wound up with the same reactionary arguments ("appeasement," Russian "expansion," etc.,) which were De Toledano's stock-in-trade.

New York, N. Y. Tues.

Jones summed up the discussion when he observed that while the subject was how to stop the cold war, the proposals of De Toledano and Miller were proposals that would start the hot war.

6-1-48

UNAVA Asks Political Units For Rights Action

Daily World

Atlanta 3[illegible] Ga.

Sun 6-27 p.5

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Leaders of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America asked all three political parties to act on civil rights in their conventions, in an open letter last week.

The UNAVA opened its annual convention at the Uline arena here June 26.

In its letter to the parties, the UNAVA said:

"We Negro and white vets are dissatisfied. The job of safeguarding and extending civil liberties has been neglected. We need a change for the better. We aim to elect representatives that will help us kill jimcrow in the armed forces and out of it. We want democracy now and at home."

Sun 6-27-48

The letter was signed by Winston C. Edwards, national chairman; George B. Murphy Jr., national commander, and Joe Louis, honorary national commander.

30L 1948

When a Negro Loses Leg in Army

By John Hudson Jones

When a man loses a leg and an eye serving his country in the Army, he should get military compensation. But if he's a Negro like Albert Shands he's told, "You weren't even in this man's Army, boy!"

The story of Shands, 48, of 2080 Madison Ave. begins June 7, 1917, a few weeks after war broke out between the U.S. and Germany.

"They weren't taking Negroes in the Army then," Shands explained in a resonant voice, "but they needed laborers, so they took them in a Transport Working Battalion, attached to the 301 Quartermasters Corp, of the AEF."

A native of Baltimore, Shands said that most of the Negroes recruited for this service were from the deep South. They arrived in France in late June and began taking supplies directly to the front.

"We got trained, wore the regular uniform, had to carry passes, and got arrested if we didn't, and ob**served regular military discipline."**

JAILED BY MP'S

It was just before the 1918 "Big Push" that Shands was injured. It happened in a 40-truck supply train rushing up ammunition. There was a horrible accident, a buddy was killed, and he himself lost a right leg and a left eye. His buddy was buried with full military honors and he was hospitalized.

In early 1919 he was transferred to Fort McPherson hospital at Atlanta, and on March 10 was sent from there to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, ostensibly for a regular discharge.

A few days later a Washington lawyer named Scott (now a judge there) asked Shands and two other vets to a local church so the congregation could hear some overseas experiences.

Through a misunderstanding, Shands says, he didn't return to the hospital with the other vets, and was arrested by Military Police in the Washington Red Cross.

"Instead of taking me back to the hospital they took me to the guardhouse. After a while I was let out, and told to go home, without any discharge papers or anything else to show my record."

Then began a long, futile attempt to get military compensation for his injuries. Finally the U.S. Employes Compensation Commission granted him $29 a month, which he has received since then.

BITTER AND ANGRY

"I've tramped the streets, spent train fare, and told many people about my case, but the Army says we weren't soldiers."

He first took his case to former Rep. Hamilton Fish, Shands declared, then later to Rep. Vito Marcantonio, and just recently to Councilman Benjamin J. Davis.

In 1937 Brig. Gen. Frank Burnett of the Adjutant General's office declared "he did not acquire membership in the U.S. Army. . . ." As to the military conditions, Burnett said that "certain civilian employes were uniformed as a measure for their own protection should they be captured by the enemy."

So today Shands is bitter and angry. "They put a lot of things over on us then. They didn't want us in the Army, but they wanted our labor. So all I got to show for it is a peg leg and one eye.

"They said we weren't soldiers," Shands said angrily, "but my buddies are six feet under, and look at me. If those things can happen to civilians, then folks can stop wondering who the unknown soldier is!

30m 1948

Negro Escort Irks Solons

1-30-48

Constitution Fri.

Two Georgia Congressmen were reported "on the warpath" in Washington yesterday because of an incident, which an Atlanta Army officer said "happened only once and through error" — the sending of a Georgia soldier's body home in charge of a Negro escort.

Rep. John Wood, of Canton, said he had received complaints from the families of white war dead in his district that Negro soldiers had served as escorts in charge of returning the bodies.

Rep. Eugene Cox, of Camilla, termed the act "a studied insult to our people" and added, "This is carrying politics to the very brink of the grave."

Atlanta

Col. J. H. Pruitt, in charge of the American Graves Registration Service for the Atlanta district, said the Congressmen's complaints "grew out of an isolated incident, which occurred through error."

School Official Given Only 10 Days To Expand

Atlanta Daily World

By C. LAMAR WEAVER

Caustic charges against the State Veterans Educational Council reverberated over the city recently following dismissal of 45 veterans from the Atlanta Tailoring school, located at 757 Carter St., N. W.

These veterans, most of whom had adjusted their lives in conformity to trainee status, find themselves perplexed and disillusioned at the abrupt dumping from status of GI trainees into the unemployment bracket.

1-14-48

The dismissals were laid to impromptu requirements of school facilities handed down by the Council without adequate time being allowed to meet the new standards.

DIRECTOR SAMS INTERVIEWED

In an interview with the Council Director F. A. Sams Monday, he stated that the new requirements were leveled at all schools, Negro and white.

Wed.

Such regulations were drafted by the Council, he said, to give some assurance that training under the GI Bill of Rights would not be exploited for selfish means.

The director pointed out that the dismissal of the veterans themselves was not the responsibility of the Council but the Veterans Administration.

The Atlanta Tailoring school failed to meet these new requirements by not having adequate training space and facilities for the veterans enrolled, he said.

SPACE REQUIRED

According to the new regulations, 50 square feet per student are required of tailoring schools within the State.

During a conference Friday night with those students retained for training at the school, a pessimistic and sympathetic air permeated the discussions relative to their dismissed school mates.

Sentiments expressed by the group was that the "boys got a rotten break." The gravity of their concern was exemplified by their willingness to give free of charge their time and labor to provide adequate expansion to meet the requirements.

OTHER REMARKS

Other remarks were: "the school is nice, our instructors are the best and the fellows are getting something out of it"; "the government is giving us a raw deal"; "everything seems to be different now that the State is in control."

Prior to the dismissal of the 45 veterans, the school had a total enrollment of approximately 170 students who were divided into three sessions. The new requirements call for a maximum of two sessions with a trainee-instructor ratio of 1 to 1[illegible] for Vocational Trade Courses. The students are required to devote 3[illegible] hours per week to their training.

ONLY 10 DAYS ALLOWED

It was learned that the Council representative would give the school authorities only 10 days to meet the requirements a task which was termed impossible in that length of time.

REQUEST DENIED

A request of a 30 day time limit to fullfill the new regulations was refused, it was said, thus making it necessary to drop the 45 veterans.

Director Sams explained that the dismissed veterans maintain their eligibility for training under the GI Bill, but will have to seek training elsewhere or wait until the tailoring school can accept them. Wed.

The school is directed by J. T. Johnson, a graduate of Reids Business college and is staffed by qualified instructors of tailoring and related subjects. It was officially opened June 2, 1946. The new requirements were handed the school last December 9 and the 45 veterans were dismissed on Jan. 1. 1-14-48

Minister Charges Bias in Veterans' Set-Up in Miss.

Courier Baltimore Md.

TOUGALOO, Miss.—Charging that the GI Bill of Rights is being "made a football and a farce by Negro baiters," the Rev. W. A. Bender of this city has sent an open letter to Congress saying that giving the States control over execution of the bill's provisions has resulted in injustices to Negro ex-GIs in the South and especially this State. Sat. 1-3-48

The Rev. Mr. Bender declared that whites in high positions in State governments were using their influence to block off the operation of Negro-owned or operated trade schools for teaching veterans. He also declared that maneuvers were being executed to prevent Negro ex-GIs from learning skilled trades.

State boards, he said, refuse to approve schools for Negro veterans if they are owned or controlled by Negroes. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Billions Being Lost By Laxity, Unconcern

The Lighthouse and Informer Columbia, S.C. Sun. 8-1-48

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—Less than 100,000 of 1,200,000 colored veterans are taking advantage of their eligibility for benefits under the GI bill of rights, George L. Holland, liason representative of the Veterans Administration, said last Wednesday as he warned that the date is rapidly approaching for the end of a majority of the benefits.

Holland, who stopped here on a tour of New England States where he observed the VA's program as it affects colored veterans, said the failure of colored veterans to take advantage of the benefits to which they are entitled can be attributed to apathy on their part and lack of interest by community organizations.

He pointed out that the majority of institutional and on-the-job training benefits now being offered veterans expires July 25, 1949, and that unless colored veterans redoubled their efforts more than $4,000,000,000 in subsistence and tuition costs will be lost to them.

INSURANCE BENEFITS

In addition to this loss, Holland said, an additional loss will be suffered in insurance benefits. He estimated that colored veterans are eligible for about $10,000,000,000 worth of National Service Life Insurance but they now have only about $200,000,000 of this insurance in effect.

Pointing out that the deadline for the renewal of this insurance without a physical examination is July 31, Holland said similar insurance is not generally open to colored people and many are making a serious mistake by allowing their policies to lapse. Sun.

Until July 31 veterans may renew lapsed policies by paying two monthly premiums and certifying that their health is as good as it was when the policy lapsed.

Holland stressed the fact that veterans may now name anyone they choose as their beneficiary and that the insurance is payable to the beneficiary no matter what the circumstances are surrounding the death of the policyholder.

Reminded that the VA itself has been charged with laxity in helping colored veterans to obtain benefits, Holland said at no place in his tour had he found such charges substantiated or colored veterans who would come forward with such charges. 8-1-48

DOESN'T MAKE LOANS

Asked about the difficulty colored veterans face in obtaining loans Holland said the VA does not make loans. He emphasized that a veteran, like anyone else, must meet the requirements of a lending agency. He admitted that many veteran find it difficult to meet such requiremnets.

Holland said the VA is limite by law in the aid that it can offe

He cited a recent opinion by th United States Comptroller Gener warning VA employees to limit thei activity to the giving of service rather than "selling" a particula program.

Holland said the majority of col ored veterans who are availin themselves of benefits under the G bill are pursuing courses in the art of taking on-the-job training.

30m 1948

Veterans Rehabilitation

Vets Affairs Official Studies Ohio Vocational Opportunities

Vocational opportunities for Negro veterans were studied throughout the state of Ohio last week.

Joseph F. Albright, special assistant to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs in Washington, conferred with Veterans Administration and Urban League officials in Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus and other Ohio cities. He was on a nine city tour to study and report on vocational opportunities for Negro veterans.

In Columbus, Albright addressed a meeting of veterans representatives, government officials, religious and civic leaders at the local Urban League office.

The meeting was a part of the Urban League's campaign for vocational opportunity. Albright discussed the aspects of veteran's problems and the community's responsibility in them.

"The most valuable of our resources is manpower. We can not mobilize against the present attack against American ileals until every citizen can make his or her contribution on their personal worth.

"All reports to the contrary," he said, "Negroes are not being stampeded to communism. There is no more loyal group of citizens in the country. We stand on our record on that."

He addressed supervisory employes and counselors in the Cincinnati office of the Ohio State Employment Service.

His speech was based on vocational guidance, couseling and job placement as they pertain to effective employment utilization.

In the Queen City, Albright was guest of Joseph A. Hall, secretary of the Division of Negro Welfare, Council of Social Agencies.

Dixie Cracker Says Negro GIs Were Cowards

Chicago Defender

NEW YORK — Negro troops were smeared as cowardly in a June Liberty magazine article, "Are Americans Afraid to Fight" by William Bradford Huie, a Southerner.

The cleverly written smear said, "The desertion figures are by no means complete. The record shows that during the second World War American Negroes did excellent work on the Ledo Road; they made smart and creditable military policemen; there were a few capable Negro pilots; and there were several excellent Negro artillery battalions. But the Negro as a front-line rifleman was not impressive."

Mr. Huie then declared, "There are some who blame all this on segregation and insist that if segregation were ended in the army the Negro would make a dependable front-line soldier. Yet the Nisei, too, were segregated, and they fought gallantly, without a single desertion."

Further he said that if a third World War comes," we are likely to have more cowards, more deserters, more psychos, more mama's boys, more Ferdinands. Our racial minorities are likely to be even less dependable."

Last week this paper learned from the magazine's editor, David Brown, that a rebuttal of all of Mr. Huie's points about cowardice including his remarks about the performance of Negro troops, will be written by an Army spokesman and carried in a forthcoming summer issue. Mr. Brown stated that Mr. Huie's views were all his own and that the magazine did not endorse them.

It was also learned that Walter White of the NAACP had complained to the magazine's publisher about the article. Seeking a statement from a high ranking military official, this paper contacted the offices of Generals Dwight Eisenhower, Courtney Hodges, and George Stratemever.

Generals Eisenhower and Stratemeyer were out of the city on speaking engagements, and General Hodges declined to comment without War Department clearance. His press aide said the General had a high opinion personally of Negro troops and their heroism but felt he could not officially comment in view of the current controversy in the Senate over the Army's racial policies.

Rev. A. A. Watts Faces Federal Funds Charge

The Defender

Claim G.I. Tailor School Gypped U.S. Of $16,000

Chicago Ill

Rev. A. Alfred Watts, pastor of the Greater Bethesda Baptist church and former Army chaplain, was indicted by a federal grand jury Friday on charges of falsely using government funds to operate a trade school under the GI bill of rights.

Five counts, totaling $16,696 were placed against Rev. Watts, the Illinois School of Tailoring, 4515 State st. and Julius R. Pryor, 5751 Indiana ave., who operated the school with Rev. Watts.

The government charged the minister and Pryor with bilking the Veterans Administration out of $16,696 by filing false vouchers for educational and training benefits under the rehabilitation, educational and vocation program of the GI bill.

Assistant United States Atty. Robert C. Eardley said an investigation of the school showed that 75 students were using two sewing machines in the trade institution and that the operators were found to have collected tuition for 12 weeks when the students attended half an hour.

During its investigation, the grand jury found that the school failed to provide required books and supplies. Operators of two other veterans schools were also indicted on charges of filing false claims against the government.

United States Atty. Otto Kerner Jr. said the summer grand jury, in session since early in July, was being held over for further investigation of schools which train veterans.

He Found A Brown Fraulein

● by CLIFF MACKAY
(AFRO Managing Editor on Tour of Europe)

THERE'S one GI in Germany who, before he left the States, made up his mind that the fraus leins were not for him, only to have it changed in Berlin by charming Gertariga Monga. The only difference is that "Gertie," as he affectionately calls her, is brownskinned, an unusual sight in this, Hitler's former stronghold.

Now Sgt. John H. Williams of Miami is waiting for mustering-out time so he can take his German-speaking wife back to meet his mother, Mrs. Julia Williams, in Florida.

Born in Berlin

A brown baby of World War I, his wife was born in Berlin to former 1st Lt. Charles Monga and his German wife, Meta. Monga, a Senegalese officer in the French Army, found himself in the German capital at the end of World War I.

The result of this union was lovely Gertariga in 1926. In 1948 "Gertie" is unable to tell you what became of her parents.

They simply disappeared when Hitler came on the scene.

She was eleven when the storm troopers carried her to a concentration camp in Berlin where she joined 123 other colored persons who had been rounded up from all over Germany. That was in 1937.

Jews Not Only Victims

"Gertie" doesn't even want to talk of her experiences there other than to say that Jews were not the only people to suffer under the Nazis' cruel racial philosophy.

Of the 124 who were thrown in the Berlin camp only 29 were living when liberation forces appeared in the Spring of 1944.

All of them, she says, were forced to undergo sterilization operations at the Polish hospital, preventing them from ever having children.

I talked to Sergeant Williams and his wife in their neat little home on the edge of Nurnberg. She threw her arms about him as he entered the door, rushed to get his slippers, and after he had gotten comfortable, took her seat in his lap.

All the while we were talking she was petting him on the cheek, lighting his cigarettes or straightening his tie.

Her face lighted up as Williams told how they met in Berlin. He was attached to an armored car company; she was working in a department store.

He Gets a Shock

The first time he saw her in the store, he said, he thought she was American, and didn't learn differently until he got up enough nerve to ask her for a date. It was when she spoke that he got a shock.

She talked just like her white sister frauleins. He didn't want to believe his ears. Their brief courtship ended in marriage the day before Williams's unit was moved to Nurnberg.

She's very happy. "I always wanted to marry a man of my own color," she explained. "I met Johnny and now everything is what you say, okay."

Williams, a shop foreman with the 7819 Transportation Truck Co., saw service during World War II in the Pacific. He re-enlisted for three years in June, 1947.

"Gertie" is anxious to see the United States, but despite the pleadings of Johnny's mother to send her new daughter home, will remain by her husband's side.

"You think I leave Johnny here with these other frauleins?" she said, a frown creasing her forehead. "What do you think I am, crazy, huh?"

Improvement in Troop Morale Noted by White During Tour

NEW YORK—"Morale among colored troops in Germany is high although the situation is complicated by failure of the War Department to end segregation," Walter White, NAACP secretary, reported on a communication received here last week.

Reason for higher morale, he said, is the increased proportion of colored service men now assigned to combat outfits, nearly half of whom are now so assigned. It is reflected in a reduction in the crime rate which last month, Mr. White reported, was lower than that for white troops and the lowest in the history of the occupation.

Mr. White's report followed a week's tour of troop installations and displaced persons' camps in Heidelburg, Frankfurt, Mannheim, Nuernberg, Kissingen, Giessen, Karlsstuhe and Berlin. Following his tour of inspection, Mr. White returned today to Paris, where he is serving as a consultant to the United Nations General Assembly.

Col. Hyman Chase Holds Important Air Lift Job

By LUCILE SEIZ

BERLIN — (NNPA) — A vital phase of the Berlin Air-lift is being operated by American Negro soldiers near Frankfurt. These are the men of the Twenty-fourth Transportation Truck Battalion of the United States Army who are hauling truck loads of commodities, such as food, coal and gasoline from the railheads to the planes flying to Berlin.

For the past four months American air pilots have carried an average of 8,000 to 9,000 tons a day of supplies to this isolated city. The air corridor is the only means since Russia has imposed the blockade, to provide the 250,000,000 Germans living in the western sector of Berlin with food and heat.

The man chiefly responsible for keeping the trucks moving to the two air bases is sharp-tonguer, energetic Col. Hyman Chase. He is the commanding officer of the Twenty-fourth Transport Battalion, which includes five heavy trucking companies, three of which have all-Negro personnel and officers.

Col. Chase, a Negro, who commands an important part in the entire air flight operation, views his work as a "colossal job." He must see not only that the 240 five-ton tractors and 480 ten-ton trailers of the five companies transport the supplies, but that these vehicles have the proper maintenance.

Col. Chase was proud to report that the morale of the Negro soldiers is now very high. He said that both the accident rate and venereal rate among Negro soldiers, as compared to whites, is lower.

When asked about discrimination in Germany among the troops, the colonel answered quickly, "Let's lose all ideas about the race business and wait until we get home."

This pugnacious officer, who was an infantry commander in North Africa and Italy during the last war, holds the respect of his men, even though at times they feel intimidated by the occasional brisk manner in which he exercises his authority.

Col. Chase was graduated from Howard University in 1925, and received a Ph. D. from Stanford University in 1934.

69 Negro Units Now In Europe

HEIDELBERG, Germany — At present there are 69 Negro units stationed in U. S. occupied Germany and Austria, including the 370th, 371st and 373rd Infantry Battalions, with Headquarters at the Kitzingen Base Training Center.

The majority of Negro troops are serving with 30 transportation truck companies located in Frankfurt, Nurnberg, Munich, Stuttgart, Giessen, Hammelberg, Kitzingen and Mannheim, Germany and Wels, Austria.

Other units include three ordnance evacuation companies, one engineer construction battalion, one military police company, three military police platoons and three Army bands.

The 7800th Infantry Platoon, commanded by First Lieutenant Herbert L. Gaskins of New York City, serves as Honor Guard for General Lucius D. Clay, Commander-in-Chief, European Command, and is the only Negro unit stationed in Berlin. The 7777th Infantry Platoon, commanded by First Lieutenant General Clarence R. Heubner, Deputy Commander-in-Chief, European Command, in Heidelberg.

69 Negro Units Now In Europe

HEIDELBERG, Germany — At present there are 69 Negro units stationed in U. S.-occupied Germany and Austria, including the 370th, 371st and 373rd Infantry Battalions, with headquarters at the Kitzingen Basic Training Center.

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Newsmen Visit GI 'Hell Hole'

Nothing Good Said of Roth Commander

FIVE GRIPES

Germans Preferred, Girls Kept From Men

By CLIFF MACKAY

ROTH, Germany—(By Mail) -Known to Tan Yanks all over the European Command as the "hell hole" of the American Occupation, the Roth Air Corps Ammunition Depot more than lives up to its name.

It was the only installation visited, where not a single enlisted man had a good word to say for the post or its commanding officer, Col. E. N. Glass of Fort Worth, Texas.

Actually Roth, which is not operated by the Army, was not on the itinerary set up for visiting newsmen, but so many men from Frankfurt to Nuernberg had told of conditions there, it was decided that the journalists had better see the place.

Didn't Have Time to "Prepare"

Because the editors had shown up more or less unexpectedly, the post had not undergone all of the "lick and spittle" traditional to the Army before inspection.

The commanding officer was not on the scene and the newsmen were informed that he had to leave on a hurried mission to Munich after a call had come through that the journalists were insisting on visiting his installation.

The post was buried deep in the woods on a little-used road some seven miles from the small village of Roth.

Fenced in with heavy wire, it has been labelled "Glass's plantation" by enlisted men embittered over the treatment they had received at the hands of the commander.

Germans Preferred

The gripes of the enlisted men centered around these five points:

1. German civilian workers on the post are given preferrential treatment over the men in uniform.

2. The court-martial system as practiced here has become an evil thing.

3. The men who too infrequently are given passes to town many times are deprived of their use because the commanding officer bitterly opposes their fraternizing with German women.

Men Called "Knotheads"

4. The commanding officer makes no attempt to conceal his Texas-born prejudices often referring to the men as "you knotheads."

5. The complete lack of adequate recreational facilities either on the post or in the town of Roth.

Talking with both enlisted men and non-com officers, one gathers the impression that the chief trouble lies in the fact that the officers assigned here have not been trained in administration.

All are pilots, who might be good flyers, but are not familiar with handling men.

The post will be closed sometime in July and its activities transferred to another ammunition depot. More than 75% of the personnel will be mustered out before the closing date.

Bus Segregation Exposed

Most of them veterans of World War II, they are embittered most by the commanding officer's preferential treatment given German civilians, whom many of their buddies gave their lives to defeat.

There is only one bus to carry both German civilian workers and the soldiers to Roth and under orders of the commander, all soldiers must wait until the last civilian leaves the post.

A rigid segregation policy prevents the colored soldiers from boarding the bus, if occupied by German civilians.

Held "Guilty" From Start

The second "beef" of the men is the court-martial system practiced here, which precedes on the premise that a man is guilty before the trial is held.

Further the men say, that offenses which under normal circumstances would be punished by 7 days' restriction to the post, at Roth result in 30 days and sometimes three months in the guardhouse.

The ratio of court-martials at Roth, the men say, is the highest in the American Command and they attribute this to a studied effort on Colonel Glass's part to keep the men confined to the post and away from the frauleins.

Kept Away From Girls

Men caught by the commanding officer walking on the streets of Roth with a German girl are picked up and hustled back to camp even if their passes have not expired. The girls are advised to avoid the company of Tan Yanks.

The lone recreational spot for the men in Roth, a social club, is called "the funeral home" by the men, because German girls are afraid to enter its doors.

MP's are constantly on guard duty, the men say, for the purpose of keeping the girls away.

Seen on the post were these members of the 14th and 15th Maintenance Squadrons and the 15th Ammunition Squadron:

S/Sgts. Robert L. Jones, Washington; John C. Savage, Birmingham; William B. Taylor, Lumberton, N.C.; Sgt. Fred Cason, Philadelphia; Cpls. Ben W. Turner, Buffalo; Rudolph Dume, NYC; James W. Mariner, NYC; Shelton Wharton, Snow Hill, Md.; Thomas Parhams, Washington; Eugene Harris, Birmingham; Cpls. James E. Gray, Baltimore; Leroy Brown, Philadelphia; Pfcs. Milton Wade, Brooklyn; George Nixon, Brooklyn; Ismael Walker, Mullica Hill, N.J.; Ernest Hill, Pittsburgh; Raymond Smith, Washington; Dories Smith, Washington; Marion Thompson, Columbus, O.; Levi Sanders, Philadelphia; and Pvt. Ernest Woodford, Philadelphia.

IT'S GETTING TOUGHER:

GI's in Germany Feel Effect of New Economy

By OLLIE STEWART

MANNHEIM, Germany—Here are some notes on life as this writer saw it in Germany.

Colored soldiers in various trucking units hauled the millions of new Deutsche marks to points of distribution in many German cities—and not a single case of theft was reported.

Judging by the fights and baseball games postponed in the States, the weather must have been the same as in Germany during the last two weeks in June. Over here, it rained every day.

Incidentally, the Louis-Walcott fight made a lot of people mad. They got up at 5 o'clock in the morning to hear the broadcast — only to hear that it had been postponed.

Soldiers Hit by Price Rise

In Germany, you can tip with one of three things: money, cigarettes or candy. Or you can mix them up and use some of all three. And every time you get your laundry done, you have to give the washwomen some soap.

Soldiers are pretty hard hit by the rise in prices in snack bars and Px's. Wages for German workers went up after the change in the value of the mark on June 20—and the increase is being passed on to the soldiers.

Sandwiches and cake went up, and the cigarette ration jumped from \$.95 to \$1.25. Men who have been paying two and three packs of cigarettes per week for their girls' room rent, now try to pay with money. Cigarettes have become too expensive.

Black Market Diamonds Abound

They tell me that diamonds are the best buy on the black market now. Almost everybody but me has some blue fire on his finger. Cameras are too high, but a good lens can be picked up now and then. On one corner in almost every city, you can buy anything from a new Cadillac to a fountain pen.

New cars can be bought in sales rooms here now. In Denmark, Belgium and Holland, you can drive away in a new car as soon as you put the price on the counter. Tourists are now allowed into Germany, but they come in a group and stay together. By next year it is expected that an individual tourist can visit Garmisch or other interesting places in Germany.

Freeze Up When I Enter

There are press clubs for newspapermen in most of the larger cities, run jointly by the Army and the correspondents themselves. Membership fee is \$25, but transients pay a temporary membership fee of \$5 which gives you freedom of the club.

The best clubs are in Frankfurt and Munich. The Americans seem on the verge of apologizing to fellow writers, and even to the German help, when I enter the bar or dining room.

If they are sitting around talking and relaxing, they seem to freeze up and lose their voices when I sit down.

Wives Make Difference

But there hasn't been an "incident." On those scattered occasions when I have had a German, Dutch or Esthonian girl as a guest, my table was an oasis surrounded by silence. During the war, when we were mostly men, there was much more comradeship among the corresopndents.

Now that most of the men have their wives, plus the fact that a lot of them are newcomers who never saw the war, it's just like being back in the States.

Not a single American writer has come to my table in the dining room. But from time to time I have had a Turkish editor or a Dutch writer to stop and ask: "May I join you?"

Truly, the American white man is just about the hardest person in the world to get along with!

Colored Civilian a Novelty

Among the Germans, a colored civilian is still a novelty — something to stop and turn around and get a good look at. If I stand on the sidewalk in front of the press club, I can always get a crowd.

In the stations, when I catch a train, I have to elbow my way through. They are used to soldiers, though, and pay them no mind.

In the neighborhoods where dependents live, you can always see white and colored children playing together. Sometimes the white kids are American, other times they are German. Prejudice doesn't bother the youngsters.

Girls Left Behind Suffer

Whenever all colored troops leave a town, especially a small town, the girls who have been friendly with them had darn well better go with them — or go somewhere else. White soldiers, more than the Germans, make life unbearable for them.

If they have a job, they get fired. If they have a room, they get tossed out into the street. They can be healthy as an angel, but they're sure to be picked up and thrown into jail for a five-day VD check — which may last several weeks.

This is just about the most humiliating experience a girl from a good family can go through.

In the States, it would be comparable to being picked up by the vice squad as you left church on Sunday, and charged with being a common prostitute.

Pickups Still Plentiful

Germany, however, is still full of girls who can be picked up by anybody. Some will settle for the chance to smoke a few cigarettes. Others want a few drinks.

Still others, who have no home, just want a soft bed to sleep in. Only when they get very desperate, do they ask for money. They've discovered they get more by not asking.

The writer is not exactly naive, but on several occasions it has been something of a shock to hear, when riding along in a car: "Just look 'em over, pal, and if you see something you like, just let me know. All I have to do is stop the car — and they'll do the asking."

Germany has certainly been well-indoctrinated, where the women are concerned. No fuss.

no bother, no getting acquainted. Just stop the car and take your pick. Take them wherever you're going, and keep them as long as you want them.

This is Germany.

Kitzingen Soldiers Get New Type of Training

The Afro American 30 m(1)
Sat 4-3-48

KITZINGEN, Germany — Five days a week, approximately 300 colored soldiers march into a huge school building here where they are undergoing a new type of Army training designed to increase their military efficiency and to improve their own education.

Baltimore Md.

The installation, a former German military airbase, is now known as the Kitzingen Basic Training Center, or KBTC. Fresh replacements arriving overseas as well as seasoned veterans in outfits stationed in Germany are required to pass through the center for training.

Educational Program

A soldier's day at KBTC includes six hours of basic military subjects and two hours of academic subjects. In order to determine the scholastic level of trainees, the center's education section gives placement tests to each new arrival.

Some Trained for Teaching

the eight levels of classroom work or, in cases above the eight level, are required to take a course in instructing.

Sat 4-3-48

Soldiers are placed in one of

It is from the group of practice instructors teachers are drawn for the instructor pool.

When a unit has completed its training at KBTC, it is assigned to some military post in the U.S.—occupied zone of Germany. A small unit will take with it four instructors to continue the educational training.

Result of Past Experiment

The European command's project at KBTC represents the result of a training experiment which started at Fort Benning, Ga., in July, 1946, with the 25th Combat Team. Out of that experiment came a report which was used as a guide for setting up a

Work of Occupation Troops in Germany Affected by Lack of Officers, Racial Bars

Army 30 m(1) 6-26-48
Afro-American Baltimore Md.

Present Setup Gives Germans a Bad Lesson in Democracy; Some Bright Spots Found

Sat. 6-26-48
6-26-48

By OLLIE STEWART

MUNICH, Germany—Within the Henry Caserne, on the outskirts of town, are located all the colored soldiers stationed in the Munich area. Until recently the place was called the Flak Caserne.

This Army post, commanded by Col. Virgil N. Cordero, Puerto Rican with iron beneath his charm, is run like most of the casernes I have seen in Germany—with a mixed officer staff, but with white men holding the top jobs.

There are eight units on the post. Four of them are commanded by colored captains. Two have all white officers. The other two have white officers commanding with one colored junior officer each, recently assigned. *6-26-48*

Think There's a Shortage

Several of the men and two officers asked me whether there was such a shortage of colored officers in the States that no more could be sent over to command colored troops. This question must be very much in the minds of the men because I get it everywhere I go. It will have to be answered soon.

Generally speaking, Henry Caserne is well run, and the men seem orderly, alert and take pride in doing their jobs well. There is one infantry company here—Company C of the 370th Infantry Battalion. There is one ordnance unit, a special service company, and five trucking companies.

Recreation seems fairly adequate. The two special service hostesses, Misses Alice J. Carter, Columbus, Ohio, former Red Cross worker, and Gynell White, Cincinnati, also ex-Red Cross, are working hard to make the club on the post attractive to the men.

Baseball Team's Record Good

The baseball team has a fine record this season, with one loss against five wins. The Orlando Club in Munich, run by T/Sgt. Neal Leysath, 37 Beaver St., Trenton, N.J., and 1st/Sgt. James Blackwell, Newark, offers the enlisted men one of the best clubs in the theater.

There's a PX on the post, and movies nightly and floor shows by the special service band and entertainers, to help the men pass their leisure time.

However, there are a lot of little things—annoying little things—which come to your attention if you spend a few days around Henry Caserne.

Coolness Towards GI's Noticed

Several persons asked me her whether I had noticed the change in the attitude toward colored soldiers since I came back to Germany. I said I had not. I was assured [illegible] where the men had form[illegible] welcome in hom[illegible] there is now a [illegible] many quarters [illegible]

Unit clubs [illegible] colored troops [illegible] completely apart. A directive has stated that if a unit has a club, only members of that particular unit may use the club.

Thus, since no units are mixed, this has been a very nice way of keeping the men from ever getting together socially.

Medical Personnel Lacking

Since the powers that be have not seen fit to authorize any colored enlisted medical personnel, the seven men running the dispensary at Henry Caserne are very despondent.

Their outlook isn't bright at all They love their work, and were especially schooled as medical technicians, but not being authorized, they can be shifted at a moment's notice to pulling guard duty or driving a truck.

Until May 27, there was a white officer over them, but now they have sick call and handle all cases that don't require hospitalization by themselves.

On[illegible] the [illegible] Pfc. Benjamin B[illegible] St. Balti[illegible] Mrs. Helen [illegible] not getting [illegible] T/3 Lee E. Walk[illegible] Westfield, N.J. NCO [illegible] S/Sgt. Orville Lewis, [illegible] Kans.; T/4 Milton Wa[illegible] Angeles; T/5 Albert Step[illegible]port, La.; T/5 Henry [illegible] Orangeburg, S.C.; and T/5 [illegible]son, Topeka, Kansas.

One Legal [illegible]

Only summary cou[illegible] the post. Special and [illegible] cases are handled in Munich, and Lt. Edwin J. DuConge is [illegible] colored officer assisting in the courts.

There are only white MP's in Munich. For Henry Caserne, and for the Orlando Club, men are pullel out of the companies and placed on special duty status.

True not only in Munich but throughout the American zone: There are no colored in the constabulary. This is the special force which keeps the Germans in order.

Not One Medic in Zone

Military government has been all-white—although I have heard that one man was recently assigned to an office job. I am still unable to verify the report.

There is one colored dentist in the American zone—and not a single doctor.

There are only five colored chaplains (not nearly enough, the men tell me), and all are captains. Captain Pliny W. Jenkins Pittsburgh Calif., of Johnson C. Smith, Howard and Gammon Seminary, is the chaplain at Henry Caserne. He admitted that he has been a captain for six years.

I have met one colored signal corps officer. He seems to be only in the theater—and he is about to be shipped home.

Germans Aware of Setup

The Air Corps is white. And so is Artillery. And Anti-Aircraft. And most of the branches of service except trucking, ordnance, engineers, infantry (rifle companies) and military police.

There are colored ordnance officers over here, but more working in ordnance. There's one quartermaster officer working at it.

These are some of the things that keep the men from being fully effective as occupation soldiers. The Germans know these things. and it doesn't help promote the so-called democratic way of life being introduced to Germans.

Guarded War Criminals

Company C of the 370th Infantry here is the rugged outfit that recently guarded the Palace of Justice at Nuernberg while the war crimes trials were going on.

This unit is commanded by Captain Charles Barbour, Junction City, Kansas. In the Army 10 years Capt. Barbour was with the 761st Tank Battalion during the war.

9* ppl Work of Occupation M-1 18

His wife, Mrs. Dorothy L. Barbour, came over with their three children in February, 1947. All of them, Barabara, 7, Kayrn, 6 and Charlotte, 2, speak good German. and like Europe very much.

Other officers with the outfit are:

Lts. Daniel C. Thomas, Akron Ohio, who is the last colored liaison pilot for field artillery observation left in Germany; Ernest Garner. Chicago, whose wife, Mrs. Alvolon Garner, has been here since June. 1946; and Eugene Wade, Fort Worth, Texas, who wants to get back to Meharry to study medicine and marry Miss Viola Johnson, now at Meharry.

Two From Chicago in Unit

Captain Harry C. Tartt Chicago. commands the 543rd Truck Company. He has his wife, Mrs. Orlean Tartt, and son, Robert, aged 4, with him in an 8-room house, and finds Germany not too bad.

The other officer in his company is Lt. John L. Gayles, Chicago, who has 10 years of service and is now on his second tour of duty in the theater.

Capt. Beauregard King commands the 596th Truck Company. His home is Chester, S.C. Hard and talkative, Captain King is about the best-known man on the post.

His officers include Lts. William N. Sexton, adjutant Detroit; Ivorey Cobb, Pittsburgh, whose 6-month-old daughter, Gretel, was born in Munich; Edwin J. DuConge, Chicago; Clarence J. Gentry, Bakersfield, Calif,; Wilbert D. Anderson, Wilson, La.; and CWO Lorenzo B. Fauntleroy 1531 N. 25th St., Philadelphia.

Money Collected for Babies

Attached to headquarters are Capt. Cyrus T. Russell, supply officer, Xenia, Ohio, and Chaplain Jenkins. Incidentally, Chaplain Jenkins says that of the more than 500 girls in the Munich area who have brown babies, at least 20 come to him regularly each week help in getting food and clothing.

The first day in his office, I saw $35 collected from one company to be used to help the neediest babies.

With the 39th Ordnance is Lt. Richard H. Copper. And Lt. George Van Buren, ex-Howard athlete, was recently assigned to the 69th Truck Company.

Captain Lester McCants, Chicago, commands the 7730 Special Service Company, formerly the 17th and known throughout England. He [illegible] wings because he was trained as an aerial photographer.

His other officer is Lt. Eustace I. Naylor, Chicago, who travels with parts of the company entertaining for soldiers all over the theater.

30m(1) 1948

Associated Press Wirephoto

LIST LISTENS . . . Flanked by Negro guards of the 370th Infantry, German Field Marshal Wilhelm List stands at attention as an American military tribunal in Nuernberg sentences him to life imprisonment. The Nazi commander in the Balkans was convicted of ordering executions of hostages without trials.

Troops In Germany Progress

Despite Many Bisic Problems

KITZINGEN, Germany — (ANP) — Despite facing many special problems such as discrimination, Negro troops of the Kitzingen Basin Training Center here in Germany have shown great advancement in achievement in discipline and in health.

The program underlying this progress is the educational activities of this base which is serving as a focal point of educating colored troops throughout the occupied territory.

Here are some of the results of this program:

Negro guard troops trained here are usually the best drilled soldiers on most general's posts. Nearly every post commander has his honor guard of colored troops used for demonstrations for visiting dignataries. Gen. Clay has an honor guard in Berlin. Major Gen. Milburn has an honor guard under Lt. Francis.

LOW CRIME RATES

Crime rates among Negro troops have dropped very very low. So have venereal disease rates. At Grafenwohr last year colored VD rates were 1,500 per 1,000 a year compared to 258 cases per 1,000 men for whites, but this year it is down to 158 per 1,000 in Kitzingen for colored.

Under a selective system, men who were criminally inclined, sex perverts, non-educatable, lazy, dull and indolent, were sent home and the better men are still here.

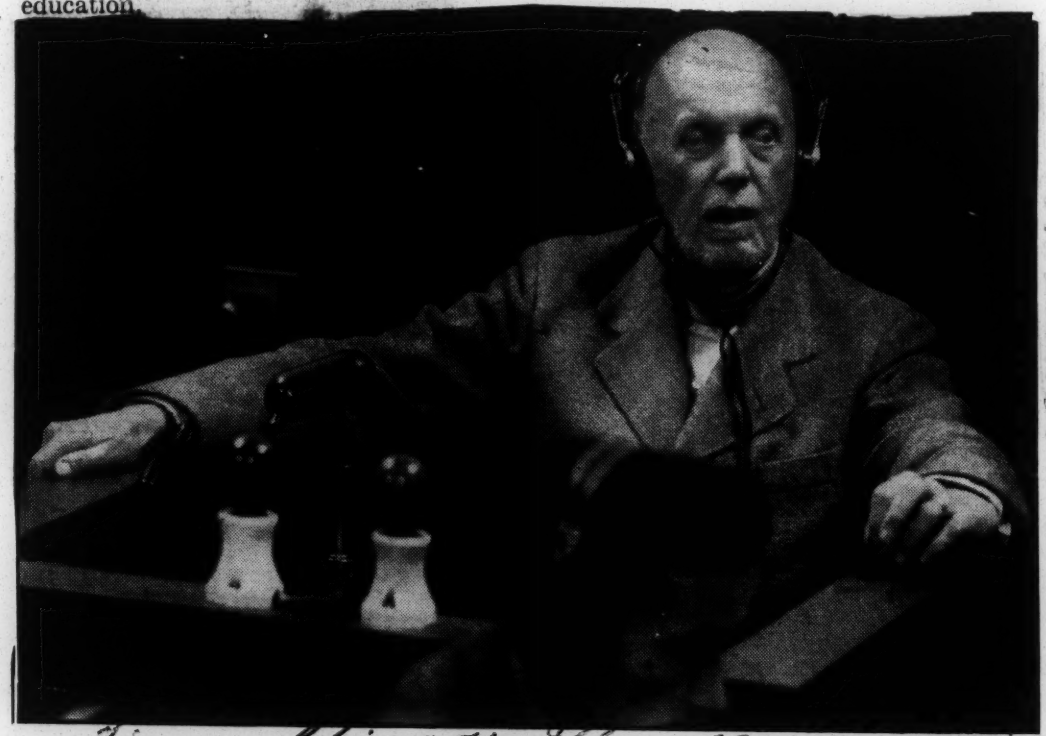
The education program was originally a project of the 370th and 371st Infantry battalions in Grafenwohr in May of last year. These troops took 12 weeks of field training and the rifle companies were then assigned to important guard posts throughout Germany.

The headquarters company and Company D of each battalion were held back in Kitzingen to form the backbone of the basic training center here. Each soldier at this center must attend school two hours a day unless he has an education department certificate that he has the equivalent of a high school education.

Army of Occupation (Europe)

Negro GI Constabulary

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 15 (AP)—Negro soldiers will be assigned to the U. S. Constabulary Thursday for the first time. The 54th Construction Battalion will be inducted into this highly trained branch of the occupation force at ceremonies in Grafenwohr.



HANS HEINRICH LAMMERS

The notary public was as indispensable as the soldier.

WAR CRIMES

The Bureaucrat

Most Americans had all but forgotten Nürnberg, but its machinery of justice still ground on. The men now on trial were, in a sense, more important than the great and obvious evildoers sentenced earlier. They were men who had never, with their own hands, fired a shot or beaten a Jew. But they were as indispensable to the totalitarian state as the soldier, the policeman and the executioner. They were the plodding men with the filing-cabinet minds—the bureaucrats.

Their prototype was Hans Heinrich Lammers, an old man of whom few Germans and few Americans had ever heard; yet on every Third Reich decree his name had appeared, in a bold, inch-high sweep below the scrawl "Adolf Hitler." In his defense Lammers claimed that, as chief of the Reich Chancellery, he had merely acted as a sort of "[illegible]ublic" or "glorified mailman." The prosecution thought otherwise. Next to Hitler, Lammers had been one of the most powerful men in Nazi Germany.

Secret Pride. Lammers lacked the perverted brilliance of a Goebbels, the bravado of a Göring, the bold genius of a Speer. He was an unquestioning, ordinary bureaucrat, with the ordinary bureaucrat's training. After serving as an infantry captain in World War I (in which he lost an eye), he became a minor official in the German Ministry of the Interior. Disgusted by the weakness of the Weimar Republic, he joined the Nazis and betrayed government information to them. A specialist in constitutional law, Lammers was responsible for the legislative maze with which the Nazis surrounded their most lawless acts. He created the notorious "People's Courts," "simplified" the judicial system by drafting a decree empowering the Minister of Justice to "deviate from any existing law."

He cherished a secret pride in his ability to handle the Führer. On his visits, he carried along maps and architectural plans in which Hitler found a childish delight. Nothing that happened in Germany was beyond or beneath Lammers' passion for detail. The prosecution last week produced a letter he had written in 1941 to Germany's Minister of Justice: "The enclosed newspaper clipping about the conviction of the Jew Marcus Luftgas to a prison sentence of two and one-half years [for the hoarding of eggs] has been submitted to the Führer. The Führer wishes that Luftgas be sentenced to death. May I ask you urgently to instigate the necessary steps. . . ."

"Nastiest Ole Man." Last week, hunched in the prisoners' dock, earphones clamped to his seemingly petrified bald head, his body weirdly stiffened (he suffers from arthritis of the spine and hardening of the arteries), he was still a perfect bureaucrat. His only concern was an efficient defense. He worked furiously, scribbling endless notes of rebuttal.

Said his American Negro jailer: "He is the nastiest ole man I ever did see. He growls like a dog when I come near him." But he was also a pathetic old man, whose wife and daughter had committed suicide, and who would probably not live to the end of his sentence. The lesson that Lammers held for the world was that there were other men like him and not only in Germany, whose mediocre but precise minds were willing to do the office work of terror.

Negro Troops Educated

A new type of military training designed to increase military efficiency and advance the education of negro troops has been instituted at the Kitzingen Basic Training Center, Kitzengen, Germany.

According to a report received this week approximately 300 negro troops are studying academic subjects which range from the first grade level through the eighth grade. Military personnel who have completed high school or college serve as instructors. The project is being carried out at what was once a German military air base and until recently was used by the U.S. Air Force. It has now been converted into a large training camp, the installation is now known as Kitzingen Basic Training Center.

Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe, commanding general, is conducting the project on the ground that proper utilization of all the Army's manpower almost dictates that opportunity for learning be provided those who have not had the chance for full education.

Negroes, Russians, Hated In Germany At Present

BERLIN—Negroes and Russians are taking the place of Jews as hated groups among the German people, it was reported Sunday in a survey by the American Military Government.

"Perhaps efforts to supress anti-Semitic prejudice have acted merely to divert the pressure of prejudiced feeling to other directions," the report philosophized.

GIs IN GERMANY GET EDUCATIONS AT U.S. EXPENSE

Army Gives Lessons at Each Post

BERLIN, June 28 (Reuters)—The United States armed forces institute is carrying out a program in Germany designed to "make the American soldier the best informed of any army and to give him an opportunity of becoming the best educated."

At each military post an army education center supervised by a trained civilian educator has been established.

With an enrolment of approximately 8,000 students and conducting some 117,000 hours of instruction a month, these centers offer courses in modern languages, science, literature, photografy, art, and many other subjects.

Center for Negro Troops

Every soldier in the American-occupied zone has an opportunity to attend one of these centers or to enroll in a self-education course. Most of the instruction is in off-duty time. A few subjects, such as typing and shorthand, are taught during duty hours.

Centers at Frankfurt, Nuernberg, and Munich offer basic educational training up to the fifth grade. The Kitzengen training center for Negro troops provides two hours' on-duty education a day for individuals who have not completed high school.

The institute also is the clearing house for 50 American colleges and universities offering high school and college courses, for which the institute pays the tuition. The soldier buys his own text books.

8 Radio Transmitters

The army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, 12 pages daily and 16 Sunday, published at Pfungstadt, 20 miles south of Frankfurt, is distributed in Germany, Austria, Trieste, Greece, and Saudi Arabia.

The American forces network (AFN) has studios and transmitters at Frankfurt, Munich, Bremen, and Berlin, and additional transmitters at Stuttgart, Bayreuth, Bremerhaven, and Ismanning, near Munich, to provide information, education, and entertainment.

'Black Eagle' Likes Berlin

BERLIN — (ANP) — Hubert F. Julian, better known as the "Black Eagle of Harlem," on a visit to Berlin to improve the morale of his fellow Negroes with the American occupation troops, likes the German capital so well that he would like to stay here, himself, he said this week.

He offered to shovel coal, fly a bomber or do anything that could keep him in Berlin and serve with the American occupation forces.

"I would take a reduction in rank to come here and serve," he said.

IN ETHIOPIAN FORCE

In mentioning his rank, the 'Black Eagle' was referring to rank of colonel he held with the Ethiopian army in 1942. He was in the Ethiopian air force until he wrecked Emperor Haile Selassie's personal airplane when the Italians invaded the African nation.

The colonel came to Berlin to check on reports that American Negroes stationed in Berlin were being discriminated against. After checking up on them he has concluded that their morale needs no boosting.

"I am happy to report," he told the press, "that my investigations have found to the contrary. I have not found a single man with a complaint."

'Flag-Waving'

Editor Constitution: In regard to the bloody flag-waving by Negroes:

I read the Ex-GI's letter. Thanks. We need more like you.

I was with the Fourth Infantry Division, 22nd Infantry, 2nd Battalion, from September, 1940, until April, 1945, and if a Negro waved anything bloody, some poor white boy lost his bloody bandage and kept on fighting, or was moved to the rear and left the bandage. I have seen 17 white boys in the same place dead (not in a cemetery), but I have never seen a dead Negro soldier. Personally, I think there are no Negro soldiers. They are something in uniform. What, I don't know.

I landed on Utah Beach between 10 and 11 o'clock D-Day. Negroes? I didn't see any.

College Park. ANOTHER EX-GI.

WALTER White The Defender

What Negro GI's Are Doing In Germany

BERLIN, Germany—During the past seven days, thanks to the speed of modern communication, in Germany from Heidleberg to Berlin, I have talked with displaced persons, those most pathetic human beings on the face of the earth, in Jewish, Latvian, Ukrainian and other camps. I have seen that modern miracle, which really must be seen to be believed, the airlift from Frankfort and Wiesbaden to Berlin which has flown more than two hundred thousand tons of food and coal to that beleagured city since the Russians last June shut off rail, barge and motor access. I have seen 80% of Berlin in utter ruins from bombing, 60% of the industrial cities of Mannheim and Frankfort, 70% of Nurnberg, seat of Hitler's vast plans for the capital of a Nazi-ruled world, laid waste by the insanity we call modern warfare.

I want to tell you a little about the job Negro soldiers are doing in Germany. They number nine thousand of the 80,000 American troops here. They are making an admirable record in the face of the handicaps which the total segregation the War Department insists upon. Last month their "serious incidents" (Army parlance for major crimes) rate was lower than that of white troops and the lowest in the history of the Occupation. About forty percent serve in combat units like the infantry and constabulary which is in marked contrast with the situation during the late war when the overwhelming majority of them were assigned to service units.

I saw General Huebner's Negro honor guard at Heidleberg and General Clay's at Berlin. If there are any smarter looking, better trained soldiers, including West Pointers, at intricate maneuvers I wouldn't be able to measure the margin of difference. Negro soldiers are on guard at the War Crimes trials in Nurnberg. The first person one sees at General Clay's Berlin headquarters is a Negro soldier.

But they are all Negro units. At the training centers at Kitzingen and Giesen, admirably run and working themselves out of the slough of confusion which brought so much criticism upon them, the only whites present are some of the officers, chiefly in the higher echelons. Most of the white soldiers in the German zone controlled by the United States think this total segregation all right. The more successful Kitzingen and Giesen are, the more fixed will be the conviction that segregation is the best and only pattern. But Germans sneer at pious American enquiries about Nazi racism and how Germans ever fell for it. They reply irrefutably, "How can you talk about German racism as long as you maintain separate white and black armies?"

There are, however, a sizeable number of American white Army officers in Germany whose names I shall not mention lest it get them into trouble who are worried about the picture of American democracy which the United States is presenting to an increasingly skeptical world. One high ranking officer drew me aside so that he would not be overheard to ask anxiously, "Do you see any signs of Royall (Secretary of the Army) changing his attitude on segregation?" I told him I had seen no such signs. "But we could wipe out segregation so easily over here if we were only permitted to start doing it," he added, a bit wistfully and pathetically.

Let it be said in all honesty that I don't think this officer represents anything but a minority.

SEGREGATION HURTS ARMY

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-17-48

Ollie, Leaving Germany, Bares Occupation Wrongs

By OLLIE STEWART

FRANKFURT, Germany—On the eve of my departure after two months in the theater, and after having visited practically every major installation in the American zone of Germany, I shall try to summarize and discuss briefly some aspects of American occupation which have interested me most.

First, however, I should like to make an observation concerning the Press. There are absolutely no restrictions on the gathering and sending of news from the American zone. Working reporters are free to go and come as they wish.

Gen. Lucius D. Clay made it quite clear some time ago that there was to be no censorship. I have found none. Obviously, however, for reasons of security, mention of troop strength in this place or that place would be frowned on—but this is as much a self-imposed restriction as it is a suggestion from the high command.

Most Difficulties Racial in Character

With that taken care of, the writer turns to the business at hand and presents several observations, in the order of their importance (to him), with the hope that a better picture of the whole occupation project may be realized.

1. There is nothing wrong physically with American soldiers in Germany—but among the colored ones there is frequent agitation, due to prejudice and segregation.
2. Not enough colored officers are being sent over.
3. Too many branches of service are reserved for white troops.
4. Dependents, despite the good they do, have caused considerable friction.
5. Illegitimate children causing grave concern.
6. Germany, and rest of Europe, offering unlimited opportunity today.

Given Excellent Care—No Need to Worry

Considering first the physical aspect, I think I can state flatly that nobody could complain about the care being taken of American soldiers in Germany. No mother nor wife need worry about the diet of her son or husband—or whether he is well-clothed or can get good medical care.

More so than during the war, when the American GI had the best food, best transportation, most money and best equipment, the American occupation soldier today tops every fighting man in the world with his comforts.

There is plenty of green stuff to eat, most mess halls have white table cloths and good white chinaware, the barracks are clean and comfortable and a GI gets all the clothing he wants. Every post has a dispensary and there is a hospital nearby. There are snack bars for cokes, a piece of cake and milk shakes on every post, in every railroad station and on the highways. A large number of the men have their own cars.

There are clubs where beer and hard liquor are sold. There is dancing every night—and plenty girls.

There are libraries and technical schools. There is compulsory study two hours every day for semi-illiterates—and a man can complete his high school education if he so desires. There are conducted tours to every historical spot in Europe.

For the athlete, there are the baseball, basketball and football teams. Or he can swim or play or ski or learn to box.

Behavior of Men Laid to Their Interest

About a third of the men I talked with have anywhere from 5 to 10 years in the service—and they plan to make it 20 and retire on a pension while still young. A large number re-enlist because they like the life. A large number get out, stay at home a few months, and decide to come back in.

"This Army is a good deal," they told me time and time again. "It is better than being a civilian, while prices are sky high and houses hard to get."

The fact that so many men are here because they want to be, and are making the Army their career, is perhaps responsible for the way both colored and white men are behaving. They are to be highly commended. They look like the alert, responsible, intelligent soldiers that they are.

Wherever there are no restrictions from above, I have noticed that white and colored get together and enjoy themselves. But more and more as things are done by units, the common meeting grounds are being abolished.

If Only the Mental Outlook Were the Same

One might write a book on the evils of segregation in an Army of occupation, particularly where the country being occupied can see how the practice weakens the forces of occupation. But for now it is sufficient to say that if the mental condition of colored troops was as good as their physical condition, morale and efficiency would zoom upward like a jet plane.

As a final indication of how the men are learning to take care of themselves, I must include VD figures for the period of May 1 to May 28, for the whole Frankfurt Military Post—the only area in the theater which has a colored lieutenant colonel in command of a battalion (Lt. Col. Hyman Y. Chase, commanding the 24th Transportation Truck Battalion).

In the whole Frankfurt area, there were 76 cases of gonorrhea among white soldiers—and only 2 cases among colored. All types of VD showed 96 cases for whites, and 10 cases for colored. The over-all rate for whites was 163 per thousand per annum; and for colored it was 166 per thousand per annum—which very thoroughly refutes the oft-repeated statement that colored troops are responsible for most of the VD in the theater.

Make Pentagon Solve Question of Officers

The question of the use of colored officers is one which should be raised in the Pentagon. It should be raised by the newspapers. It should be raised by the man in the street. Hundreds of soldiers have asked me to raise the question in my stories—and to keep bringing it up. That's how important, they think it is.

Specifically, they want an answer to this query: What is the policy of the Army in regard to colored officers in the European Command?

cant, "that no sane colored man would expect to get a job that carried so much power and prestige."

But when colored soldiers see white soldiers get out of the Army to take jobs with MG, they are asking more and more: "Why can't we do the same?"

No colored enlisted men work in any of the Army Post Offices. No colored enlisted men are authorized as medical technicians anywhere in the theater.

Safety of Dependents Questioned

There are hundreds of dependents (wives and children) over here— and it seems that they are here to stay. When I began this tour of Germany, I wrote and believed that their coming over was all for the better. Now I have been told differently.

The present crisis with the Soviets has caused a lot of concern about their safety. Unquestionably, if hostilities break out, their presence will complicate matters, even though measures have been taken to give them every possible protection.

But even before the cold war reached its present grave state, single men and (a few) married ones were telling me they wished the women and children had stayed at home. They said white wives caused friction and revived American prejudices by nagging their husbands. They don't like to live on the same street with colored families, nor send their children to the same school. They don't like to dance on the same floor, nor attend the same movie, nor swim in the same pool or sit together at a ball game.

They said colored wives broke up the comradeship between men, by making the German girl friends of officers and men feel unwelcome in clubs and in homes they formerly visited. And finally, they said that all wives, with their American clothes and foodstuff from the commissary, caused the frauleins to be more demanding of their boy friends—so that the cost of keeping a girl now is three times what it used to be.

Brown Babies, Mothers Suffer

I suppose I have heard more on the subject of Brown Babies than anything else. Because these children are Germans (by law) and because a soldier cannot marry the German mother of his child until he is ready to go home, a majority of these children and their mothers are suffering for food and clothing. Soon they will need even more.

In and around six or eight German cities there are from two to five hundred each of these Brown Babies. From all I can hear, there must be close to 3,000 of them in the American zone, with new ones being born every week.

A small number of the soldiers take excellent care of both their children and the mothers. But in a majority of cases, the father doesn't care or has left for the States where he has one wife already, and the baby suffers because the German mother simply cannot earn enough to feed and clothe two people properly.

Several persons suggested to me that some organization in the States might send over investigators to find all these children. Some could, perhaps, be adopted by childless couples in the States, others could be given aid when they reach school age—but for all of them a constant check could be kept to see that they are not mistreated.

If any sorority or fraternity is interested, the project is definitely worthwhile, and there are several persons over here who can furnish additional information.

Rare Opportunities Offered Here

This brings me to the final point of my summary—the new jobs and opportunities being offered in Europe today. The several thousand Brown Babies offer a challenge to the American conscience, but post-war reconstruction of Europe offers money, travel, education and the best chance colored Americans ever had to tell their own story and demonstrate every talent they've got, or think they've got.

In Munich, a young man works in the War Bonds section of the finance office; in Mannheim and Giessen I found men managing snack bars; in Kitzingen an ex-officer manages a PX. All over Germany are people working for the International Refugee Organization, successor to UNRRA. Out of seven areas in the U.S. Zone, one entire area of IRO is run by a colored man—Ligon Buford of Chicago—about 20 others are holding down responsible, well-paid, tax-free jobs.

Elsewhere in Europe, you'll find a score of ex-GI's doing well in Italy. France has many more. Switzerland and Belgium have a representative number with training in various fields—and I am still looking for a dark face in ERP.

It is a new day for Europe, with American money. It could also be a new day for any wide-awake person who feels stifled by color in America.

War Dept. Aides Germany Bound

Two of the three lovelies who work in the office of James S. Evans, advisor to the Secretary of National Defense, have received orders transferring them to Frankfurt, Germany, as civilian War Dept. employes. Left to right are Miss Mildred J. Byers, Howard U. graduate, formerly of Clifton, S.C., and Miss Mildred Webster, Tuskegee graduate, of St. Joseph, Mo., are slated for the European assignment on or about Oct. 12, and Mrs. Elizabeth Crutchfield (right) secretary to Mr. Evans, who will remain in the Washington Pentagon office.

White Troops in Germany Stirring Up Prejudices

NURNBERG, Germany (A N P)—Numerous incidents involving colored occupational troops stationed in Germany or their friends, especially women, indicate that white American troops are spreading a special form of "democracy" in relation to colored soldiers.

Examples of these activities were noted last month in a case where the American Military Government officials tried to berate the character of a German girl who slept with a colored soldier.

In another case, American officials "declared a certain town off limits to colored troops only. Both of these events involved non-commissioned officers of the 370th Infantry Batallion Headquarters Company.

Fraulein Reprimanded

On Feb. 16 a German fraulein came from Bad Nauheim to visit S/Sgt. Fred M. Green of the 370th sergeant had left Germany in 1945 and returned in 1947. American military authorities picked her up on her way home from Kitzingen and asked her to tell of her relations with the colored soldier. She was reprimanded and told that a report on her would be made to the military government in Kitzingen.

He merely told them that "this town is 'off limits' to colored soldiers."

In the second situation, T/4 Tom Watters was arrested along with another colored soldier, in the town of Auerbach. The arresting trooper a soldier she had met and befriended in 1945 in her hometown. The did not even ask them for a pass.

Tan Yanks Denied Many Privileges, Barred From Heidelberg; No Chaplain

All But 4 of 42 Officers in Mannheim White; GI's Resentful, Germans Follow U.S. Pattern

By OLLIE STEWART

MANNHEIM, Germany—The American way of life—with all its aspects of racial prejudice—is very much in evidence here at the caserne where all troops of the Mannheim area are stationed.

The caserne is now called the Samuel J. Turley Barracks (in honor of T/Sgt. Samuel J. Turley, of the 614th Tank Destroyer Battalion, who was killed at St. Lo), but it is doubtful whether this hero of one of the most decisive battles of the war would be pleased at what happens beneath his name.

There are six trucking units here, and one MP service platoon, with a total of 42 officers. All of the officers are white except four.

Circumstances Too Much for CO

The commanding officer, Lt. Col. Willard C. Link, Dayton, Ohio seven years in the service and now Regular Army, seems to be trying to give the men as fair a deal as possible, under the circumstances; but the men tell me that the American pattern of open prejudice is what they get every day.

The executive officer, the adjutant (from South Carolina), the provost marshal and entire battalion staff for the 66th Trans. Truck Battalion, they're all white.

There is no chaplain, although Colonel Link says he has tried for a long time to get one.

White enlisted men live in the bachelor officers' quarters across the street from the caserne—but no colored GI's are permitted the same privilege.

Twice I heard soldiers say: "If these white boys are working with the battalion, they should live in the caserne where we live. They've brought segregation from Georgia to Germany."

Heidlberg Off Limits

Heidelberg, about ten miles away, and the sort of historical place any person would want to see, is off limits to colored. A special service hostess told me she was still trying to get permission to bring soldiers to Heidelberg on a bus tour which, as she said, "certainly couldn't hurt anybody."

Only White Stationed There

I had it on good authority that Heidelberg is off limits to all troops not stationed there. It is now EUCOM headquarters, since EUCOM moved from Frankfurt. But in reality, white soldiers can go there without being molested, because white soldiers are stationed there.

A colored GI is suspect, however, the moment he sets foot on the street—because no colored are billeted in the town.

Even Top Units Barred

Not even the EUCOM band, which in Frankfurt performed at all important functions, and should be right on the spot; nor the 7777th Honor Guard, the pet of EUCOM, which has always had a special place in headquarters ceremonies.

These two units are billeted in the Mannheim caserne with the trucking units — when all their work is with the Eupopean Command headquarters in Heidelberg 10 miles or more away.

There are two clubs at the Turley Barracks, plus a service club with hostesses, a snack bar, gymnasium and chapel. The men have to go downtown to the movies, however, because there is no theatre on the post.

Germans Follow Pattern

The men work hard. Their job is hauling and they do this in support of the Heidelberg military post. A few of them spoke to me philosophically about what is happening to them, particularly those who were here during the war and soon afterward.

"Times have changed. The Germans see how the Army operates, so they're changing too. White and colored soldiers are as far apart as those at the top can make it. Except for a ball game now and then, there's no place we can get together."

All Have Wives With Them

The 388th Trans. Truck Co., is the only one with colored officers, all of whom are married and have their wives with them in Germany.

Capt. Clark Lowe, of Palestine, Texas, is the commanding officer. He and his wife, Mrs. Margaret Lowe, have three children, and live in a 9-room house. This costs $90 monthly, and includes a maid, a man to fire the furnace and the coal they use.

Two Making Careers of It

A very good company barber is Joseph W. Brown, who formerly lived in Hartford, Conn., but after his Army tour in Europe wants to open a shop in Detroit.

"I intend to stick with the Army," says T/Sgt. Samuel Hinkle, Marianna, Ark., motor sergeant. "I've got more than five years now, and my wife, Irene, likes it over here."

Staff Sergeant Howard M. Woolridge, Ames, Iowa, also means to make a career of the Army. He has ten years already and plans to make it twenty—because he has heard that high prices and hard-to-get houses make it pretty rough in civilian life.

Given Permit to Marry

Sergeant Jimmie Puryear, Albany, Calif., after eight years in service, is going home just as soon as the papers are in order for his girl friend to leave Germany. They have been together for two years, and his application for marriage has been approved.

At headquarters for the battalion the men come from all over. The sergeant major, M/Sgt. Alexander Miller Jr., is from Leavenworth, Kansas; 1st/Sgt. William D. Carroll, personnel sergeant major, comes from Tulsa, Okla.; S/Sgt. William H. Graves, clerk, Berkeley, Calif.; S/Sgt. Fred E. Bell, officers section clerk, Santa Ana, Calif.; S/Sgt. Lamar Cloudy, personnel clerk, Center, Texas; T/3 Thomas Smith, Chicago, medical NCO, is in charge of the dispensary.

The other officers include Lt. Julius F. Osborne, San Antonio, Texas, whose wife, Mrs. Ruby Osborne, was a regular teacher in the Mannheim Sub Post Community School; Lt. John E. Holmes, Junction City, Kan.; and 2nd Lt John H. Shanks, Macon, Ga.

Three at Service Club

The service club is directed by Miss Jean M. Moore, Lillington, N.C., who has worked hard to give the men a decent place in which to relax during their leisure time. She is assisted by Misses Myrtle Gross, Toledo, Ohio, and Ollie L. Booker, also Toledo.

The snack bar is managed by an ex-GI, Herbert E. Kinnard, of Los Angeles. He has been in charge since August, '47, and during the day provides sandwiches, cokes and meals for men who are still hungry after leaving the mess hall.

Several From Baltimore

From Baltimore, Pvt. Richard Timmons, after seven years of service, sends love to his sister, Mrs. Hattie Johnson, 1127 E. Lexington St.; and T/5 Earl E. Joyce, Ellicott City, Md, Md., wants Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Rogers (she is his aunt), 204 West Read St., to know that he is doing well.

Born in Baltimore but now living in St. Paul, Minn., T/5 Orville Smuller says he has two sisters, Juanita and Edell, in school at Dunbar Junior High living with an uncle, but he couldn't find the address.

Two Philadelphians helped to show me around the caserne. They were 1st/Sgt. Franklin F. Marshall, 4310 Woodland Ave., whose wife, Mrs. Pearl Marshall, gave birth to a son in Heidelberg on Aug. 10, 1947; and T/5 William Byrd, 4505 Parrish St., West Philadelphia.

Other Easterners

On leave from Frankfurt, I met Cpl. William Bethea, 607 Pennsylvania Ave., Baltimore. He is anxious about his wife, Mrs. Catherine Bethea, and his daughter, Carolyn, aged six.

Other Easterners include 1st Sgt. Robert Bradley, New York; S/Sgt. Swept Snow, Roanoke Rapids, N.C.; Cpl. William Scott, Courtland, Va.; Pvt. Carroll Rucker, Lynchburg, Va.; S/Sgt. Jeremiah H. Lewis, New York, I. and E. non-com, and his assistants, T/5 Joseph C. Profit, New Orleans, and T/5 Hubert H. Belisle, Bronx, N.Y.

Berlin To His Liking Says Hubert Julian

By Associated Negro Press

BERLIN—(ANP)—Hubert F. Julian, better known as the "Black Eagle of Harlem," on a visit to Berlin to improve the morale of his fellow Negroes with the American occupation troops, likes the German capital so well that he would like to stay here.

He has offered to shovel coal, fly a bomber or do anything that could keep him in Berlin and serve with the American occupation forces.

"I would take a reduction in rank to come here and serve," he said.

In mentioning his rank, the "Black Eagle" was referring to rank of colonel he held with the Ethiopian army in 1942. He was in the Ethiopian air force until he wrecked Emperor Haile Selassis's personal airplane when the Italians invaded the African nation.

The colonel came to Berlin to check on reports that American Negroes stationed in Berlin were being discriminated against. After checking up on them he has concluded that their morale needs no boosting.

"I am happy to report," he told the press, "that my investigations have found to the contrary. I have not found a single man with a complaint."

Officers Army's Greatest Need

Col. Ray to Take Up Matter With Royall

FEW IN GERMANY

Jim-Crow Policies Revolted Good Men

By CLIFF MACKAY

FRANKFURT, Germany — The great need of our men in Europe, a quick survey indicates, is the placement here of more colored officers and chaplains.

Although the Gillem policy calls for a 10 per cent ceiling of colored personnel all down the line, the Army has not yet seen the benefits of assigning more than the present 149 colored officers to this area. There are 10,000 white officers.

Lt.-Col. Marcus W. Ray, now advisor to the European commander-in-chief, Gen. Lucius W. Clay, disclosed Sunday that he is flying back to Washington next week to take his plea on the officer question directly to Kenneth Royall, Secretary of the Department of the Army.

Less Than 1000 Officers

The Army at present has only 908 colored officers, including 65 nurses and three WAC's. Although most of these are in the air command, a considerable portion are chaplains.

The difficulty stems from the too quick separation from the Army of so many competent men as soon as the war ended, according to Colonel Ray.

"Many of the best men," he said, "refused even to sign up for reserve commissions. Others were simply anxious to return to school under the GI Bill of Rights."

Young Leaders Desired

Colonel Ray made it clear that the European command wanted more colored officers to replace the large number of over-age and physically unfit white officers presently commanding colored units.

His trip to Washington, he said, will be to express General Clay's wishes to the Department of the Army, as well as to seek the return to the service of many officers who left after World War II.

Next to officers, it was learned, the great need is for additional chaplains. Only six are presently assigned in Germany to care for the spiritual needs of the men.

One Officer in Mannheim

Our group of newsmen visited Mannheim, Sunday, where an inspection was made of the 388th Truck Transportation Co.

Located in barracks which formerly housed an ordnance unit of Hitler's Army, these 610 men have no chaplain and only one colored officer, Capt. Clark Lowe of Houston, Texas.

While there, we found a white chaplain conducting services. A protestant, he asked that the great protestant denominations send more of their clergy to this area for service as chaplains.

He said that he is regularly assigned to Frankfurt, but had made the 60-mile trip here at the invitation of the men who were hungry for chapel services.

Northerners Indoctrinated

Complaint was made by many enlisted men that even officers born and reared in the North are quickly converted to Southern thinking through association with Southerners while training in the South, or through fraternization with Dixie brass after reaching Germany.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Texas A. and M. College provided the Army with more white officers (9,000) than West Point.)

(NEXT: Jim-crow schools, peculiar only to America and South Africa, reach Germany).

'For White Only' Signs Raised by Army Again

BY ASHTON WILLIAMS

RALEIGH, N.C. — No more colored troops are wanted for the European Theater of Occupation, according to a recent letter that has been put out by the Army and plastered on post office bulletin boards throughout the country.

But, if you are white, that is a different matter. You may choose your branch of service, pick the more favorable European Theater spot, spend a few months in the States, and then off to Germany.

In the main post office in Augusta, Ga., I almost cried when a veteran of World War I, tapped me on the shoulder and called my attention to the posted announcement.

I guess I would have never noticed it if this war crippled vet had not pointed it out. It called for men to sign up for the European Theater. "The Army needs you . . . ."

In fine print it was clearly stated that "only white" were wanted for Europe.

I looked at the ex-soldier who stood before me. Water rose in his eyes. He was hurt, not bitter, just hurt. He talked in a voice that scarcely made a sound:

"It seems as if vets ought to be able to choose their theater, regardless of color. I didn't want to go to Europe, or anywhere else during the war.

Nearly Died in Italy

"I would rather have stayed at home. But they took me to Italy. My toes were frozen, my stomach shot to hell. And they sent me back to die.

"But I beat the death rap. I am still living and would like to go back into the Army. And they said I could come back in. But only white boys are good enough to go to Europe.

"My blood was spilled there for Democracy's sake. My brother is buried there. I can't see his grave as a soldier because he happened not to be white."

All Other Armies Mixed

The American Army, which conquered the Germans and Japs and parades itself as the mightest in the world, stands out as a foremost proponent of jim crow.

The American Army is the most forceful teacher of racial segregation, that exists in the world today. The Russian Army has all colors; so do the French and British. U.S. Army jim crow is backed up by their atomic bomb.

In Berlin, where much of the brass of all nationalities is stationed, the Army's pattern of segregation stands out like a sore thumb.

Best-Drilled Unit's Story

There is no doubt that the best soldiers in that city are members of the 7400th Honor Guard Platoon.

In a drill competetion several months ago with several white units, the 7400th, commanded by Lt. Joseph Burgess of Rochester, N.Y., was awarded first place. This made it officially the best in Europe.

I know that these men had worked hard for this honor. It meant drilling late in the evenings, giving up "free time" and devoting almost 24 hours a day to their work. But they did it and won.

Winners Overlooked(?)

When the official invitations for the Army reception were sent out, somehow the 7400th Honor Guards, winners of first place (even from all white judges) were omitted.

You can imagine just how this munt the men, and how it made the American Army the laughing stock of the German people, who witnessed the parade and awards.

What is happening in Europe, anyway?

As a soldier, I was stationed in Berlin for about two years. I observed many things. My conclusion is that the U.S. Army would like better than anything in the world, to make the occupation force in Europe "lily white."

Ex-Enemies Treated Better

I have seen many instances where the welfare of the ex-enemy, Germans were placed far above that of the colored soldiers. They were placed in the positions of trust and duties involving American secrets.

The only thing that prevents the American Army from being integrated abroad is the stubbornness of many of its backboneless leaders. Unless such an Army can be sent into the Occupied Germany, I think that it is better that American troops be withdrawn from Germany altogether.

Under the present setup, they are often ineffective clowns when it comes to spreading the principles and practices of democracy. Their arguments are flattened as soon as foreigners look at the Army's application of those principles.

Arguments for Integrated Army

There are so many arguments for an un-jim-crowed American Army in Germany:

1. It would give American officials equal prestige with leaders of other nationalities. It is very often a joke in conferences, that the democracy that they preach is not even applied outside of the conference room door. Americans can no longer hide behind the closed door of insolation.

2. They could be more effective as teachers of democracy. Very often Army officers have shouted while lecturing to Germans on American democracy "All men are created equal!"

"What about the colored people?" the Germans have asked in return.

Accepted by Europeans

3. There are many colored persons in Germany. They are so well integrated that it is difficult to find them. Most of them have been treated worse by the Americans than by Germans. Practically all colored Germans are involved in mixed marriages.

4. Europeans accept colored persons as Americans. Therefore with a little co-operation from the American Army of Occupation, the color bar could be completely dropped in Europe . . . and the local citizens would welcome it. They don't understand, nor approve it, anyway.

Army Not Doing So Well

My experiences in Berlin taught me that the American Army, sensing that it is very difficult to sell its jim crow to Germans, plan to cut down on the number of troops there until all can be placed in an isolated community.

Thus the problem will be localized. Eventually no colored soldiers will be in Europe.

In Berlin there were once about 1000 colored soldiers. For no good reason, all were shipped out. There was so much pressure that about that number was shipped back in to the German capital about a year later.

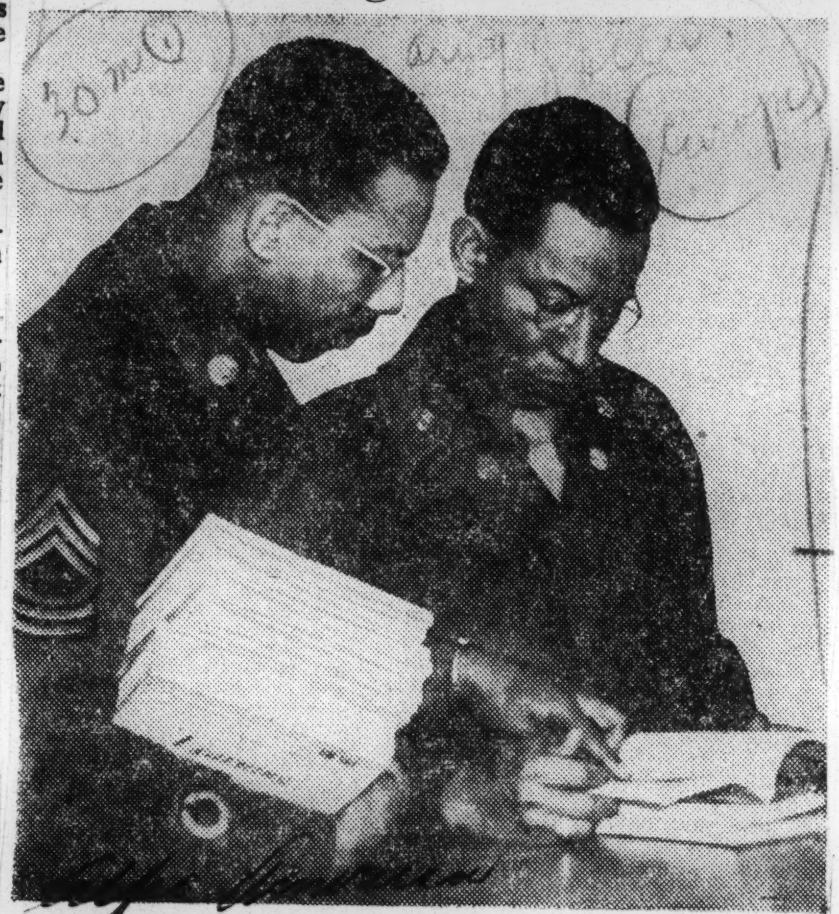
Freedom Army Suggested

Just before leaving Berlin, these colored soldiers were boxed up and shipped out again. Now only about 60 colored soldiers remain in that city and about 15,000 whites.

My suggestion is that a Freedom Army, composed of volunteers of all races be stationed in Europe. Integrated these men into a rainbow division!

Such a group will do more to improve international relations and to sell America's professed way of life then the shipping of clothes, candy bars, cigarettes, or even the atomic bomb to Germany.

Teaching in Germany



M/Sgt. Roland Milton of Washington, and T/Sgt. James E. Mason Sr. of Okmulgee, Okla. examine a new Army manual at Kitzingen Basic Tarining Center, Germany, where they are members of an instructor pool. Soldiers at the center receive two hours of instruction in acadmic subjects during each training day.

BUSINESS AS USUAL

IT IS INTERESTING to note what happened to the report rendered by six Negro editors to the War Department concerning conditions affecting Negro personel in Germany and Austria.

Secretary of Defense Forrestal announced that the report had been forwarded to the commannding general of the area involved with instructions that such action be taken with regard to it as is in accord with Army policy.

In newspaper offices we have a habit of referring to the office wastebasket as the so-what department. Into it goes all material which, in the opinion of the editors, are not worth much of anything.

Mr. Forrestal might just as well have confined the report to his so-what department.

For, if action is going to be taken with regard to segregation and the denial of proper and decent opportunity within the framework of established Army policy, then the trip of the editors might just as well have been a sightseeing jaunt for all the good it will have accomplished.

Recently, the American Military Government released results of a survey which concluded that, since the end of the war, racial hatred on the part of people in occupied countries, of which Germany was one, has been transferred from the Jewish people to Negroes and other minorities.

This is not amazing.

If our Government, as reflected by its military representatives of authority, does not deem Negroes worthy of their just deserts

due to an American and action which would have resulted to be expected of from a report issued by six editors who have been penned not to be Negroes.

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The Negro people and all

Gen'l Eichelberger Commends 24th Infantry Troops In Japan

Daily World

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN GIFU JAPAN—Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, commanding general, U.S. Eighth Army, recently commended members of the first battalion, 4th Infantry Regiment, for their participation in the first limited emergency to occur in the occupation of Japan. Wed.

The first battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Robert T. McDaniel, St. Augustine, Florida, presented a "steel front" when thousands of Koreans rioted in the Kobe, Osake area in April. 5-26-48

During violent demonstrations, the governor of Hyagao prefecture and the mayor and chief of police at Kobe were sized and held prisoners for six hours. Atlanta, Ga.

Occupation authorities intervened during the riot and ordered the arrest of approximately 1,000 suspected participants. Members of the 24th Infantry Regiment established a temporary guard-house to detain the suspects and the situation in Kobe-Osaka soon returned to normal.

General Eichelberger flew from his headquarters in Yokahama to the scene of the demonstations and conducted an investigation. Approximately 800 Negro troops assisted in quelling the riot. 5-26-48

Negro G.I.'s Restore Order And Free Japanese Governor; G-2 Chief Blames Communists

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky. Mon.

By the Associated Press.

Yokohoma, April 25.—American Negro troops put down a riot of several thousand Koreans in the big Japanese port of Kobe today. Mon. 4-26-48

Top U. S. intelligence officers said the wild outbreak was Communist-inspired.

They said a minor dispute over teaching the Japanese language to Korean students was only a pretext.

The armed Negro soldiers swiftly arrested 178 of the riot leaders. They freed the Prefectural Governor and chief of police, who had been held in the Governor's office.

More Trouble Possible.

The immediate crisis appeared past, but the possibility of new disorders was not discounted.

Brig. Gen. C. A. Willoughby, intelligence officer for occupation headquarters, said he regarded the Koreans as definitely dangerous. The Courier-Journal

Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, U. S. Eighth Army commandant, arranged to fly to Kobe tomorrow for an inspection.

Willoughby and Col. George A. A. Jones, U. S. Eighth Army intelligence chief, agreed that Communists fomented the rioting. Louisville, Ky.

Jones characterized the trouble as the first "minor emergency" of the occupation.

G. I.'s Are Uninjured.

He cautioned, however, "Let's not get the people back in the United States all excited. We will handle it."

Jones declared the situation was in hand at present and that none of the American troops had been injured. Mon

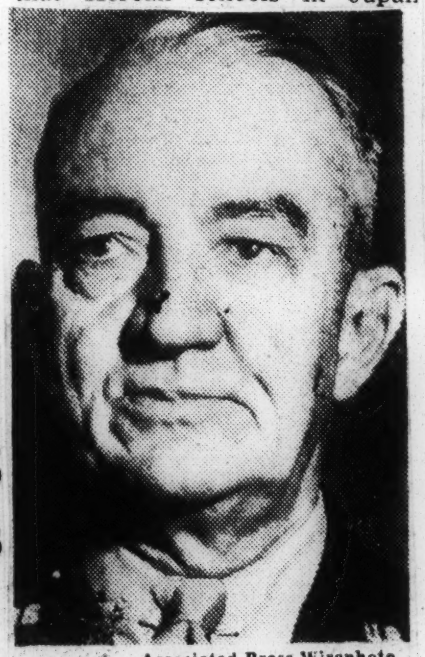
Vast numbers of Koreans live in Japan, having come to the country during the half century when Korea was a Japanese colony. Always an unstable element, they have been notably unruly since the end of the war.

Many were repatriated, but many more chose to stay in Japan, and numbers of the repatriates since have slipped back into the country. Lots of them hew closely to the Communist line. 4-26-48

Japs Can't Cope With Them.

Japanese police blame them as leaders in the Black Market, but are admittedly unable to cope with them effectively.

The present trouble originated in a Japanese Government order that Korean schools in Japan



Associated Press Wirephoto.

LT. GEN. R. L. EICHELBERGER
Praises Negro troops.

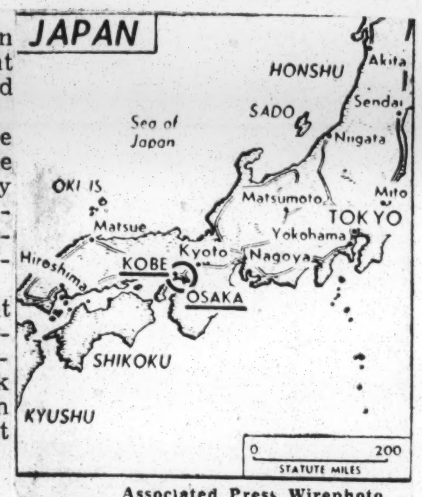
must meet certain standards and must quit using Japanese public buildings.

The Koreans refused to teach Japanese as the national language or to give up the buildings, and the Government Wednesday ordered their schools closed.

There are large Korean colonies in Kobe, 375 miles by rail west of Tokyo, and in Osaka, 15 miles east of Kobe.

Invade Building.

The Courier-Journal
Friday about 8,000 Koreans, including school children, invaded the Osaka Prefectural Building and smashed furniture and windows.



Associated Press Wirephoto.

SHOT-TORN KOBE (Circled)

Jones said 5,000 Japanese police drove out the Koreans in a free-for-all. Twenty-two policemen and 16 Koreans were injured and 179 Koreans were arrested. The American command in the area did not take a hand, but issued a statement blaming the "unrest" on "unscrupulous and irresponsible leaders within the community of Koreans."

The American statement denounced Korean schools "established for advancement of radical philosophies without regard to fundamental educational standards." Louisville, Ky.

Shift Attack to Kobe.

"The Koreans decided they could not win in Osaka," said Jones, "so they shifted their attack to Kobe.

"They invaded the Prefectural Government headquarters in Kobe and held the Governor and chief of police as prisoners.

"The Koreans forced the Governor under threats to release 70 Koreans who had been arrested earlier for resisting the school law. Mon

"We have ordered the rearrest of those 70 and all persons who intimidated the Governor, Mayor, and police chief. When they intimidate public officials the Koreans are running up against a basic precept of the occupation—respect for law and order.

School Dispute Pretext.

"I am convinced that Communists are behind these disorders, just as they are in southern Korea. The school dispute is a pretext. 4-26-48

"The Japanese police are not physically able to arrest them, so we are doing it.

"We are using our Kobe troops—Negro troops."

General Eichelberger said use of the Negro troops was not resented, as no color line exists in Japan. He added that the Negroes, who are regularly stationed at Kobe, "are a darned good outfit—full of good soldiers; I'm proud of them."

Held 'Really Dangerous.'

Eichelberger admitted he was "disturbed" by the Kobe outbreak. Louisville, Ky.

"Our troops have the situation in hand," he said, "but I want to find out what those Koreans are doing. They have chosen to live in Japan and they are going to have to abide by the laws."

An official of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan denied that the Korean uprisings in the Osaka-Kobe district were Communist inspired. Mon.

"It was an explosion of dissatisfaction of the masses against Japanese imperialism," Kin Sa Ghun, self-termed chief of propaganda for the league, said in Tokyo. Kin said his organization, numbering about 600,000 members, contained some Communists but contended that the league is not political.

Willoughby, veteran intelligence chief for General MacArthur, said his agents were making a careful study of communism in the Osaka-Kobe area. 4-26-48

Willoughby said he considered the Koreans "really dangerous" because "any time they want, they can outnumber the Japanese police and overpower them."

Soldiers In Hawaii Bitterly Complain

Men Of Flight "B" Make Charges

NORFOLK—"We are being discriminated against, abused and humiliated at ever turn," the Negro enlisted men of Flight "B" 531st Air Force Base Unit stationed at Hickam Field in Hawaii, told the Journal and Guide in a letter received this week "beseechingly" added: "Just the other day one of our men was beaten by white MP's for no reason whatsoever," the letter said. It went on to say: "We are being discriminated against on our jobs. The local NAACP has taken up the case of the brutal barbaric attack on this soldier."

Continuing the letter asserted: "The aid inspector (an officer who hears complaints of soldiers on an airfield) is a vicious Fascist and tried to help the men of Flight "B." Signed, the Men of Flight "B." (Address all correspondence to Cpl. R. Robinson 42257047, 531st AFBU, APO 953 c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.—In the letter was enclosed a list of the names of the men of Flight "B."

New Personnel Chief In Japan

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN YOKOHAMA, Japan — Joseph R. Brown, New Orleans, Louisiana, is presently serving as Chief of the Personnell Division, Engineering Section, U. S. Eighth Army, in Yokohama. He formerly served as a non-commissioned officer with the 1692 nd Combat Engineer Battalion during World War II and joined the Department of the Army as a civilian following his discharge in 1946 at Tachikawa, Japan.

Before receiving his present assignment, Mr. Brown was employed as a clerk-accountant. At present he supervises the registration and assignment of all personnel hired by the Engineer section and is responsible for compiling data on expenses and personnel services in the sec

Dental Technician On Duty In Japan

S/Sgt. Isaac S. Smith of 1104 Roseclair street, Norfolk, the son of the late Mr. Cudlead H. Smith and William Smith of Gates, N. C., is a member of the 24th Infantry, now stationed at Giful, Japan.

S/SGT. SMITH

S/Sgt. Smith is a dental technician in medical detachment and under the Army's educational program. He is furthering his education by taking a course in sociology.

He entered the Army in July 1944 and received his basic training at Camp Lee, Va. S/Sgt. Smith left for overseas duty in May, 1947 and since his arrival in Japan was assigned to the 24th Infantry.

Before entering the Army he was a student at Hampton Insti-

He is the brother of Mrs. Ruth Ellis of 1104 Roseclair street.

The Record Columbus, Ga.

Add Eisenhower Stories: It happened in 1944 at a Paris press conference. A Negro correspondent for an American publication, asked: "General, what do you think of Negro troops?"...To which Ike said: "Negro troops? They're American troops, aren't they? You know what I think of American troops!" 4-14-48

Negro Soldiers

The Constitution

Editor Constitution: The writer of the letter entitled "An Ex-GI" which appeared in your paper on May 5 is a very good example of the propaganda Southerners tried to spread during the last war. When stating that he saw the mass retreat of Negro troops on the front lines, "An Ex-GI," as he calls himself, failed to mention the mass retreat by white troops in Italy and in the Bulge; he failed to mention the fact that the Jerries had held them at bay until Negro troops made progress along the Arno River; he did not say that when thrown back, the Negro troops were overwhelmingly outnumbered by Kesserling's forces who pooled their strength and made one desperate attack on Negro troops who had penetrated far into their territory, nor did he mention many other facts while trying to slander Negro troops. Atlanta, Ga.

The troops who retreated during the Battle of the Bulge, leaving millions of dollars in equipment behind them, were never slandered; instead, they were called heroes. I think they were heroes, too. Wed 5-12-48

The Negro can always point to his war record with pride. We realize that in war and peace they must always be at least twice as good as the white man in any field they compete in to gain recognition.

While I'm on the subject, did you ever hear about the Negro FA who repelled six German attacks during the siege of Bastogne? Your buddies called for help; we answered them. We did not retreat. 5-12-48

Atlanta. JOHNNY EVERMAN.

'Retreats'

Editor Constitution: Allow me to comment on the remarks of an ex-GI from Athens. I am a Negro ex-GI and saw service in both theaters. He mentioned the mass retreat of Negro troops in Italy and that he is now waving a bloody flag for civil rights. The Constitution

Either this GI has been badly misinformed or he isn't a reading man. I don't know if he has heard of the various citations won by Negro units or not. I had to bury my head in shame, after reading his script to the editor. 5-12-48

I was a sergeant in the Transportation Corps. I saw 15 of my men blown to bits trying to get ammunition to the front. They didn't retreat. They remained at the wheels of those trucks as they were ordered to do. All through France and Germany my outfit was supplying the 42nd crack "Rainbow Division" (white) with ammunition. I saw them charge; I saw them retreat, and no one can tell me that they were cowards. When the end came they had their objective.

As I see it, it wasn't the Negro retreating. It was America retreating. They were carrying out orders. It is interesting to note that armies do not retreat only because they are being whipped. It can be the psychology or the strategy of the generals. Atlanta, Ga.

The Negro is not waving the bloody flag for civil rights. He is waving the Constitution of the U. S. A. Make no mistake about it, don't ever think you can deny the Negro his rights and preserve yours. Democracy doesn't work that way. Sooner or later the smart politicians will take yours, too. History has proved this. Wed

Atlanta. 5-12-48 GEORGE INGRAM.

30m(1) 1948 Troops

GEORGE S.

SCHUYLER VIEWS and REVIEWS

Pittsburgh Courier - Sat 12 4 48

30 m(1) 1948

About Troops Who Wouldn't Leave Their Foxholes

Pittsburgh, Pa.

This column represents the personal opinion editorial opinion of The Pitt

FOR THE PAST few weeks a bitter paper battle has been waged between the Navy and Marine Corps on one side and the Army on the other over the charges made in an article by Lieut. Gen. Holland M. (Howlin' Mad) Smith against the Twenty-seventh Division and its commander, Maj. Gen. Ralph Smith, over the conduct of the combat unit at the battle of Saipan in June, 1944.

Howlin' Mad charges the Twenty-seventh (composed of all the polyglot white elements of New York's population) with a "lack of offensive spirit" and "tendencies to fall back." That is to say, when the going against the Japanese got rough, some of the units got "runnish," as Sandy Burns would put it, and their officers were allegedly unable to restrain either their departure to safer sectors or to get them to leave the safety of their foxholes.

Howlin' Mad, who was commanding the combined Navy-Army-Marine Corps forces, thereupon relieved Ralph Smith from command of the Twenty-seventh Division and Major General Sandiford Jarman was named in his place. Historians of all three branches of the service have been digging into their files and bringing up mildewed reports to substantiate their conflicting charges, and so far the Army seems to have got the worst of the argument.

* * *

THIS THING that interests me about this controversy is that nobody is even intimating any conclusion about the combat ability of white soldiers and officers in general. Instead the higherups are disposed to call the whole thing off and say no more about it. Not a single brass hat has pointed to the running proclivities of the Twenty-seventh Division and stated that hereafter better results can be obtained by assigning Negro officers to white units, although it might make for greater combat efficiency at that.

This failure to generalize about race and nationality from a particular case is in strange contrast to the lugubrious philosophizing and doleful head-wagging when similar charges of a milder nature were made around the same time against the Ninety-second Division. This combat unit consisted of a more native and homogeneous personnel drawn from American Negroes hailing from all parts of the country. A further difference was that only the junior officers of the Ninety-second Division were colored, the remainder, right up to the division commander, being white.

* * *

THERE WERE widespread rumors (allegedly of malicious origin) that elements of the Ninety-second Division "melted away" before the Germans. A high Negro official who journeyed to Italy from the States even declared that a disproportionate number of these Negro junior officers were casualties due either to ignorance or carelessness on their part—as if they didn't care whether they died or not!

All this was duly editorialized upon by numerous newspapers in the States, not as an evidence of the incompetence of the divisional commander but as an indication of the inability of Negro troops to stand up under fire in modern warfare and a reflection on the Negro officers.

Even if these stories had been true, the Ninety-second Division would still have deserved great credit because reports I received, beginning in the days when the division was training at Fort Hauchuca, were that screening was careless. It was said that numerous men who had no business in a modern combat unit were dumped indiscriminately into Negro units, whereas the white combat units received the cream of the crop who were presumably more literate, coming from New York.

Sat 12 4 48

ACTUALLY any combat units, especially green ones, are apt on occasion to harbor an undue affection for foxholes or seek to emulate the Olympic feats of Harrison Dillard when the going gets rugged. This has nothing to do with race, color, religion or nationality. The bravest man in the world is apt to be scared to death when bombs are bursting all about and especially if he has never experienced such a holocust before. The Russian soldiers surrendered literally in swarms when the German Army cut through eastern Russia and enveloped them with superior fire power. The much-vaunted French soldiers ran themselves ragged getting away from the Nazi armor and dive bombers in 1940. The Italians broke all marathon records racing away from the British in North Africa and the Greeks on the Albanian borders. So the Twenty-seventh Division is not to be harshly censured if it found Japanese fire power a little too much to take.

But Negroes, who have suffered criticism for allegedly doing the same thing on occasion, are not going to conclude from these Nordic "tendencies to fall back" and "lack of offensive spirit" that white troops are untrustworthy in combat and should be assigned to the Quartermaster or Medical Corps, or else commanded by black officers.

3 Get Bronze Star Awards In Japan

GIFU, Japan—Three members of the 24th Infantry Regiment were recently awarded Bronze Star Medals for "exemplary conduct in ground combat against the enemy" during World War II. The medals were presented by Colonel Michael E. Halloran, commanding officer of the regiment, at a retreat parade.

Capt. Roger H. Craddock of Winsboro, Tex., and First Lt. John J. Walsh of Springfield, Mass., were awarded second oak leaf clusters to the Bronze Star Medal and Sgt. Theodore C. Twine, West Brentwood, N. Y., was presented the Bronze Star Medal.

30m(5) 1948 Army (General)

NAACP SUBMITS PETITION FOR CLEMENCY

30(M(5) N.A.A.C.P.—New York

New York, N.Y., Feb 5th--The legal department of the NAACP today requested Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall to consider a petition for clemency submitted by the association on behalf of Willie Wilson, ASN 34 841 879. Wilson was originally sentenced by general courts-martial to life imprisonment, which was subsequently reduced to twelve years and then to eight. Fri 2-6-48

The NAACP stated that during Wilson's confinement his eyesight had been extremely impaired due to the fact that he got acid in his eyes while working in the diesel engine shop of the prison.

GETS NEW SERVICE DISCHARGE May 27, 1948

Press of the NAACP

WASHINGTON, May 27.--Following intervention by the NAACP, Oreave Minns, former U.S. Coast Guardsman, has been given a service discharge under honorable conditions for physical disability in lieu of his previous dishonorable discharge. Minns, who had been stationed in Puerto Rico during the war, was tried and convicted by a general court martial for an alleged assualt with intent to commit murder.

New York, N.Y.

Thurs. 5-27-48

30m(5)

Sentenced to five years' imprisonment, he developed mental disorders, allegedly due to injuries inflicted upon him by members of the naval patrol at the time of his arrest in November, 1943. In his behalf, Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., NAACP secretary of veterans' affairs, appeared before Board for the Correction of Military Records of the Coast Guard.

Two Doomed GI's Get Prison Terms

Alfro American

30m(5)

YOKOHOMA Japan — (NNPA) —Department of the Army has reviewed two cases involving Occupation personnel who were tried by general courts-martial and sentenced to death, and in one case has commuted the sentence to 25 years' imprisonment.

Pvt. Willie James 19, Chadbourn, N.C., who was convicted of criminally attacking Mrs. Mansanaru Asunuma, a Japanese national living on a house boat in one of Yokohoma's canals, had his sentence commuted to 25 years.

In the case of Pvt. Albert Williams, 23, Wake Forrest, N.C., convicted of murder, the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. He was a convict in the killing of a 38-year-old Japanese national.

GI Sentenced To Hang For Slayings

TOKYO, Japan — (NNPA)— Pvt. Stratman Armistead, 32, of Thomasville, Ala., was sentenced to hang last Thursday for the hammer slaying of four Japanese last October 26.

Pvt. Armistead was convicted by a United States Eighth Army court-martial of killing an eight-year-old girl, a nine-year-old boy and two adults, and injuring seriously two women and another boy.

The Japanese were slain at Zama, west of Tokyo. The Army charged that robbery was the motive.

The death sentence is subject to review by Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commanding general of the Eighth Army, the Army Department and President Truman.

TO RELEASE ARMY PRISONER

NEW YORK, April 15—Release on home parole for Army prisoner Eugene H. Hord of Baltimore, has been approved and will become effective on or about May 27, according to information from the U. S. Department of the Army received here this week by Franklin H. Williams, assistant special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Hord, tried by a general court martial sitting at Kokura, Japan, on January 27, 1947, was charged with having committed armed assault upon another soldier and a Japanese civilian.

War Heroes Get Medals in Berlin

Alfro American

BERLIN—Two members of the 7800th Infantry Platoon Honor Guard here were recently presented medals for acts of heroism performed during World War II.

Col. William H. Rehm, deputy commander, Berlin Military Post, presented the Soldiers Medal to Sgt. Faint Whitmire of Washington, D.C., and the Bronze Star Medal to Pvt. William Crunkshank of Oakland, Calif.

Baltimore Md.

Heroism Described

Sgt. Whitmire, member of Company "D," 58th Armored Infantry Battalion in Germany, was present.

At the risk of his own life and safety, he drove his half-track up to the blazing vehicle, detached the trailer of ammunition, and pulled it to safety saving the lives of his comrades and valuable Government property.

Pvt. Crunkshank displayed exemplary conduct in ground combat against the armed enemy while serving with the 309th Infrantry Regiment of the 78th Division in the European Theater of Operation in 1945.

JIM CROW ARMY RULES SENT SOLDIER AWOL

Calif. Voice

30m(5) Army

NEW YORK, March 29—On March 22, the NAACP sent a petition for clemency to the Department on behalf of General Prisoner Bernard D. Hunter, who was tried and convicted by a general court-martial, sitting at Fort Iogan, Colorado, in December, 1943, for alleged violations of the 61st Article of War. Hunter had been away without leave for seven months. Sentence was pronounced as dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for five years.

Franklin H. Williams, NAACP Assistant Special Counsel, contended in a letter to the Secretary of the Army, that the clemency board, which will review the case in May, should understand Hunter's reasons for going AWOL. These reasons, the NAACP believes, stem from Hunter's attitude toward segregation and discrimination in the Army.

Hunter was born and raised in a northern community relatively free of discrimination and completely free of enforced segregation. Upon re-

Fri 4-2-48

San Francisco Calif.

ciation, which was 25 years old the month, has announced it will play host to the community at a belated birthday observance scheduled for

Japanese Woman Alibis GI Charged In Murders

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA, Apr. — (NNPA) — Akaike Tamiko of Ebina-machi mounted the witness stand Monday, March 22, at the trial of Private Stratman Armistead and positively identified the accused as the colored soldier she was with the afternoon and evening of last October 26, just prior to the hammer-slaying of four Japanese with which the accused is charged.

She testified that she "picked up" the accused at a drinking shop, took him to her home when he asked her to, but after a while tried to get rid of him when he became sullen towards her. Once, she said, while at the Ebina railway station, he threatened to break a bottle over her head if she went with white soldiers, most of whom were from Zama and patronized her.

Received 500 Yen

She emphatically denied she had been intimate with the accused during the evening, even after he had given her 500 yen. She said she became frightened, and after the accused fell to sleep, she ran away, and upon returning, found that Armistead had taken all of her clothes and scattered them in a field.

On direct examination by the defense, she admitted she was a prostitute and that she did business with white soldiers only from Zama.

She strenuously objected to the defense's question intimating that the accused returned at another time, which the Defense Counsel, told the court was exccedingly important in the trial.

Held In Death of 4

Armistead went on trial on the morning of March 22 before an Eighth Army General Court-martial for the alleged hammer-slayings of four Japanese in the tiny village of Ebina-machi, October 26, last.

The prosecution called two witnesses in the early stages of the court proceedings to establish Armistead's presence in the vicinity of the slayings at that time.

The soldier was defended by S. Allen Roberts, defense attorney at the Tokoyo major war crimes trial.

sFournAyv

Alabama Soldier Dies For Murder Of 4 Japanese

By NNPA News Service

TOKYO — A 32-year old Alabama soldier was hanged last Friday for the hammer murder of four Japanese.

It was the first hanging of a member of the United States Army of Occupation in Japan.

The man, Private Stratman Armistead, of Thomasville, Ala., was convicted by an Eighth Army court-martial of the hammer murder of four Japanese in the tiny village of Ebine-machi, near the Fourth Replacement Depot, early on the morning of Oct. 26.

He bludgeoned to death an 8-year-old-girl, a 9-year-old boy and two adults, and seriously injured two women and another boy. Robbery was said to be the motive.

Armistead was defended at the court-martial proceedins by S. Allen Roberts, defense attorney at the Tokyo major war crimes trial.

GI Gets Five Years

TOKYO—Pfc. Lonnie L. Taylor, 27-years old of Charleston, S. C., was sentenced on Saturday to five years at hard labor for assaulting the husband of a Japanese woman.

The soldier had also been accused of raping the woman, but was acquitted by o general court-martial of the rape charge.

30m(5) 1948 Army (Pacific)

NAACP ASKS REMITTANCE OF SOLDIER'S SENTENCE

30m(5)

Press Service of The NAACP New York, N.Y.

New York, N.Y., Jan 29th--In a letter directed to the Secretary of the Department of the Army, Franklin H. Williams, assistant special counsel of the NAACP, requested that the sentence of ten years confinement at hard labor levied against General Prisoner Eugene E. Hord be remitted. Hord was tried by a General Court-Martial sitting at Kokura, Japan, on January 27, 1947. He was charged with having committed armed assault upon another soldier and a Japanese civilian.

Jr. 1-30-48

The letter stated that Hord, on the night of November 4, 1946, was visiting a cabaret in Japan in company with a number of other American servicemen and Japanese civilians. While Hord was sitting at a table, without prior warning or provocation a soldier struck him across the face with a beer bottle with such force as to cause the bottle to shatter into many pieces. Hord is alleged then to have drawn a weapon and shot one Private Barnes in the leg, accidentally striking the Japanese civilian.

Press Service of the NAACP New York, N.Y.

Mr. Williams pointed out that "at the time of the alleged shooting by Hord, he was dazed and bleeding and without control over his mental faculties. That one possessing a weapon should rise and fire at an individual whom he suspects of having struck him across the face with a quart beer bottle is not beyond understanding." It was further pointed out that, "The fact that Hord was known to his commanding officer as being quiet, ambitious, a willing worker and an efficient soldier, identifies him as an individual not given to sudden passion and periods of bad temper unless his powers of reasoning were substantially affected." Special Counsel Williams also argued that the Court-Martial Board convicting Hord seemed intent upon convicting him to the full extent of its legal ability. Although the Trial Judge Advocate had specifically stated that if Hord were found guilty of the first two charges, he should be acquitted of the last, the Court-Martial Board, in the face of this instruction, found him guilty of all three specifications and two separate charges. The NAACP is asking the Secretary of the Army to give the greatest consideration to this case.

TO RELEASE ARMY PRISONER

April 15, 1948

30m(5)

Press Service of The NAACP

NEW YORK, N.Y., April 15 --Release on home parole for Army prisoner Eugene H. Hord of Baltimore has been approved and will become effective on or about May 27, according to information from the U.S. Department of the Army received here this week by Franklin H. Williams, assistant special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York, N. Y.

Hord, tried by a general court martial sitting at Kokura, Japan on January 27, 1947, was charged with having committed armed assault

Thurs. 4-15-48

upon another soldier and a Japanese civilian. Convicted of the charge, he was sentenced to ten years confinement at hard labor. Investigation by the NAACP lawyer revealed extenuating circumstances on the basis of which a plea for clemency was filed with the Department of the Army.

30m(5) 1948
Press Releases--March 26

Army (United States)

-1-

JIM CROW ARMY RULES
SENT SOLDIER AWOL;
NAACP ASKS CLEMENCY

3/26/48

NEW YORK, N.Y., March 25---On March 22, the NAACP sent a petition for clemency to the Department of the Army on behalf of General Prisoner Bernard D. Hunter, who was tried and convicted by a general court-martial, sitting at Fort Logan, Colorado, in December, 1943, for alleged violations of the 61st Article of War. Hunter had been away without leave for seven months. Sentence was pronounced as dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for five years.

Franklin H. Williams, NAACP Assistant Special Counsel, contended in a letter to the Secretary of the Army, that the clemency board, which will review the case in May, should understand Hunter's reasons for going AWOL. These reasons, the NAACP believes, stem from Hunter's attitude toward segregation and discrimination in the Army.

Hunter was born and raised in a northern community relatively free of discrimination and completely free of enforced segregation. Upon receiving his induction papers, Hunter stated that he objected to service in the armed forces of the United States on a segregated basis.

The NAACP's letter also called the attention of the Secretary of the Army to President Truman's recent orders asking for an end to discrimination in the armed forces. This indicates, Mr. Williams contended, the universality of this country's recognition of the evils of segregation in the armed forces.

It was urged that General Prisoner Hunter be given the greatest degree of clemency possible, and that his separation from the service not be dishonorable.

JIM CROW ARMY RULES SENT SOLDIER AWOL

The California Voice

NEW YORK, March 29—On March 22, the NAACP sent a petition for clemency to the Department on behalf of General Prisoner Bernard D. Hunter, who was tried and convicted by a general court-martial, sitting at Fort Iogan, Colorado, in December, 1943, for alleged violations of the 61st Article of War. Hunter had been away without leave for seven months. Sentence was pronounced as dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for five years.

Franklin H. Williams, NAACP Assistant Special Counsel, contended in a letter to the Secretary of the Army, that the clemency board, which will review the case in May, should understand Hunter's reasons for going AWOL. These reasons, the NAACP believes, stem from Hunter's attitude toward segregation and discrimination in the Army.

Oakland, Calif.

Hunter was born and raised in a northern community relatively free of discrimination and completely free of enforced segregation. Upon receiving his induction papers, Hunter stated that he objected to service in the armed forces of the United States on a segregated basis. 4-2-48

ASK S.S. WASHINGTON BE RETURNED TO SEA April 8, 1948

NEW YORK, N.Y., April 8,--Re-employment of Negro deck officers in the United States Merchant Marine was urged this week by Roy Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a letter to President Harry S. Truman.

Mr. Wilkins' letter cited the record of the S.S. Booker T. Washington under command of Captain Hugh Mulzac which, with a mixed crew of officers and men, "arrested attention in every port visited and became for foreign peoples a concrete demonstration of American democracy." Pointing to the need for additional shipping as a result of the launching of the European Recovery Program, Mr. Wilkins urged the re-commissioning of the Booker T. Washington and other vessels named in honor of famous Negroes.

He further cited the request of Gov. James E. Folsom of Alabama for continuing the ship in service.

Since the cessation of hostilities, 37 Negro officers of the merchant marine have been without assignment. These men "are anxious to continue serving their country", Mr. Wilkins assured the President. "We believe," the NAACP official concluded, "that the service of Negro officers in the merchant marine will be a demonstration of democracy in action which will not be lost upon the people of those countries that we are seeking to hold within the democratic orbit of nations. Such an action will have, too, a noticeable effect upon millions of Negro Americans in this decisive year."

Reveal Southerner Forced Return Of Colonel During War

NEW YORK — (ANP) — An interesting story, the principals of which had best remain unnamed, came to light here last week. Out of the welter of hidden stuff the army doesn't like to hear about, the story has an air.

A colored colonel stationed in a combat zone was removed and sent back home because certain southern white officers could not understand how a colored man could be a colonel!

The story is told that the general, a Mississippian, was riled because the military hearing and conduct of the colored officer reflected his own shortcomings.

"I never saw a n-----r yet, who deserved to be anything higher than a second lieutenant," this officer is credited with saying. "They can take orders, but they can't give them."

So whenever this southern "gentleman" saw the military man of color, the allied cause suffered a tremendous set back. The general couldn't do his most efficient best because of the terrific race prejudice that governed his life.

Communists Won't Win In Italy, But Riots Likely, Louisvillian Says

Red Cross Aide Visits Mother

By MARION PORTER

The Communists will not win the Italian elections—but there will be postelection riots in which anything may happen.

This was the prediction yesterday of George W. Clement, formerly with the Red Cross in Italy. He was director of the Livorno Military Club until it was closed last November.

He is visiting his mother, Mrs. Emma Clement, 2303 W. Chestnut, who was chosen American Mother of 1946. In June he will go to Germany as a Red Cross field director.

Clement spoke of the "paradoxical" situation that exists in other countries as well as in Italy. While Russia makes demands and gives practically nothing and the United States makes no demands and gives much, the Soviet form of government is steadily making the greater inroads.

U. S. Has Given Most Aid.

This he said was especially true in Italy, where the Russians are making excessive reparations demands. The United States, he added, has given Italy more food and material help than any other country has given her.

"While I am most certainly in favor of the European Recovery Plan, I don't think it is the complete answer," Clement said. "And I don't pretend to know the answer myself—but we've got to indoctrinate and propagandize some way."

Communism in Italy, he continued, "isn't so much communism as it is a protest against the existing Government—and a protest against the church." He explained that not having enough to eat and not having jobs tended to make the citizenry bitter against the Government. The Government hasn't had a chance as yet to prove the worth of a democracy, he added. The wealth of the church — the Catholic Church — contrasted with the poverty of the people, is creating some bitterness, he said. However, the people will remain loyal to their church, he believes.

Many Say They're Reds.

The average Italian knows less about the meaning of communism than the average American, Clement said. Most of the Italians who call themselves Communists can be compared to a large group of people in this country who are against the Democrats, the Republicans, and the existing order; who see some good points in communism but who are horrified at the idea of overthrow of the Government and a rule from Moscow. These people would never dream of labeling themselves Communists — while in Italy persons with the same ideas blithely accept the term Communists. "They don't realize what they're letting themselves in for," Clement said.

Clement, who speaks Italian well, said he had had Communists on his staff of 150 and that he had talked at length with them and had made quite a study of the political situation while he was in Italy.

Fascists Play Waiting Game.

There still are many Fascists in the country masking as Communists and awaiting more propitious times, he said. The true Moscow-directed Communists are the top men of the Labor Party—and there is just one Labor Party. While there are some communities in which the open-shop policy is followed, in event of a strike all plants or businesses—including the ones not affiliated with the Labor Party—strike in sympathy. "Or perhaps in fear is the better word—I've seen it happen time and time again," Clement said. "So the Communist threat to cripple the country with strikes is no idle threat."

He suggested one practical step to curb the strength of communism—but admitted he didn't see how it would be possible to carry it out. It was this: "This country could encourage or set up a rival labor party in Italy. And it would gain adherents immediately, he predicted.

"I don't know how it could be done—but if it could be accomplished it would do more than anything else to halt the influence of communism," he said.

Courier-Journal Photo.

SHOWING his mother the silver-lined wine cask presented him by the citizens of Livorno, Italy, is George W. Clement, former director of the Military Club at Livorno. Mrs. Emma Clement, 2303 W. Chestnut, was 1946 American Mother.

Red Cross Special Nutrition Consultant To Help Homemakers at Crystal Beach Project

Through efforts of the local chapter of the American Red Cross, residents of Crystal Beach Housing Project, now have the services of special nutrition consultant, Sarah I. Parker.

Mrs. Parker of Detroit is a graduate of Florida A and M College, Tallahassee, where she majored in Vocational Home Economics. Currently, Mrs. Parker is doing graduate work at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Nutrition education as planned by Mrs. Parker is designed to aid in correcting malnutrition and dietary deficiencies.

Home visits, conferences, group discussions, nutrition films, bulletin board displays, demonstrations, etc. are some of the procedures to be employed by Mrs. Parker in her fight against malnutrition.

Nutrition services are available to residents of Crystal Beach on Mondays and Tuesdays of each week. At present, the consultant is dividing her time between residents here, and residents at Oakdale Gardens Housing Project, Ferndale, Michigan.

Red Cross Names Barnett to Board

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The American Red Cross announced Wednesday that Claude A. Barnett of Chicago, founder and director of the Associated Negro Press, was one of the five persons elected as members-at-large of the board of governors.

Red Cross Abandons Separate Blood Plan, Jesse Thomas Reports

BALTIMORE

Jesse O. Thomas, veteran Red Cross representative, revealed here Sunday, that the war-time form of separating the blood of races has been abandoned."

Speaking as a platform guest at the joint mass meeting of the

Cancels Invitation To Fund Campaign Kickoff

BIRMINGHAM—(ANP)—The Tuskegee institute chapter of the American Red Cross did not get a chance to attend the area Red Cross meeting held in Tutwiler hotel here early last week, even though they had been sent an invitation. The invitation was cancelled.

There were a couple of explanations as to why the invitation was cancelled. One, given unofficially, was that the meeting would be in the form of a dinner and tea for launching the annual fund-raising campaign.